the Carnatic the ſupplies expected from Carrore were ordered in the direction of Trichinopoly (1). The 8th brigade, however, was left to ſtrengthen our acquiſitions to the ſouthward, and one battalion directed to proceed to Madura, was to follow the inſtructions of Major SALE (2).

The approach of the Britiſh army within one march of the Sultaun, proved, as uſual, his ſignal for departure. Moving from Munſapett on the 8th, in the direction of Oottatore and Volcondah, he threatened the ſiege of Tiagar; and expected, as in the times of his father, that a commercial people actuated by intereſt only,

(1) "The Deputies in the ſtore and grain Departments, and that part of the camp equipage "ſent to Carrore for the uſe of the Army which was not drawn to Camp, are to proceed with "you to Trichinopoly. You are to adviſe the Commander in Chief, and Lieut. Col. BRID-"GES of the probable day of your arrival at Trichinopoly, and you are to encamp on the moſt "convenient ſpot on the South Bank of the Cauvery near the Fort, and oppoſite to Munſa-"pette in the neighbourhood of which place the Army will probably be by the time your De-"tachment arrives at Trichinopoly. You are to detach one battalion of the 8th brigade to "Madura, and to order the remaining part of that brigade, to remain at Carrore till further "orders are ſignified to Major CUPPAGE. You are to inform the Commander in Chief of the "number of the battalion detached to Madura and of the Officers name that Commands it. "He is to communicate with Head-Quarters from time to time during his march, and to report "the probable time of arrival there to the Commander in Chief and to the Officer's command-"ing Madura, at which place he will receive further directions. The Commander in Chief "has full confidence in your judgement in the execution of theſe orders, and leaves the preciſe time of the different movements to be regulated as you ſhall think moſt adviſeable, if no-"thing particular intervenes, he wiſhes the ſeveral objects to be accompliſhed without delay." —Inſtructions to Lieut. Col. OLDHAM, 9th December 1790.

(2) "Orders have been this day diſpatched to Carrore, directing that a battalion from the "8th brigade now at that ſtation be detached to Madura without any delay Lieut. Col. OLD-"HAM does not think abſolutely neceſſary. The Commander in Chief intends that the above-"mentioned battalion, ſhall be employed as an eſcort for the ſupplies of every kind to be forward-"ed from Madura for the uſe of the Army." — Inſtructions to Major SALE, 7th December 1790.

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rather than continue an expenſive war, would liſten to overtures for accommodation when propoſed in the heart of their dominions. It was thus that HYDER dictated a peace in the vicinity of Fort St. George when the victorious SMITH threatened the ſtrong fortreſs of Bangalore.

A blind adherence to the principles by which our predeceſſors have been governed in all their momentous concerns, though highly dangerous, is by no means uncommon in the preſent age. In whatever degree the early part of TIPPOO Sultaun's military career may furniſh arguments in contradiction to this opinion, ſome conſpicuous inſtances of its miſchievous tendency towards him appear in different ſtages of the late war. It is obſervable, however, that whilſt the Mahomedan is leſs affected by this evil than the Hindoo the Chriſtian ſuffers ſtill leſs from it than the Mahomedan.

Until military operations diſtinct as to time and place, can be pointed out, that exactly tally in the moſt minute circumſtances of their origin and progreſs; that have been carried on in countries interſected by rivers perfectly ſimilar, indented by bays noway different from each other, where all mountains

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trend in one and the ſame direction, where the hills are of equal dimenſions, culminate completely alike, and are fortified exactly in one manner, where lakes, woods, moraſſes, equipments of troops are the ſame, and, in ſhort, until countries where all nature and art, correſponding in every inſtance are pointed out, no fixed rule can poſſibly be laid down for the conduct of a general, far leſs can the operations of one army be directed by the movements of another, or appreciated by any comparative ſtatement of circumſtances.

From the neighbourhood of Tiagar, TIPPOO Sultaun's Dewan, addreſſing Captain M'AULEY thus, again propoſed to open an accomodation:—"Your letter has been "received, and its contents are underſtood. You in- "form me that General MEDOWS has powers from "Bengal to enter into a treaty with the Sultaun, I "have made this known to the Sultaun, and by his "directions I again write, and acquaint you for the "purpoſe of reconciling the two Circars, and for the "quiet and happineſs of mankind, an Ambaſſador of "conſequence ſhall be ſent from this place, when the "points which require adjuſtment may be perſonally "diſcuſſed. You will pleaſe learn the General's inten-

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"tions upon this and inform me. The General being "a man of rank and wiſdom, will certainly be inclined "to a reconcilement, and to conſider the comfort and "happineſs of the people—What can I ſay more."

Of this letter, which was received on the 14th December, whilſt the army lay in the vicinity of Trichinopoly, Captain M'AULEY communicated the contents to the Commander in Chief, and immediately diſpatched an anſwer in the following terms:—"I am ordered "by the General to acknowledge the receipt of your "letter, which he underſtands, you have not complied "with his requeſt of having ſome perſon or place of con- "ſequence, put into his hands to enſure the Sultaun's "being in earneſt. Although the General has full pow- "ers from Bengal to treat, yet as Earl CORNWALLIS is "every day expected, he declines uſing them; Earl "CORNWALLIS will, in every particular, as General "MEDOWS alſo would have done, act in concert with "our faithful allies—What can I ſay more."

It has been advanced in India and in Europe, that TIPPOO Sultaun had a juſt claim to be conſidered an enlightened as well as a powerful prince. Whilſt the language of Major General MEDOWS leads to a different

concluſion,

concluſion, various other truths ſtrongly contradict the opinion. In every inſtance during the late war where a gallant defence was made by any of our garriſons or detachments, when fortune has been ultimately in favour of the Sultaun, he has invariably inflicted indignities on his unhappy priſoners; whilſt, on the contrary, when puſillanimity or want of experience contributed to make the conqueſt eaſy, ſuch have been treated with uniform attention. Hiſtory is replete with inſtances of applauſe beſtowed on individuals for gallant diſcharge of duty, by generals and princes in fame, power, and civilization, confeſſedly the firſt in the world, but, it remained for the Sultaun alone to cheriſh incapacity even in an enemy, and to reward cowardice in a ſoldier.

Widely different was the ſyſtem of this prince amongſt his own ſubjects. Rendered powerful from the immenſe bequeſts of his father, from multitudes of enthuſiaſts attached not leſs to his principles than to his perſon, from a degree of diſcipline hitherto unknown amongſt the native princes of the eaſt, from conſiderable territorial acquiſitions obtained by a ſword but little acquainted with its ſheath, as well as from an economical

economical and judicious arrangement of vaſt reſources, he cheriſhed engineers with artiſans of every deſcription; and, alluring men of abilities to his intereſt, he watchfully obſerved their purſuits and fixed their affections by an aſſiduous attention to forward their proſpects in life.

Whilſt he thus prepared to revive Mahomedan ſupremacy and to eſtabliſh the Koran throughout the Eaſt, nothing could be better calculated than the political ſyſtem that was carefully obſerved over all his dominions, the warlike preparations that he every where carried on, and the profound ſecrecy of his councils. At the time that all intercourſe with neighbouring powers was ſtrictly forbidden, ſtrong fortreſſes roſe up on every advantageous ground; at well conſtructed founderies, in the neighbourhood of all his mines, able artiſts from Europe were maintained in conſtant employ; and magazines well loaded with ample ſtores of proviſion and ammunition were ready to ſupport his ambitious projects (1). Cautious not to offend, and but little deſirous of extending their terri-

(1) "You are to put into good repair the old magazines in which the grain is laid up in "ſtore, and where there are no old Magazines, you are to build new ones ſufficient to contain it"—Inſtructions to the Aumils—Myſorean Revenue Regulations Page 81.

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torial poſſeſſions, the European nations that traded to the Eaſt could ſcarcely be apprehenſive of danger whilſt their views were ſolely confined to commerce; and the degree of ſecurity for which they ſtand indebted to Great Britain is, even at this period, perhaps, not thoroughly underſtood by themſelves.

The ſpirit of valor with which the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India had been originally acquired and all along maintained, ſeemed alive on the imagination of the ſeveral garriſons throughout the Carnatic, at the appearance of the Myſorean force. The encomiums juſtly beſtowed on LAWRENCE, CLIVE, SMITH, COOTE, and the Heroes of their times ſtand unſullied by one ſymptom of fear at Trichinopoly (1) by one apprehenſion of danger at Tiagar. Perhaps it was to the ſwoln ſtate of the river that Colonel BRIDGES was indebted for the departure of the enemy without any attempt on the former: and although no ſuch impediment protected the latter, all their efforts even againſt the Pettah, proved ineffectual.

(1) "I had the honor to addreſs you on the 2d inſtant from Vaylcor and diſpatched a duplicate of the ſame letter on the 3d from Muganore to acquaint you that your letters of the 27th, 28th and 29th ultimo to myſelf, and of the 30th to the General, had been received, expreſſing that although the General was highly pleaſed at your having no apprehenſions for the ſafety of Tritchinopoly when TIPPOO's army was near it yet that the General meant to move a body of troops from the army to your quarter."—Adjutant General to Lieutenant Colonel BRIDGES, 6th December, 1790.

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The gallant Veteran (2) that defended Wandiwaſh againſt the father had the ſatisfaction to beat off the ſon from Tiagar.

After ſuffering a repulſe, on two diſtinct occaſions, each attended with conſiderable ſlaughter, the Sultaun abandoned every deſign on this fortreſs, and approached Trinomaly.

Here, neither reſpect, for the grandeur and antiquity of their temples, nor veneration for the ſacred rites of a religion whoſe origin no time records, proved any protection for the perſons or property, even of the firſt Bramins. Their pagodas, breached with ſacrilegious cannon, were forcibly entered, their altars defiled, their valuables ſeized, their dwellings reduced to aſhes, and the devaſtation was rendered ſtill more horrible by the ſcattered remains of men, women and children, mangled beneath a murderous ſword, whetted on the bloody Koran (3). To contraſt this ſcene of barbariſm, even with the moſt deteſtable that ever diſgraced proteſtant invaſions, would ſtamp the cruelty

(2) Captain FLINT.

(3) "Kill the Idolaters whereſoever ye ſhall find them, and take them priſoners, and beſiege them, and lay wait for them in every convenient place—and again—Fight againſt them who believe not in God, nor in the laſt day, and forbid not that which God and his Apoſtle have forbidden, and profeſs not the true religion of thoſe unto whom the ſcriptures have been delivered, until they pay tribute by right of ſubjection, and they be reduced low."—Sales Koran, vol. 1ſt, p. 239-243-4.—

of Mahomedan ſuperſtition and ſtrongly mark the ſuperior humanity of the chriſtian perſuaſion.

From Trinomaly the Sultaun proceeded to Chittapet, Wandiwaſh, and the Gingee hills. Thence he moved immediately towards Permacoil, a poſt in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, which had been taken, diſmantled and blown up in the courſe of the former war. Here, a company of ſepoys under the command of Lieutenant BRUNTON was poſted. It would appear that this officer, had inſtructions from the board, to retreat on the approach of an enemy in force, but Gingee being only about twenty miles diſtant from Permacoil, the Sultaun ſurrounded it with the principal part of his army, and compelled the garriſon to capitulate. The ſubadar who commanded the natives at this poſt was not true to his truſt. Taking the company along with him, and abandoning Lieutenant BRUNTON to his fate, he quitted his ſtation, and in a manner not leſs unmanly than unmilitary he went over to the enemy.

Immediately after the ſurrender of Permacoil the Sultaun moved with his whole force in the direction of Pondicherry, and pitched his encampment on the red

red hills. Whether fear or policy, or both, induced the principal French inhabitants at this period to viſit the Myſorean Prince, time only can diſcover. It is certain however, that he received their adulations with much ſatisfaction; and it is ſaid, that they parted with mutual profeſſions of adherence to ancient friendſhip, confirmed by the uſual interchange of preſents.

The power that rules in the eaſt, however ſuperior in reality, if exerciſe of its functions, are for a moment ſuſpended, the adherents of Brama, protected by that power, throwing aſide the garb of hypocriſy, at once appear in their true colours. The Rajahs, the Polygars, the Ryuts, all according to their ſituations and circumſtances, ready to benefit by every confuſion, take advantage of the times. Under the plea of inability, and various other frivolous pretences, the Rajah evades payment of his ſtipulated Peiſhcuſh; the leſs tractable Polygars denying allegiance, where protection is imperfect, fly to an appeal at arms; and, the Ryut after careful concealment of his grain, in the bowels of the earth, prepares for indiſcriminate plunder.

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When the reaſoning faculty is employed to controvert any received opinion, eſpecially where the principle may tend to operate againſt the cauſe of humanity, however the attempt may be founded on juſtice and truth, it muſt always prove an irkſome and probably an arduous taſk. The genuine character of the Hindoos is ſo groſsly miſrepreſented in Europe, to anſwer the purpoſes of wily politicians, that a ſearch for the leading features of the picture in the heart of Hindoſtan is fruitleſs as an attempt towards making a rope of ſand.

Abſtinence, ſobriety, induſtry, reſpect for ſuperiors, attention to the ceremonials of religion, when weighed in a juſt balance againſt theft, lying, ſwearing, cheating, uſury, perjury, extortion, diſregard of engagements, a total unacquaintance with gratitude, in ſhort, every ſpecies of low and vile cunning, the beam affected by a moſt uncommon diſproportion of preſſure, declines without the poſſibility of return to its level. Search for monopolies in times of famine, brought on by invaſion and rapine, you will find them amongſt the "harmleſs Hindoos," that you cheriſh

and

and protect (1). Enquire after combinations, deſtructive of every ſocial tie, you will find them amongſt the Bramins of the firſt order, whom you cheriſh and protect. (2) Seek for men ready to take advantage of every occaſional derangement in ſtate concerns, you will find them in every claſs amongſt the Hindoos, from the Rajah to the Ryut at the time you moſt cheriſh and protect. In ſhort, greedy and unjuſt in their dealings, one uniform principle of avarice, occaſional-

(1) "It is underſtood, that there is no rice, paddie, or grain of any kind, in the Bazar at "Trichinopoly, and as it is not unlikely that there may be large quantities of grain, hoarded "up by individuals with a view of ultimately obtaining a very high price for it, the General "moſt earneſtly requeſts that you will exert yourſelf, that the followers of this Army, may have "an opportunity of ſupplying themſelves, either in the Bazar at Tritchinopoly or in the Bazar "in Camp, which can only be accompliſhed by the private dealers coming forward with their "grain, at ſuch prices as my be judged reaſonable. I truſt moſt ſincerely, that you will be "able to provide for our followers, a plentiful ſupply, as it is of the utmoſt conſequence to "have Rice ſold in the Bazars, excluſive of what the Troops have to depend upon from the "ſtores. The General aſſures himſelf that you will try every means to bring the dealers in "grain, to a reaſonable way of thinking on the ſubject of ſupplying the neceſſities of the "ſervice; ſhould he be compelled to have recourſe to the Public Stores, for the followers as "well as for the Troops it will operate I imagine to prevent the ſale of the grain in the hands "of the Merchants."—Adjutant General to Colonel BRIDGES, 10th Dec. 1790.

(2) Judgement of the Court on a Trial of Bramins for conſpiracy againſt DAVID HALIBURTON, Eſq. "that you AVADANUM PAUPIAH, BRAMIN, do pay a fine to the King, of two thouſand "Pounds: that you be impriſoned in the common Jail for three Years, and untill the fine be "paid; and further, that you do ſtand in the Pillory, in the uſual manner, for one hour, on "Saturday the 20th inſtant, between the hours of twelve and three o'Clock in the afternoon."—That you, SUNKAPORAM VENCATACHILLA CHITTY, do pay a fine to the King "of five hundred Pounds; that you be impriſoned in the Common Jail for two years, and "untill the fine be paid:—and further, that you do ſtand in the Pillory, in the uſual manner, "for one hour, on Saturday the 21ſt inſtant, between the hours of twelve and three o'Clock in the "afternoon."—"That you, AVADANUM RAMA SAWMY, Bramin, and OPPEYENGAR, "Bramin, do each pay a fine to the King of two hundred Pounds: that you be each im"priſoned in the Common Jail for one year: and until your fines be paid:—and fur"ther, that each of you ſtand in the Pillory, in the uſual manner, for one hour, on Satur"day the 21ſt inſtant, between the hours of twelve and three o'Clock in the afternoon."—"But as the jury have recommended you to the lenity of the Court, the Court, in con"ſideration thereof, remit that part of your ſentence, which adjudges each of you to ſtand in "the pillory."

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ly rendered ſtill more dangerous by ambition or reſentment, pervades the whole Hindoo race (1); and, the moſt heinous crimes, even perjury itſelf, is puniſhable neither by eccleſiaſtical or ſecular law, provided the trangreſſion benefits the perjured or his prieſt(2).

Although the treaty concluded at Mangalore in the year 1784 (3) put an end to all hoſtilities, and fixed the attention of the Company's managers ſolely on their commercial concerns, the military preparation, ſlackened no where in the poſſeſſions of TIPPOO SULTAUN. Whilſt chains of poſts well fortified ſtretched towards

(1) "The reſult of our enquiries, Honourable Sir, evinces a melancholy inſtance, that, "where ambition, intereſt, or reſentment, is the ruling paſſion with natives poſſeſſed of power, "no innate principles of honour and integrity, if ſuch ever exiſted, will reſtrain them from "having recourſe to every artifice, however wicked, for the accompliſhment of their deſigns. "On the preſent occaſion, we have ſeen, that leſs has been effected through force of money, "than by influence and fear, which, operating on the weak and puſilanimous minds of the "lower claſs of natives, is alone ſufficient to make them become the paſſive inſtruments in for- "warding the baſeſt deſigns; deſigns, as in the caſe of Mr. Haliburton, calculated to deprive "a gentleman of honourable public ſtation, and to fix a ſtigma on his private moral character." Meſſrs. MITCHELL, INCE and BAKER to Major General MEDOWS, 28th June, 1792.

(2) At a General Court Martial of which Lieutenant Colonel HENRY WRAY ſat Preſident, Feb 9. 1790.—"The Pundit who was called upon to ſwear the evidences, and who has "attended the Court from its firſt formation, deſired permiſſion to correct the anſwers he gave "to the following queſtions propoſed to him on Thurſday laſt."—Queſtion by the Court, "Whether if the Maſter of an Hindoo was in danger of looſing his property, or official ſituation, "by their depoſing the truth, it would be lawful and enjoined by the Shaſtre to forſwear "themſelves?"—To this queſtion he replied, that "it is not allowable by the Shaſtre."—He corrects the above reply in the following manner: that "ſince the adjournment of the "Court he has conſulted ſeveral Pundits;" and here produces an extract from the Sree Bagrut corroborating in the following manner: "All Hindoos, or Bramins, are at liberty to forſwear "themſelves in order to ſave the life of a man, or to ſave their property and character, that "in theſe caſes they can obtain abſolution for forſwearing themſelves." The Pundits likewiſe produced an extract from the Sree Bagrat corroborating the former, but with this diſtinction, "that agreeably to the limits of the latter Shaſtre, no abſolution is required; and they are at "liberty to forſwear themſelves when their own means of ſupport are concerned."

(3) See Appendix No. 4.

the neighbouring powers in every direction from the heart of his dominions, in order to ſecure his Ryuts in the abſence of a ſtanding army, Droogs, of themſelves inacceſſible, were ſtrengthened with much care all over the kingdom of Myſore. The connection maintained between the ſeveral links that compoſed each chain, ſupported by the Droogs, was kept up with a correctneſs and preciſion, not leſs admirable on military principles, than the ſyſtem of ſupply in a political and œconomical point of view.

A ſtock of grain fully ſufficient for the conſumption of its garriſon was invariably renewed in each of theſe ſtations every third year; but, when purpoſes of ambition were to be anſwered the quantity increaſed according to the importance of their object. Nor does it appear that any conſiderable expence attended the ſupport of theſe eſtabliſhments, which, ambition apart, muſt in all ſtates, and at all times, be productive of numberleſs advantages.

The grains of Hindoſtan, eſpecially of the hilly countries, if treated with proper attention, continue ſound for at leaſt five years; by means of agents the quantities hoarded up at each of theſe ſtations were ſold

to traders on the arrival of every freſh ſupply at a moderate price; and, as in all abſolute governments, and in particular throughout the eaſt, the dealers, more eſpecially thoſe that trade in grain, muſt ever accommodate their commercial concerns to the meaſures of each ſtate, ſo, the conſumption of the inhabitants being conſtantly with the dealers, all grain from the garriſons was brought into immediate uſe.

Beſides the ample ſupply that theſe granaries muſt invariably afford for the ſwarms that accompany ambitious warriors, an arrangement on this principle, in times of ſcarcity, want of ſeed, or any other emergency, ſecured immediate and certain relief to the lower claſs.

Even a glance at theſe circumſtances, could not fail to ſtrike Earl CORNWALLIS, and Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, with the propriety of adopting a ſimilar ſyſtem. But, whether judicious arrangements which are merely imitative, or thoſe that flow from qualifications inherent in themſelves, redound moſt to the Honour of ſtateſmen, if the enquiry is at all neceſſary, the experienced and diſcerning can beſt decide.

At

At whatever ſtage the Britiſh Generals received impreſſions on theſe ſubjects, it was towards the cloſe of the year 1787 that the firſt material change took place on the coaſt with reſpect to preparations on the principle juſt deſcribed. About that period meaſures were taken to ſupply the garriſons and in particular thoſe on the frontiers, with proviſions, cannon, ammunition, and all kinds of warlike-ſtores ſufficient for the conſumption of at leaſt twelve months.

The diſcernment that wiſely directed to complete a ſyſtem ſo eſſential to the peace and proſperity of the Carnatic, at a time when TIPPOO SULTAUN was not leſs conſpicuous for determined enmity than for overgrown power, required to be ſpeedily followed up to ſecure its object, whether conſidered with reſpect to the preſervation of peace or the proſecution of military operations with vigour and ſucceſs.

In conſidering the means by which our forces might be ſupplied, with proviſion for defence or for the purpoſe of moving into Myſore, ſhould ſuch a meaſure become neceſſary, Wandiwaſh being demoliſhed, Arnee and Tiagar preſented themſelves as ſtations, where magazines would be of moſt advantage, and

protection moſt complete. The Changama paſs, too, at that time conſidered the beſt inlet into the dominions of the Sultaun, is centrical to thoſe ſtations; and, as the diſtricts in their vicinity are not only more unproductive than our ſouthern and northern provinces but at a greater diſtance from the enemy, ſupplies were collected there with a leſs moderate hand. But enquiries into the beſt regulations of paſt times, however connected with the late military operations muſt give way to meaſures that are more immediately objects of this work.

The motives that happily induced Earl CORNWALLIS to take the charge of the war upon himſelf, have been recorded with ſo much perſpicuity, in a Minute of Council at Fort William (1), that any abridgement or alteration of language would be equally improper in itſelf and injurious to the reader. That "the "preſence of the Governor General in the ſcene of "action would have been conſidered by our allies, "as a pledge of ſincerity and of confident hopes of "ſucceſs againſt the common enemy (2)," appears to

(1) See Appendix, No. 15.

(2) Minute of Meſſrs. Speke and Cowper, Appendix No. 15. Art. B.

have

have ſtruck the ſupreme council with particular force; indeed, as much depended upon the degree of confidence the ſeveral chiefs repoſed in the perſonal integrity and honor of Earl CORNWALLIS, and on the due performance of his Lordſhip's engagements, ſuch a ſpur to exertion was become abſolutely neceſſary amidſt warriors in whoſe breaſts deep diſtruſts muſt have been harboured, eſpecially as ſome amongſt them had perſonally witneſſed the breach of plighted faith at Wargaum; towards NIZAM ALLY; and, in a variety of inſtances ſtill freſh in their recollection, although more on account of the ſtrong impreſſions made by their enormity than from nearneſs of time.

Having previouſly diſpatched Captain KYDD, and another ſtaff officer, in order to procure information on various important points, Earl CORNWALLIS fell down from Calcutta (3) to Diamond Harbour on the

"(3) Addreſs of the European Inhabitants of Calcutta, to EARL CORNWALLIS.—"My Lord, "At a moment when your Lordſhip is about to quit this Preſidency, to take upon yourſelf the "conduct of an arduous and important war, in the event of which the proſperity of the Honourable Company, the honor of our arms and ſtability of the Britiſh power in the Eaſt, are ſo much involved, we, his Majeſty's ſubjects, living under and enjoying the protection of this Government, cannot ſo far reſtrain our feelings as to forbear thus publicly expreſſing and conveying "to you our ſenſe of the zeal for the intereſt of the nation and for the proſperity and ſafety of the "Company's poſſeſſions in this country, which has induced your Lordſhip to adopt a reſolution, "that has gratified the general wiſh of the Public and claims our warmeſt acknowledgements. "We beg leave to offer to your Lordſhip our ardent wiſhes for ſucceſs, and that, by bringing "this war to a ſpeedy and happy termination, you may add luſtre to thoſe honors, which your "Lordſhip has already acquired from your country. Nor indeed can we doubt that the additional

6th

6th December 1790, embarked on board the Veſtal frigate, landed at Fort St. George on the 13th of that month, and immediately aſſumed the ſupreme command. Here his Lordſhip waited until the arrival of the grand army, employing his time, "partly in "attending to ſeveral important points of the civil "buſineſs of that preſidency, but principally in acquiring minute information of various kinds reſpecting "the condition of the troops, of the magazines of "proviſions, of the military ſtores, and of the nature "of the different paſſes that lead into the Myſore "country (1)."

Although his Lordſhip encountered the danger of a ſea voyage, at this inclement ſeaſon of the year, he directed that the reinforcements intended for the Carnatic army (2) ſhould not be diſpatched till towards the latter end of the month. From apprehenſions for the ſafety of the troops, at a time when the mon-

"energy, which your Lordſhip's preſence will give to the operations of our allies, as well as to "thoſe of our forces in the field, muſt ſoon reduce the enemy to ſuch a ſtate, as will enſure "a glorious iſſue to the hoſtilities he has ſo wantonly provoked againſt him—We have only "to add our earneſt hopes that your Lordſhip may ſoon return to this ſettlement, in ſafety and in "health, crowned with victory, and additional honor.—Calcutta, 2d December 1790."

(1) This is the language of EARL CORNWALLIS, but the voucher, with many others, has been ſtolen by one of my native ſervants.

(2) See Appendix, No. 14.

ſoon

ſoon had conſiderable ſtrength, as well as from an anxious ſolicitude for their health in the event of tempeſtuous weather, this delay was conſidered abſolutely neceſſary; and that due attention might be beſtowed, on the religious prejudices as well as on the real wants of the native troops (3) every reliance was repoſed on the experience and well known humanity of Colonel JOHN MURRAY, the entire equipment and embarkation were conſequently intruſted to the charge of that officer (4) without any controul or interfe-

(3) Colonel MURRAY to Captain JAMES DUNDAS—"As it is neceſſary that he water "for the native troops, intended to be ſent to Fort St. George, on board your ſhip, ſhould "be filled by men of the different caſts, compoſing the troops, I requeſt that you will be "pleaſed, to inform Captain THOMAS WELSH, where you mean to fill your water, in order "that he may ſend men to that place for the above purpoſe. You will, of courſe, give the "neceſſary orders to your Officers, and ſhip's company, to treat the native Officers and Soldiers "with kindneſs and civility, becauſe it is of great importance to the public ſervice, that the "native troops ſhould be reconciled, by ſuch means to ex editions by ſea."—The ſame as the above was ſent to Captain LARKINS commander of the Warren Haſtings, to Captain BLACHFORD of the Foulis, to Captain RALPH DUNDAS of the Prince William Henry, and to Captain PENNEL of the Hawke.—17th Nov. 1790.

(4) Secretary of the Government to Col. MURRAY—"I have orders from the Governor "General in Council to make you his acknowledgements for the trouble, which at the re-"queſt of Lord CORNWALLIS, you have conſented to take, of ſuperintending the equipment "under orders for the Coaſt, and to acquaint you, that his Lordſhip leaves it entirely to you, "to give ſuch directions, and enter into ſuch engagements, upon the whole, and every part "of this equipment, as you may think proper, including therein the obtainment of freight, for "the Gun Powder and Stores going to Madras. His Lordſhip is pleaſed to authoriſe your em-"ploying ſuch agents and inſtruments, for carrying your orders into execution, as you may "think proper, and they are to act under your directions only. With reſpect to the advances "of money, required for the preſent ſervice, his Lordſhip has deſired me to ſay that he has "deſired the Military Pay Maſter General to employ his Deputy Mr. ELLIOTT, in the ſepe-"rate duty of attending to all the requiſitions that you may make of him for ſupplies, "keeping a diſtinct account thereof, to be adjuſted and paſſed when the ſervice is over. You "may be aſſured, that in this office, immediate attention ſhall be paid to your applications for "ſuch orders as are neceſſary from it. The commanding officers of the Company's ſhips now "here, excepting the Princeſs Amelia, which is going direct to Europe, have been deſired to "attend to ſuch inſtructions as you may ſend to them, relative to any part of the equipment, "to be provided for, in the ſeveral Indiamen, under orders to proceed to the Coaſt."—15th Nov. 1790.

The

rence whatſoever (1).

The ſoothing principle, that by conciliating the affections of the ſepoys, overcame many of their moſt obſtinate prejudices and in particular, the almoſt hitherto inſurmountable averſion to expeditions by ſea (2)

(1) General Orders by Colonel MACKENZIE—"The Right Honorable the Governor "General in Council having veſted Colonel MURRAY with unlimited authority to give what- "ever Orders he may deem neceſſary relative to the equipment and embarkation of the rein- "forcements intended for Fort St. George, all his inſtructions on theſe heads are to be imme- "diately complied with by the Commanding Officers of the Corps, or Detachments, order- "ed on the above ſervice: which Detachments are to be ſtruck off the rolls of all other duties, "but the Detachment of Artillery may remain at practice at Dum Dum, until Colonel MUR- "RAY ſhall ſignify to Colonel DEARE that they are wanted at Calcutta in order to be em- "barked."—Dec. 8th, 1790.

(2) Colonel MURRAY to Captain FALCONER Commander of the Hercules—"After having "received on board your ſhip, a detachment of native infantry and laſcars, (commanded by "Lieutenant PIKE) with their commiſſioned, non-commiſſioned Officers, baggage and followers, "and ſuch Cargo ordered to be ſhipped on your Veſſel as ſhe can carry conſiſtently with her be- "ing in good trim for ſea, you will be pleaſed to make the beſt of your way to Fort St. George, "reporting to the Secretary to the Government when you quit the pilot. You will pay due re- "gard to the requiſitions of Lieutenant PIKE, or the Commanding Officer of the men on board, "regarding the accommodations and treatment of the troops, using your own diſcretion relative "to the navigation of your ſhip, the Commanding Officer of the troops, will preſerve good "order amongſt them on the voyage, and is particularly inſtructed to prevent any interference "whatever with the duties of navigating the ſhip as well as to guard moſt carefully againſt acci- "dents by fire conſulting you for that purpoſe, and attending ſtrictly to your advice on the ſub- "ject. You are required to take the greateſt poſſible care of all the people and Cargo, on board "your ſhip, during the voyage, uſing for that purpoſe all the precautions which your judgement "and experience may ſuggeſt. You will in particular, be pleaſed to give orders to your Officers "and ſhips company to treat the native Officers and ſoldiers with kindneſs and civility, becauſe "it is of great importance to the public ſervice that the native troops, ſhou'd be reconciled by "ſuch means to expeditions by ſea. Immediately on your arrival at Fort St. George you will "report the circumſtance to me, by Dawk: and you will take receipts in duplicate for every "Article of your Cargo which you ſhall deliver at Fort St. George, tranſmitting one by Dawk: "and bringing the other back yourſelf if you mean to return immediately to this Port, or if not "you will ſend both the receipts to me by different Poſts. You will recollect that Government "have the priviledge here, of ſending a perſon on board your ſhip to ſee her loaded, and that the "Government of Madras may ſend a perſon to ſee her unloaded for the purpoſe of aſcertaining "that the whole Tonnage is employed for the public ſervice. You will ſend to me before you "quit the Pilot, an abſtract of the number of Officers, and men, embarked on your ſhip, and "an exact liſt of every part of your Cargo, and deliver a Copy of it to the ſecretary of Fort St. "George on your arrival there. On your arrival in ſight of the flag-ſtaff of Fort St. George, "you will be pleaſed to hoiſt an Engliſh Jack at your Fore top gallant-maſt-head, as a ſignal, "giving as early notice as poſſible to the maſter attendant of your arrival, in order that pro- "meaſures may be taken for diſembarking the troops, and unloading your ſhip; and for the pur- "poſe of facilitating theſe ſervices you will anchor as near the back of the ſurf as you can with "ſafety—wiſhing you a ſpeedy and proſperous voyage—I am Sir—Be ſo obliging as to ſhew this "letter to the Officer commanding the detachment on your ſhip.—Calcutta, 31ſt Auguſt, 1791."

produced

produced a conſpicuous inſtance of the unlimited confidence repoſed by that people in the wiſdom of their ruler as well as in the eſtabliſhed ſuperiority of Great Britain.

In a ſettlement where embarkations eſpecially of natives have never been attempted on ſo extenſive a ſcale, and where there were no boats calculated for a ſervice of this nature, the various difficulties that attended the procuring ſupplies from ſo many different departments, the providing ſloops and ſmall craft for conveying to Diamond Harbour, Culpee, Ingelee, and Saugur, from three to four thouſand men with horſes, bullocks, proviſions, ſtores, and baggage in ſo ſhort a time, particularly as many of theſe duties were clogged by hindrances (3) unknown in other countries, could only be ſurmounted by the moſt active zeal, indefatigable induſtry, and uncommon patience and perſeverance.

The arrival, however, of the reinforcement at its place of deſtination without a ſhadow of complaint, without the loſs of one fighting man from amongſt

(3) "As you are appointed to take charge of the native volunteers who are to proceed to "Fort St. George, on board of four of the Company's Europe ſhips, I requeſt that you will be "pleaſed to order ſome of them to be ſent to ſee the water for the men of their ſeveral "caſts, fitted up agreeable to their own wiſhes."—Colonel MURRAY to Captain WELSH, 16th November, 1790.

about eighteen hundred natives, is a teſtimony of ability in deſign, and ſucceſs in execution, equal to the innumerable encomiums of ſuperiors (1). Such exertions, in defiance of all ſearch, will ever be found, as in the preſent inſtance, to take their riſe from the moſt pure and diſintereſted motives, and, on any other principle, the beſt ſubordinate arrangements, ſhould ſimilar ſervices occur, muſt fail of the deſired effect.

Although the tributaries to the government of Fort St. George ſmothered their ill grounded diſcontents, whilſt the Sultaun was occupied in the defence of his Myſorean dominions, their tempers naturally prone to ſedition, broke out into open violence on his invaſion of the Carnatic. Several among them who had been remarkable at former periods for peaceful demeanour becoming refractory, not only refuſed payment

(1) "We cannot in juſtice to Colonel MURRAY, allow the preſent opportunity to paſs without teſtifying our ſenſe of the unwearied zeal which he has manifeſted in the courſe of this ſervice, nor do we doubt but that his exertions have been directed in a manner, and (notwithſtanding the unfavourable weather which the tranſports have experienced) with an effect that will obtain every due acknowledgement from the Governor General. We alſo on the preſent occaſion feel it incumbent upon us to bear teſtimony to the merits of Mr. LARKINS, whoſe attention to that branch of the ſupplies connected with his Department, has been equally active and unremitted. Our ſatisfaction, indeed, in reſpect to the manner in which the whole of this important ſervice has been conducted, is by no means confined to the two gentlemen whom we have named, ſince we have great pleaſure in declaring that in the progreſs of the buſineſs, the views and efforts of Government have been ably and zealouſly ſeconded by all the public Officers concerned in their execution, and by none in a higher degree, than by our Secretary Mr. HAY."—Governor General in Council, to the Court of Directors, 31ſt January, 1791.——"In the 3d paragraph of our Letter, dated

ment of their rents but threatened to revolt. Even Tondiman took arms. "The final deciſion" ("ſays "Colonel HARRIS to one of the revenue Collectors), on "the buſineſs of the tributaries within your diſtrict "againſt whom you are deſirous, a military force ſhall "be employed, at preſent, awaits, only a public letter "from you to the General, which as far as I can "judge ought to repreſent, the name and diſignations "of the ſeveral tributaries againſt whom a military "force is required, the cauſes for the requiſition, the "duty to be performed, the meaſures you have hi-"therto purſued to procure the Peiſhcuſh, the ſup-"plies you have thought it adviſeable to apply for "from thoſe tributaries, the extent to which you con-"ceive it may be neceſſary to apply the force em-"ployed in order to produce the deſired effect, the "time in which you have reaſon to believe the duty

"the 31ſt of January, we mentioned to you, that we had no doubt, that the exertions of Colonel MURRAY in ſuperintending the equipment for the Coaſt, were ſuch as would receive the approbation of the Commander in Chief His Lordſhip has deſired that we would lay before you his fulleſt teſtimony of Colonel MURRAY'S zeal and activity upon that occaſion; and we have much pleaſure in embracing the opportunity thus afforded us of adding His Lordſhip's acknowledgement of the ſervices rendered by Col. MURRAY in the war, to thoſe before repeatedly expreſſed by the other Members of your Government."—Governor General in Council to the Court of Directors, 3d September 1792.——"This acknowledgement of the zeal and attention of Colonel MURRAY, Mr. LARKINS, Mr. HAY, and of the ſeveral other public officers concerned in the execution of our Orders, relative to the equipment for the Coaſt of Coromandel is very pleaſing to us."—The Court of Directors to the Governor General in Council, the 8th of February 1792.

" may be accompliſhed, the names and employments " of the perſons under you who are to be ſent with " the military officers, as alſo the inſtructions you in- " tend to give them, and the ſeveral diſtances from " Trichinopoly and Carrore, which you underſtand " the detachments will have to march, ſuppoſing the " Ramgerry Poligar, to be proceeded againſt from Car- " rore, and the others from Trichinopoly.

" You will readily ſee that information of the above " nature is neceſſary for the General in a public letter " from you before he can conſiſtently order a milita- " ry force to be employed againſt the tributaries in " the preſent ſituation of the army. The Tondiman " Poligar in particular has been ſo long faithfully at- " tached to the Company's intereſts, and is at the ſame " time ſo ſtrong from the nature of his country and " the number of armed adherents, that it will, I ima- " gine, be proper in you to be very minute with reſ- " pect to his concerns."

Even thoſe leaſt inclined to diſturbance among the ſouthern tributaries, abandoning their lands through force or fear, laid claim to remiſſion of engagements. In a ſcene where the wanton depradations of a cruel enemy

enemy rendered it neceſſary for the inhabitants to fly from their dwellings and to take ſhelter either under walls of forts that ſtrengthened the country, or at the principal factories along the ſea coaſt, every exertion of collectors could neither ſupport the ſpirits of the ryuts nor prevent their flight; far leſs could they expect rents, whilſt the crops on which payment of theſe rents muſt ever depend, were reaped by ſtrangers, openly at war, and rendered ſtill more miſchievous by religious feuds.

At a time when ſwarms of horſe deſtroyed all grain and deſolated the lands in the vicinity of Trichinopoly, but little could be expected even from the diligence of Mr. ANDREWS; the abilities of Mr. FLOYER could prove of no advantage to the Company, whilſt the whole force of the enemy ſubſiſted on the ſouth- ern diſtricts of Arcot; and although, the center di- viſion of that country was not ſo much the immedi- ate ſeat of war, ſtill, notwithſtanding Mr. LANDON's ex- ertions, the threats of the enemy operated in a high degree to the prejudice of collection. Nay at this juncture " the danger had ſo effectually deterred people " from offering for the frontier diſtricts, that it was

" found

" found impoſſible to procure renters for Changamah, " Trinomaly, or Andoormungalum (1)."

Intimidated by the invaſion the people foreſaw a repitition of horrors, whoſe fatal effects were ſtill alive on their imaginations, and as the changes that had of late taken place, rendered the renters doubtful of their ſituation, they neglected the tillage of the land and the neceſſary attention to the advantages from water. It does not appear, however, that this diſtreſs had extended either to the northern Circars or to our ſouthernmoſt poſſeſſions. Under the direction of the ſeveral Collectors, the former diſtricts, unmoleſted by the enemy, yielded as uſual, whilſt Mr. MACLEOD, with equal ſucceſs ſecured the revenues of the latter.

As Major General MEDOWS fell down along the Cauvery (2) towards Trichinopoly, the rains poured with ſuch violence, that all active opperations being, of neceſſity, ſuſpended, time and leiſure offered for adjuſtment of diſputes in the ſeveral dependencies as well as

(1) Report of the board of aſſumed revenue, 24th January 1790.

(2)

	Miles,	Fur.
Dec. 3d, Mogancre,	9	4
6th, Jaloor,	11	4
7th, Muſſalee,	16	0
8th, Killianoor,	12	4
14th, Munſapett,	6	4

for

for the arrangement of civil concerns; but, whilſt he remained in that neighbourhood, the army called from the feuds and diſcords of refractory tributaries to events of far different import, had inſtructions to proceed to the northward.

It does not appear that the point of attack on Myſore had been determined immediately on the arrival of Earl CORNWALLIS at Fort St. George, yet, that the intention of entering the enemy's country by any of the paſſes to the ſouthward had been abandoned by his Lordſhip, at an early period, is a concluſion warranted by various concurrent teſtimonies (1). The troops however continued at Munſurpet until the latter end of December.

The quantity of ſtores drawn to Trichinopoly from every direction, at a time when ſeveral ſtations were occupied to the ſouthward of the Cauvery, and much

(1) " All the ſix pounders with their tumbrils ſent from the army to Carrore, are to be " moved to Trichinopoly by the firſt eſcort; Lieutenant Colonel GIELS is to exchange " ſuch of the Field Artillery with the Army as he may judge neceſſary from the Garriſon of " Trichinopoly; returns of ordnance and ſtores in the Forts taken from the enemy to be ſent " monthly to the Military Board at Madras, when favourable opportunities offer; the firſt return " to be ſent in compliance with this order muſt diſtinguiſh the ordnance and ſtores taken in each " Fort, from thoſe that have been placed in them from Camp, and other Stations."—General Orders, 17th December, 1790.——" I am directed by the Commander in Chief, to counter- " mand his orders contained in my letter of the 17th inſtant, for the Squadrons from your De- " tachment to be left at Tanjore, as an eſcort for EARL CORNWALLIS, as they will not be re " quired, and to acquaint you, that as the Maratta Vackeel now at Tanjore, is to proceed to " Camp near Trichinopoly with the Detachment under your Command; It is the Commander " in Chief's Orders, that you allow for his guard, theſe three Squadrons."—Adjutant General to Major STEVENSON, 20th December, 1790.

farther

farther in advance whilſt it ſtrengthens the opinion juſt mentioned confirms the language of Colonel FULLARTON (1), and ſtamps the importance of that poſt. From Madura and the ſouthern diſtricts, ſupplies were obtained and eſcorted to this quarter by the induſtry of Captain MACPHERSON at the head of his own battalion (2); from Tanjore, by Major STEVENSON (3), whoſe diſintereſted exertions appear all along highly conſpicuous; and, by Colonel OLDHAM, of whoſe ſervices in that line repeated mention has been already made, ſome were drawn from Carrore.

In the latter end of December the whole army moved towards Trinomalee, marching on the rout of the

(1) See Note 5, Page 191, of this Work.

(2) "I am deſired by the Commander in Chief to ſignify that you are to take the earlieſt opportunity of ſending a meſſage by his order to the Poligar of Torumcourchey ſignifying that your battalion is marching to Trichinopoly, and that you have received Orders to take under your protection any ſupplies for the uſe of the Company, which that Poligar may have to forward, but that your march is not to be delayed on account of ſuch ſupplies. Should the Torumcourchey Poligar ſend any ſupplies in conſequence of this meſſage, or otherwiſe, the General deſires you will protect them, but that your march is not to be delayed in waiting for them, I have received and preſented to the Commander in Chief two letters from you, dated during your march from Carrore to Madura, and another reporting your arrival at Madura."—Adjutant General to Capt. MACPHERSON, 20th December, 1790.

(3) "A Detachment from a diviſion of Troops under Lieut. Col. OLDHAM encamped ſouth of the Cauvery near Trichinopoly, is to march for Tanjore, on the morning of the 17th inſtant, and is to be employed in bringing to that garriſon (Trichinopoly) four thouſand bullock loads rice, under charge of Mr. STRANGE. The following proportion of ſhot is to be drawn from the Stores at Tanjore, 18-pound ſhot 10,415—12-pound ſhot 1,204—6-pound ſhot 940—3-pound ſhot 927—A ſufficient number of bullocks to carry the rice and ſhot will accompany the detachment from the grain and Store department in the field. As the rice is already in bags no gunnies for its conveyance will be furniſhed from Camp, but gunny bags for the ſhot will be ſent with the exception of one thouſand which are to be furniſhed from the Stores at Tanjore — The Commander in Chief deſires that you will accordingly direct every thing to be held in readineſs at Tanjore, and that you will avail yourſelf of this opportunity to order every other Article to Trichinopoly that has been required from Tanjore for the uſe of the Army."—Inſtructions to Captain GLENDONNING 15th December 1790.

enemy

enemy with but little variation, and continuing in a northerly direction, they reached Arnee (4) on the 12th of January. Here, the ſick and heavy guns being depoſited in the fort, General MUSGRAVE remained with the whole of the left wing, whilſt the right proceeded to Vellout (5).

			M.	F.
(4) Dec.	30th,	Morcollum,	5	6
	31ſt,	Tirany,	13	0
Jan.	1ſt,	Terrimungulum,	9	2
	3d,	Rajanagur,	9	4
	4th,	Warianagur,	10	5
Jan.	5th,	Peraroor,	15	0
	7th,	Paundoor,	10	0
	8th,	Manalorepett,	17	0
	9th,	Trinomalee,	11	6
	10th,	Caliſhwakum,	15	2
	11th,	Moonoocavy,	13	6
	12th,	Arnee	8	0

(5) "The advance except the 5th regiment of cavalry; and the right wing excepting the braſs eighteen pounders and howitzers, will march the day after to-morrow, with a proportion of Military Stores, ten days rice for the native troops, and fifteen days arrack and proviſions for the Europeans. The following diviſion of the army is poſted at Arnee, until further Orders, under the command of Major General MUSGRAVE, with the remaining part of the ſtores and proviſions, viz. The left wing, the 5th regiment native cavalry, the corps of engineers, the iron eighteen pounders, and the pieces of ordnance drawn from the right wing; the Deputy Adjutant General, and the Deputy Quarter Maſter General, Capt. ALLEN and a proportion of guides. The pioneers of the left wing, under Lieut. LENNON; the Pay-maſter and the money tumbrils; the Deputy Commiſſary of grain and proviſions; the Deputy Baggage-maſter, the Commanding Officer of Artillery, and the Commiſſary of ſtores, to remain with the diviſion of the army placed under the Orders of Major General MUSGRAVE. The Commanding Officer of artillery, is to wait upon the Commander in Chief to-morrow morning. All the draught bullocks employed with the braſs and iron eighteen pounders, the howitzers and the money tumbrils, and all the carriage bullocks for the conveyance of the proportion of ſtores and proviſions directed to be left at Arnee, are to move with the advance in the right-wing the day after to-morrow, and to be delivered over accordingly. The recovered men belonging to the corps in camp of the ſick left at Arnee to join to-morrow morning, and the ſick of the corps ordered to march the day after to be ſent into Arnee at the ſame time. The firſt iſſue of pay and rice, directed in this order to be made with the utmoſt expedition to the corps of the advance, and the right wing that are to move the day after to-morrow. The crop on the ground on the preſent Route of the Army is of ſo much importance to our future operations and to the welfare of the Carnatic, that the Commander in Chief hears with the utmoſt concern, it has ſuffered from the irregularities which have been committed ſince the army encamped at Arnee. The orders already ſignified againſt plundering, are ſo explicit, that he hopes the Troops and followers will in future render unneceſſary, his carrying them into execution with the ſeverity which they have a right to expect on every occaſion when they are detected in deſtroying the cultivation and plundering the inhabitants of the country in the vicinity of the camp"—General Orders, 12th January, 1791.

A body of horſe of no repute, probably about two hundred, ſtill hanging on the ſkirts of the army, continued to deſtroy and carry of conſiderable quantities of baggage, and to wound and otherwiſe diſtreſs many followers. Repeated inſtances of this inſult, day after day, occaſioned an attempt to cut them off by ambuſcade, but although planned with much judgment, and without fault in execution, it was not attended with ſucceſs: their depredations, however, ceaſed at this place. A large tank at Jamcollam was the ſituation choſen for the purpoſe. Under cover of the embankment a battalion of ſepoys was placed, ſo as not to be viſible without aſcending the dyke, and two troops of dragoons with four of cavalry ſtood concealed in an adjacent toupe.

Whilſt our army croſſed the Palaar river on the morning of the 17th January, the horſe appeared at ſome diſtance in the rear. As they approached the tank the extreme caution they diſcovered beſpoke an acquaintance with ſervice and defeated the deſign. So ſoon as their advance ſaw our army in motion, the whole party quitting the woods appeared on the plain; they drew up at the diſtance of about one mile, halted, and one half of their party diſmounting, the other advanced

vanced with briſkneſs midway towards the tank; here they reined up excepting ten who mounted on excellent horſes, approached within two hundred yards at a ſtrong canter; from theſe one man advanced at full ſpeed. He aſcended the embankment, and although ſeveral muſkets were diſcharged at him within the diſtance of ten yards, he had the good fortune to eſcape unhurt. Purſuit was attempted but rendered uſeleſs from the ſpeed of the Myſorean horſe not leſs than by their uſual habit of ſquandering in all directions.

Still moving towards the preſidency. The army reached vellout (1) on the 27th January, and on the 29th, after being reviewed by Earl CORNWALLIS, received a warm teſtimony of approbation (2).

When exalted and illuſtrious characters whoſe virtues have gained the confidence and eſteem of mankind, forſaking ſituations of eaſe and comfort, ſtep

		Miles.	Furs.
(1) January 14,	Maumbaocum,	8	0
15,	Permaloor,	11	2
16,	Jamcollam,	10	6
17,	Conjeveram,	7	0
24,	Reogees Choultry,	7	0
26,	Streeper Madoor,	10	4
27,	Vellout,	14	0

(2) "Lord CORNWALLIS has great pleaſure in expreſſing his warmeſt approbation of "the appearance of the troops this morning, and cannot allow himſelf to doubt, but a perſeverance in the ſame zeal, and good will, that has been hitherto manifeſted by the officers "and ſoldiers of this army, will in due time bring the war in which they are engaged, to "an honourable concluſion". — General Orders, 29th January, 1791.

forth upon arduous occaſions, on the pureſt principles of patriotiſm, to encounter danger and fatigue, it is wonderful to contemplate the effect that the example has upon the minds of the people. This perhaps was never more ſtrongly illuſtrated than upon the Governor General's announcing publickly in Bengal his intention of going to the Coaſt to take upon himſelf the charge of the war.

Whilſt all ranks of men were loſt in admiration of the noble ſpirit that dictated this reſolution, the army ſeemed affected by it in a peculiar degree. Applications by the European officers for the indulgence of being enrolled amongſt the choſen few that were to accompany his Lordſhip followed each other from every part of the country; Staff and other appointments were of no conſideration when put in competition with this favourite object; and, whoſoever could obtain permiſſion to be of the number, even by ſuch a ſacrifice, conſidered himſelf peculiarly fortunate.

That this ſpirit ſhould have prevailed among the European officers is not ſo much to be wondered at as that the ſame enthuſiaſm ſhould have diffuſed itſelf among the native troops ſo forcibly as to overcome all

all prejudices of education, habit, and religion. A teſtimony of attachment ſo pleaſing and new, whilſt it marked, more ſtrongly than language can expreſs, their confidence, could not fail to be highly gratifying to the Britiſh General.

The orders (3) that required ſo many volunteers to accompany Earl CORNWALLIS to the Carnatic, were no ſooner made known at the different military ſtations, than the number was in readineſs; and had thouſands inſtead of hundreds been wanted there can be little doubt but that complement would ſoon offer, as even whole corps are ſaid to have turned out upon the occaſion.

The ſeveral commandants being emulous of doing credit to their battalions by the excellence of their drafts, the detachment was compoſed chiefly of grenadiers, and for the number exceeded, perhaps, in appearance, any body of native troops that ever aſſembled in India. Nor did their conduct in action or otherwiſe throughout the war diſcredit that appearance.

The ſpirit which thus pervaded the Bengal army actuated, alſo, the troops in the Carnatic. Every corps of that eſtabliſhment whoſe turn of duty obliged

(3) See Appendix No. 14.

them

them to remain in cantonments or garriſon lamented the neceſſity that prevented a participation in thoſe honours which the high reputation of their new leader ſeemed to promiſe, eſpecially, now, that no ſecret was made of his intention of puſhing directly for the enemy's Capital.

Although much had been done by Major General Medows to diſtreſs the Sultaun, and although many ſolid advantages reſulted from the Campaign to the Southward, yet, as it was not attended with any of theſe brilliant events that give eclat to a General or fame to an army, diſſatisfaction and diſcontent evidently reſted on the minds of the people. A thorough acquaintance with the great ſuperiority of our equipment and the total inability of Tippoo to cope with ſuch a force, when we firſt took the field, raiſed the public expectation to ſuch a pitch that nothing ſhort of the Capture of Seringapatam in a few months could pleaſe.

However unreaſonable theſe expectations, a diſappointment of them was ſenſibly felt, but in proportion to the depreſſion that enſued ſo was the elevation of ſpirits from the vigorous preparation now going forward for the ſpeedy accompliſhment of the favorite object.

In

In addition to the effect which his Lordſhip's arrival at Madras had upon our own Settlements, it moſt aſſuredly had that alſo, ſpecifyed in the Minute of Council at Fort William " his preſence in the ſcene of " action was conſidered by our allies as a pledge of ſin- " cerity, and of our confident hopes of ſucceſs againſt " the common enemy, and by that means operated as " an encouragement to them to continue their exer- " tions and to abide by their ſtipulations."

Nizam Ally and the Marattas, although their armies kept the field, had as yet rendered no ſervice that could materially contribute to the general cauſe. They cautiouſly awaited the event of our operations, that ſhould ſucceſs attend the Britiſh arms they might benefit by the alliance; but ſhould adverſe fortune fall to our lot, they had determined not to tranſgreſs beyond the poſſibility of a ſpeedy adjuſtment of differences with the Sultaun. Both powers had upon former occaſions acknowledged his ſuperiority by conceſſion of extenſive countries. Conſcious of weakneſs therefore, they were now afraid to penetrate ſo far into his country as would expoſe them to an attack ere we had reduced his ſtrength by ſome deciſive blow; for although, at preſent in the Carnatic

watching

watching the motions of the Britiſh army, they well knew that by the rapidity of his marches he could ſoon appear in any part of the Myſorean dominions where his preſence would be of moſt advantage.

On that account their operations hitherto had been confined merely to deſultory excurſions with ſmall bodies of horſe, without one attempt to beſiege any of the ſtrong holds (Dirwaar excepted) that guarded the frontiers. The energy of their meaſures from this period, therefore, can only be attributed with any probability of correctneſs to the preſence of Earl CORNWALLIS at Madraſs, and, to the vigorous preparations going forward in that quarter. They plainly perceived that the Britiſh army muſt attract the whole attention of the Sultaun and inevitably deprive him of leiſure or means ſufficient to oppoſe the progreſs of invaſions on the northern extremities of his country; but as their operations will be given at full length in due time any abridgement at this ſtage would prove but little ſatisfactory to the reader.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

No. 1.

Treaty of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance, between the Honourable United Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Peiſhwah Swoey Mahadeu Narrain Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, and the Nawab Nizam Ally Khan Aſſuf Jah, Bahaudur—againſt Futty Ally Khan, known by the Denomination of Tippoo Sultaun; ſettled by Mr. Charles Warre Malet, on the Part of the ſaid Honourable Company, with the ſaid Pundit Purdaun, by virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honourable Court of Directors of the ſaid Honourable Company to direct and controul all their Affairs in the Eaſt Indies.

ARTICLE I.

THE friendſhip ſubſiſting between the ſtates, agreeable to former treaties, ſhall be increaſed by this.

ARTICLE II.

Tippoo Sultaun, having engagements with the contracting powers, has notwithſtanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reaſon they have united in a league, that, to the utmoſt of their power, they may puniſh him, and deprive him of the means of diſturbing the general tranquillity in future.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being reſolved on it is agreed, that, on Mr. Mallet's annunciation to Pundit Purdaun, of the actual commencement of hoſtilities between the Honourable Company's forces and the ſaid Tippoo, and on Captain John Kennaway's announcing the ſame to the Nawob Aſſuf Jah, the forces of the ſaid Pundit Purdaun and Nawob Aſſuf Jah, in number not leſs than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, ſhall immediately invade the territories of the ſaid Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as poſſible before and during the rains; and after that ſeaſon, the ſaid Pundit Purdaun and Nawob will ſeriouſly and vigorouſly proſecute the war with a potent army, well appointed and equipped with the requiſite warlike apparatus.

ARTICLE IV.

The Nawob Aſſuf Jah, being furniſhed with two battalions of the Honourable Company's forces, Pundit Purdaun ſhall have an option of being joined by an equal force on the ſame terms during the preſent war againſt Tippoo. The pay of the ſaid battalions to be made good to the Honourable Company by Pundit Purdaun, in like manner as ſettled with the Nawob Aſſuf Jah.

ARTICLE V.

On the ſaid two battalions joining the Marratta army, Pundit Purdaun agrees to allot 2000 horſe to remain and act in concert with them. But in the event of urgent ſervice, on which cavalry alone can be employed, 1000 of the ſaid cavalry may be detached thereon, 1000 remaining conſtantly with the battalions; whoſe pay will be defrayed regularly, in ready money, every month, in the army, or in Poona, at the option of Mr. Mallet.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

From the time of the ſaid battalions entering Pundit Purdaun's territories, an agent on the part of the ſaid Pundit Purdaun ſhall be ordered to attend the commander to execute ſuch ſervice as may occur.

ARTICLE VII.

If the Right Honourable the Governor General ſhould require a body of cavalry to join the Engliſh forces, Pundit Purdaun, and the Nawob Aſſuf Jah, ſhall furniſh to the number of 10,000, to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the ſhorteſt and ſafeſt route, with all expedition, to the place of their deſtination, to act with the Company's forces; but, ſhould any ſervice occur, practicable only by cavalry, they ſhall execute it, nor cavil on the clauſe of "To act with the Company's forces." The pay of the ſaid cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the Honourable Company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be ſettled.

ARTICLE VIII.

If, in the proſecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy ſhould gain a ſuperiority over either, the other, ſhall, to the utmoſt of their power, exert themſelves to relieve the ſaid party, and diſtreſs the enemy.

ARTICLE IX.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the preſent war, ſhould their arms be crowned with ſucceſs in the joint proſecution of it, an equal diviſion ſhall be made of the acquiſitions of territory, forts, and whatever each circar or government may become poſſeſſed of, from the time of each party commencing hoſtilities. But, ſhould the Honourable Company's forces make any acquiſitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the

commencement of hoſtilities by the other parties, thoſe parties ſhall not be entitled to any ſhare thereof. In the general partition of terrritory, forts, &c. due attention ſhall be paid to the wiſhes and convenience of the parties relatively to their reſpective frontiers.

ARTICLE X.

The underwritten Polygars and Zemindars, being dependant on Pundit Purdaun, and Nawob Aſſuf Jah; it is agreed, that, on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed therein; and the nuzzerana that ſhall be fixed on that occaſion ſhall be equally divided amongſt the allies. But, in future, Pundit Purdaun, and the Nawob Aſſuf Jah, ſhall collect from them the uſual kundaia, and peiſhcuſh, which has been heretofore annually collected; and ſhould the ſaid Polygars and Zemindars act with infidelity towards Pundit Purdaun, or the Nawob, or prove refractory in the diſcharge of their kundnee and peiſhcuſh, the ſaid Pundit Purdaun and Nawob are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shanoor is to be ſubject to ſervice, both with Pundit Purdaun and the Nawob; and, ſhould he fail in the uſual conditions thereof, Pundit Purdaun and the Nawob will act as they think proper.

Liſt of the Polygars and Zemindars alluded to in the above article.

Chettuldroog,	Anagoondy.
Harponelly,	Bellarree.
Roydroog,	Keychundgoonda.
Cunnaghery,	Koottir.
Kaunoor,	The diſtrict of Abdul.
Hakeem Khan,	The chief of Shanoor.

ARTICLE XI.

ARTICLE XI.

To preſerve, as far as poſſible, conſiſtency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a vackeel from each party ſhall be permitted to reſide in the army of the others, for the purpoſe of communicating to each other their reſpective views and circumſtances; and the repreſentations of the contracting parties to each other ſhall be duly attended to, conſiſtent with circumſtances and the ſtipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

After this treaty is ſigned and ſealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to ſwerve from its conditions at the verbal or written inſtance of any perſon or perſons whatever, or on any other pretence; and in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it ſhall be made by mutual conſent, no party introducing unreaſonable objections; nor ſhall either of the parties enter into any ſeperate negociations with Tippoo; but, on the receipt of any advance or meſſage from him by either party, it ſhall be communicated to the others.

ARTICLE XIII.

If, after the concluſion of peace with Tippoo, he ſhould attack or moleſt either of the contracting parties, the others ſhall join to puniſh him. The mode and conditions ſhall be hereafter ſettled by the three contracting powers.

ARTICLE XIV.

This treaty, conſiſting of fourteen articles, being this day ſettled and concluded by Mr. Mallet, with the Peiſhwah Suvoy Mahadeu Narrain Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, Mr. Mallet has delivered to Pundit Purdaun one copy of the ſame, in Engliſh and Perſian, ſigned and ſealed by himſelf, and Pundit Purdaun has delivered to Mr. Mallet another copy, in Marratta and Perſian, executed

executed by himſelf; and Mr. Mallet has engaged to procure, and deliver to Pundit Purdaun, in ſeventy-five days, a ratified copy from the Governor General, on the delivery of which the treaty executed by Mr. Mallet ſhall be returned.

Poona, (Signed) C. W. MALLET.
18 June 1790.

A true Copy,
C. F. CHERRY, Pn. Tr.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal the 5th day of July 1790.

CORNWALLIS.
(Signed) CHA. STUART, L. S.
PETER SPEKE.

E. HAY,
Sec. to the Gov.

A true Copy,
E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

Treaty

No. 2.

Treaty of Offenſive and Defenſive Alliance, between the Honorable United Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Nawab Aſſuf Jah Bahaudur, Soubadar of the Dekhan, and the Peiſhwah Suwey Mahadeu Narrain Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur—againſt Futty Alli Khan, known by the Denomination of Tippoo Sultaun; ſettled by Captain John Kennaway, on the Part of the ſaid Honorable Company, with the ſaid Nawab Aſſuf Jah, by virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. B. Governor General in Council, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors of the ſaid Honorable Company to direct and controul all their Affairs in the Eaſt Indies.

ARTICLE I.

THE friendſhip ſubſiſting between the three ſtates, agreeable to former treaties, ſhall be encreaſed by this: and between the Honourable Company and his Highneſs the Nizam, the three former treaties concluded with the late Sillaubut Jung, through Colonel Forde, in the year 1759; with the Nizam, through General Caillaud, in the year 1766; and the treaty of 1768, with the Madras Government, together with Lord Cornwallis's letter of 7th July 1789, which is equivalent to a fourth treaty, remain in full force, except ſuch articles of them as may by the preſent treaty be otherwiſe agreed to; and perpetual friendſhip ſhall ſubſiſt between both parties, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, agreeably thereto.

ARTICLE II.

Tippoo Sultaun, having engagements with the three contracting powers, has, notwithſtanding, acted with infidelity to them all; for which reaſon they have united in a league, that, to the utmoſt of their power, they may puniſh

punish him, and deprive him of the means of disturbing the general tranquillity in future.

ARTICLE III.

This undertaking being resolved on, it is agreed, that on Captain Kennaway's annunciation to the Nawob Assuf Jah, of the actual commencement of hostilities between the Honourable Company's forces and the said Tippoo, and on Mr. Mallet's announcing the same to Pundit Purdaun, the forces of the said Nawob Assuf Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, in number not less than 25,000, but as many more, and as much greater an equipment as may be, shall immediately invade the territories of the said Tippoo, and reduce as much of his dominions as possible, before and during the rains; and, after that season, the said Nawob and Pundit Purdaun will seriously and vigorously prosecute the war with a potent army, well appointed, and equipped with the requisite warlike apparatus.

ARTICLE IV.

If the Right Honourable the Governor General should require a body of cavalry to join the English forces, the Nawob Assuff Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, shall furnish to the number of 10 000 to march in one month from the time of their being demanded, by the shortest and safest route, with all expedition, to the place of their destination, to act with the Company's forces; but, should any service occur practicable only by cavalry, they shall execute it, nor cavil on the clause of "To act with the Company's forces." The pay of the said cavalry to be defrayed monthly by the Honourable Company, at the rate and on the conditions hereafter to be settled.

ARTICLE V.

If, in the prosecution of the war by the three allies, the enemy should gain a superiority over either, the others shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to relieve the said party and distress the enemy. ARTI-

ARTICLE VI.

The three contracting powers having agreed to enter into the present war, should their arms be crowned with success in the joint prosecution of it, an equal division shall be made of the acquisition of territory, forts, and whatever each circar or government may become possessed of, from the time of each party's commencing hostilities; but, should the Honourable Company's forces make any acquisitions of territory from the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities by the other parties, those parties shall not be entitled to any share thereof. In the general partition of territory, forts, &c. due attention shall be paid to the wishes and convenience of the parties relatively to their respective frontiers.

ARTICLE VII.

The underwritten Polygars and Zemindars being dependant on the Nawob Assuf Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, it is agreed, that on their territories, forts, &c. falling into the hands of any of the allies, they shall be re-established therein, and the nuzzerana that shall be fixed on that occasion shall be equally divided amongst the allies; but in future, the Nawob Assuf Jah, and Pundit Purdaun, shall collect from them the usual peishcush and kundaia, which have been heretofore annually collected; and should the said Polygars and Zemindars act unfaithfully towards the Nawob, or Pundit Purdaun, or prove refractory in the discharge of their peishcush and kundaia, the said Nawob, and Pundit Purdaun, are to be at liberty to treat them as may be judged proper. The chief of Shahnoor is to be subject to serve with both the Nawob and Pundit Purdaun; and, should he fail in the usual conditions thereof, the Nawob and Pundit Purdaun, will act as they think proper.

List of the Polygars and Zemindars:

Chittuidrooy.	Keychungoondeh.
Annagoondey.	Cunnagheeny.

Harpo[illegible]y. Kittoor.
Billarree. Hannoor.
Roydroog. The district of Abdul Hakeem Khawn, the Chief of Shahnoor.

ARTICLE VIII.

To preserve as far as possible, consistency and concert in the conduct of this important undertaking, a vakeel from each party shall be permitted to reside in the army of the others, for the purpose of communicating to each other their respective views and circumstances; and the representations of the contracting parties to each other shall be duly attended to, consistent with circumstances, and the stipulations of this treaty.

ARTICLE IX.

After this treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to swerve from its conditions at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever, or any other pretence; and, in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections; nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negociation with Tippoo; but on the receipt of any advance or message from him by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

ARTICLE X.

If, after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo, he should attack or molest either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him; the mode and conditions of effecting which shall be hereafter settled by the contracting powers.

ARTICLE XI.

This treaty, consisting of eleven articles, being this day settled and concluded

cluded by Captain Kennaway with the Nawob; Captain Kennaway has delivered to his Highness the Nawob one copy of the same in English and Persian sealed by himself; and the Nawob has delivered to Captain Kennaway another copy in Persian, executed by himself; and Captain Kennaway has engaged to procure and deliver to the Nawob, in sixty-five days, a ratified copy from the Governor General; on the delivery of which, the treaty executed by Captain Kennaway shall be returned.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged, at Paungul, on the 20th of Shawaul, 1204 Hejeree, or 4th of July 1790, E. S.

G. F. CHERRY, Pe. Tr.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, the 29th day of July 1790.

CORNWALLIS.

(Signed) CHARLES STUART.

PETER SPEKE.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Sec. to the Gov.

A true Copy,

E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

Harpanelly. Kittoor.
Billarree. Hannoor.
Roydroog. The district of Abdul Hakeem.
Khawn, the Chief of Shahnoor.

ARTICLE VIII.

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After this treaty is signed and sealed, it will become incumbent on the parties not to swerve from its conditions at the verbal or written instance of any person or persons whatever, or any other pretence; and, in the event of a peace being judged expedient, it shall be made by mutual consent, no party introducing unreasonable objections; nor shall either of the parties enter into any separate negociation with Tippoo; but on the receipt of any advance or message from him by either party, it shall be communicated to the others.

ARTICLE X.

If, after the conclusion of peace with Tippoo, he should attack or molest either of the contracting parties, the others shall join to punish him; the mode and conditions of effecting which shall be hereafter settled by the contracting powers.

ARTICLE XI.

This treaty, consisting of eleven articles, being this day settled and concluded

cluded by Captain Kennaway with the Nawob; Captain Kennaway has delivered to his Highness the Nawob one copy of the same in English and Persian sealed by himself; and the Nawob has delivered to Captain Kennaway another copy in Persian, executed by himself; and Captain Kennaway has engaged to procure and deliver to the Nawob, in sixty-five days, a ratified copy from the Governor General; on the delivery of which, the treaty executed by Captain Kennaway shall be returned.

Signed, sealed, and exchanged, at Paungul, on the 20th of Shawaul, 1204 Hejeree, or 4th of July 1790, E. S.

G. F. CHERRY, Pa. Tr.

Ratified by the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, the 29th day of July 1790.

CORNWALLIS.

(Signed) CHARLES STUART.

PETER SPEKE.

(Signed) E. HAY,
Sec. to the Gov.

A true Copy,

E. HAY, Sec. to the Gov.

No. 3.

Definitive Treaty of Perpetual Friendſhip for the adjuſtment of affairs between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Nawob Aſſuf Jah Bahaudur, and Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, and Tippoo Sultaun, in virtue of the authority of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. inveſted with full powers to direct and controul all the affairs of the ſaid Company in the Eaſt Indies dependant on the ſeveral Preſidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and of the Nawob Azeem ul Omrah, Bahaudur, poſſeſſing full powers on the part of the Nawob Aſſuf Jah Bahaudur, and Hurry Ram Pundit Furkia Bahaudur, poſſeſſing equal powers on the part of Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, ſettled the ſeventeenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two of the Chriſtian æra, anſwering to the twenty-third day of the month of Rejib, one thouſand two hundred and ſix of the Hegira, by Sir John Kennaway, Bart. on the part of the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, &c. and Meer Alim on the part of the Nawob Azeem ul Omrah Bahaudur and Buchajee Pundit on the part of Hurry Ram Pundit Furkia Bahaudur, on one part, and by Golaum Ally Khan Bahaudur, and Ally Reza Khan, on behalf of Tippoo Sultaun, according to the undermentioned articles, which by the bleſſing of God ſhall be binding on their heirs and ſucceſſors as long as the ſun and moon endure, and the conditions of them be invariably obſerved by the contracting parties.

ARTICLE I.

THE friendſhip ſubſiſting between the Honorable Company and the Sircar of Tippoo Sultaun agreeably to former treaties, the firſt with the late Nawob Hyder Ally Khan, bearing date the 8th of Auguſt, 1770, and the other with Tippoo Sultaun, of the 11th March, 1784, is hereby confirmed and increaſed,

increaſed, and the articles of the two former treaties are to remain in full force, excepting ſuch of them as by the preſent agreement are otherwiſe adjuſted, and the 8th article of the ſecond abovementioned treaty, dated the 11th of March, 1784, correſponding with the 18th of the month Rubbie Ulſaany, 1198 Hegira, confirming all the privileges and immunities of trade, which the deceaſed Nawob Hyder Ally Khan granted to the ſaid Company by the treaty entered into in the year 1770, is alſo by virtue of the preſent treaty renewed and confirmed.

ARTICLE II.

In the 4th article of the preliminary treaty entered into between the allied powers and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 22d February, 1792, correſponding with the 28th of the month Jemadie Ulſaany, 1206, Hegira, it is written, "Until the due performance of the three foregoing articles," (the firſt article ſtipulating the ceſſion of half the country, the ſecond the immediate payment of half of the ſum of money agreed to be paid, and the remainder in ſpecie only at three inſtalments not exceeding four months each inſtalment, and the third engaging for the releaſe of priſoners) "two of the "ſons of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be detained as hoſtages," which articles are confirmed by the preſent inſtrument. Accordingly the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun ſhall divide the ſum agreed to be paid at three inſtalments abovementioned into three equal parts, and ſhall pay to the ſaid three powers, their reſpective ſhares, at the exchange affixed for the amount to be paid immediately at ſuch places on the boundaries of the allies as ſhall be determined on by them; and after the performance of the remaining two articles abovementioned; that is to ſay, the ceſſion of one half the country, and the releaſe of the priſoners, in caſe the amount of the three inſtalments be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the three powers prior to the expiration of the period ſtipulated for it, the ſaid ſons of Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be immediately diſmiſſed, and all pecuniary demands between the contracting parties ſhall ceaſe and be at an end

ART.

ARTICLE III.

By the firſt Article of the preliminary treaty it is agreed that one half of the dominions which were in poſſeſſion of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the war, ſhall be ceded to the allies adjacent to their reſpective boundaries and ſubject to their ſelection: according to the general abſtract of countries compoſing half the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun to be ceded to the allies agreeably to their reſpective ſhares a hereunto ſubjoined, and the detail of them is inſerted in a ſeparate ſchedule bearing the ſeal and ſignature of Tippoo Sultaun.

ARTICLE IV.

Whatever part of Namkul, Sankery, Salem, Caveripoor, Attoor, and Permutty, which, as above ſtated, are comprized within the diviſion ceded to the aforeſaid Company, ſhall be ſituated to the northward and eaſtward of the river Caveri, or if there ſhould be any other talooks or villages of talooks ſituated as above deſcribed, they ſhall belong to the ſaid Company, and others of equal value ſhall be relinquiſhed by the ſaid Company to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for them; and if, of the above diſtricts there ſhall be any talooks or villages of talooks, ſituated to the weſtward and ſouthward of the ſaid river, they ſhall be relinquiſhed to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for others of equal value to the ſaid Company.

ARTICLE V.

On the ratification and mutual exchange of this definitive treaty, ſuch diſtricts and forts as are to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be delivered up without any cavil or demand for out-ſtanding balances, and ſuch talooks and forts as are to be relinquiſhed by the three powes to Tippoo Sultaun, ſhall, in the ſame manner, be delivered up; and orders to this effect, addreſſed to the aumils and commanders of forts, ſhall be immediately prepared and delivered to each reſpectively of the contracting parties, on the receipt of which

which orders, the diſcharge of the money, ſtipulated to be paid immediately, and the releaſe of priſoners on all ſides, of which the contracting parties, conſidering God as preſent and a witneſs, ſhall releaſe without cavil, all that are in exiſtence, and ſhall not detain a ſingle perſon; the armies of the allied powers ſhall march from Seringapatam: ſuch forts and places, nevertheleſs, as ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Company, and on the road by which the ſaid armies are to march, ſhall not be given up until the ſaid armies ſhall have removed the grain, ſtores, &c. and ſick, which are in them, and ſhall have paſſed them on their return;—as far as poſſible no delay ſhall be allowed to occur in the ſaid ſtores, &c. being removed.

ARTICLE VI.

Whatever guns and ſhot ſhall be left by Tippoo Sultaun in the forts, which the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun has agreed to cede to the allied powers, an equal number of guns and ſhot ſhall be left in the forts, which the allied powers have agreed to reſtore to Tippoo Sultaun.

ARTICLE VII.

The contracting parties agree that zemindars and aumildars being in balance to either party and repairing to the country of either party, protection ſhlal not be given to them and they ſhall be reſtored.

If hereafter it ſhould happen that any diſputes ariſe on the boundaries of the allies and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, ſuch diſputes ſhall be adjuſted with the knowledge and approbation of all parties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The polygars and zemindars of this country who, in the courſe of the preſent war, have attached themſelves, and been ſerviceable, to the allies, ſhall not on that account, in any ſhape or manner, be injured or moleſted by Tippoo Sultaun. Whenever

Whenever three copies of this treaty conſiſting of eight articles, ſhall be delivered by Tippoo Sultaun, bearing his ſeal and ſignature, accompanied by three ſchedules alſo under the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, ſpecifying the detail of the countries ceded to the three powers, one to the ſaid Company with the ſchedule, one to the ſaid Nawob Aſſuf Jah Bahaudur with the ſchedule, and one to the ſaid Row Pundit Purhdaun Bahaudur with the ſchedule, three counterparts thereof and of the ſchedule ſhall be delivered to the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun by the allies, that is to ſay, one counterpart with the ſchedule, on the part of the ſaid Company, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Earl Cornwallis, one with the ſchedule on the part of the ſaid Nawob Aſſuf Jah Bahaudur, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Nawob and of Azeem ul Omrah Bahaudur, and one with the ſchedule on the part of the ſaid Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, bearing the ſeal of the ſaid Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur, and ſignature of the ſaid Hurry Ram Pundit Furkia Behauder.

Signed and Sealed in Camp, near Seringapatam, this Eighth day of March, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-two.

A TRUE COPY,

(Signed) G. F. CHERRY, *P. T.*

A TRUE COPY,

(Signed) JOHN FOMBELLE, *Sub-Sec.*

DISTRICTS

Diſtricts ceded to the Honorable Engliſh Company.

Calicut, 63 talooks,				8,48,765	5 4¼
Palgautcherry,				88,000	0 0
Dindigul and Palnacurpuckſhy, 2 talooks,				90,000	0 0
Selim,				24,000	0 0
Koork,				8,000	0 0
Namkul,				16,000	0 0
Sunkaghurry,				40,000	0 0
				11,14,765	5 4¼

BARRAH MAHAL 9 talooks, viz.

Barrah Mahal,	64,000	0 0	
Caveriputtun,	10,000	0 0	
Verbudderdroog,	8,000	0 0	
Rayacottah,	6,000	0 0	
Kangoody,	6,000	0 0	
Darrampoory,	8,000	0 0	
Pinnagur,	10,000	0 0	
Tingricottah,	12,000	0 0	
Caveripoor,	8,000	0 0	
		1,34,000	0 0
Ahtoor Anuntgurry,	18,000	0 0	
Purmuttie,	14,000	0 0	
Shadmungul,	20,000	0 0	
Vomloor,	16,000	0 0	68,000	0 0
		13,16,765	5 4¼

Diſtricts ceded to the Nawab Aſſuff Jah Bahaudur.

Taloop Kerrpah, 61 talooks,		8,33649	3 3¼
The Doob, 15 talooks,	16,48,099 3 2		

Brought over			16,48,099	3	2	8,33,649 3 3¼
DEDUCT.						
In the Peſhwa's ſhare,	13,06,666	6 10				
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun,						
Anagomdy,	60,101	0 0				
	13,66,767	6 10				
Remains to the Nawob Aſſuff Jah,						2,81,331 6 8
Bengaupelly and Chinchemnullah, 2 talooks,						41,804 9 8
Singpultun and Chilvara,						20,000 0 0
Oak,						20,000 0 0
Humvantgoond,						15,000 0 0
Wimbelly Vemla,						12,565 0 0
Moaha,						12,162 6 14
INGOOTY, 4 talooks, viz.						
Tarputny			19,055	0	4	
Tarmurry,			13,072	8	0	
Velanoor,			8,800	0	0	
Singemmully,			10,855	0	0	
						51,782 8 4
Beſwapoon,						5,000 0 0
Buhary, Koorboor, &c. 2 Talooks,			35,000	0	0	
DEDUCT.						
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun 2 Talooks,						
Koorkoor Dummoor,			12,000	0	0	
						23,000 0 0
Remains to the Nawob Aſſuff Jah,						
In Koorkoor,						370 2 5¾
						Pagodas 13,16,666 6 11

Diſtricts

Diſtricts ceded to Row Pundit Purdaun Bahaudur.

The Doab, 15 Talooks,						16,48,099 3 2
DEDUCT.						
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun,						
Anagoondy, 1 Talook,			60,101	0	0	
In the ſhare of the Nawob Aſſuff Jah,						
Kopul. 8 Talooks,			106,137	3	9	
Kanukgurys 1 ditto,			79,100	0	0	
In Gagendery Hur-			96,094	2	15	
						3,41,432 6 8
Remains to Row Pundit Purdaun, viz.						
Durwar, 8 talooks,			1,38,536	8	5½	
Hawanoor, 2 ditto,			30,604	3	2	
Dummoor,			15,394	6	6¼	
Bankapore, 16 ditto,			2,50,426	6	7¼	
Serkutty, 4 ditto,			64,843	7	10	
Ketore, 11 ditto,			1,43,397	4	3	
Guddock, 4 ditto,			45,297	1	9½	
Jalichal, 5 ditto,			73,185	0	14	
Dummul, 4 ditto,			49,196	5	12	
Shanore, 26 ditto,			3,40,946	7	13	
Lalgurry, Soudunty,			1,48,953	8	0	
						13,00,783 0 2½
In Gojinahur 8 talooks,			1,01,177	9	6½	
DEDUCT.						
In the ſhare of the Nawob Aſſuff Jah,			96,094	2	15	
Remains to Row Pundit Purdaun,						5,883 6 7½
						13,06,666 6 10½

Brought

Brought over,	13,06,666	6	10
From Gooty Sunder,	10,000	0	0
Pagodas	13,16,666	6	10
Grand Total, Pagodas	39,50,098	8	9½

Jummabundy of the Countries which are ceded to the Honourable English East India Company, by Tippoo Sultaun, according to the following Detail, dated the Sixteenth of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Two, corresponding to the Twenty-second Rejeb, One Thousand Two Hundred and Six, Hejeree.

Talooks appertaining to Callicut, 63 Talooks.

Talook Cusba Callicut, 3 Talooks,

Cusba,	38,236	8	0		
Rumnayr,	8,071	7	12		
Purrupnayr,	8,863	3	0		
				55,171	8 12

Talook Gurrum Nayr, 7 Talooks.

Cusba,	12,725	0	14		
Calicut,	12,957	3	5		
Paijnayr,	17,630	5	14		
Purmulla,	17,015	9	0		
Kulkumra,	12,513	8	8		
Wurkumra,	10,535	7	2		
Poclecaye,	11,564	8	8		
				94,943	2 14

Talook,

Talook, Petudnayr, 10 Talooks.

Cusba,	14,736	1	14½		
Mylatoor,	12,192	4	15		
Anejarypoor,	13,615	4	5		
Kulkundela,	9,641	3	4½		
Shurnayr,	10,982	9	11		
Poontaany,	14,073	7	5		
Kootay,	8,159	4	5		
Wumnayrgar,	6,386	2	14		
Kaapul,	5,480	1	4		
Wykuttycote,	16,701	8	0		
				1,11,969	7 14

Talook Weerutnayr, 4 Talooks.

Cusba,	23,515	0	4½		
Mullpoaor,	6,608	7	6		
Moreyoor,	11,127	3	2		
Wullularycote,	20,130	0	0		
				41,371	0 12½

Talook Shaudgar, 11 Talooks.

Cusba,	12,954	0	8¼		
Wunneery Kulkyparah,	12,466	2	9		
Kolkynayr,	12,445	6	6		
Kolekullynayr,	10,549	9	2		
Koranyelvor,	7,717	9	14½		
Sutwyc,	7,567	6	14		
Turrunyonayr,	13,584	2	6		
Hudnalukdush,	13,916	7	0		
Kurrumpoole,	6,700	0	0		
Tartalla,	10,394	5	15		
Kowulparah,	8,328	8	9¾		
				2,16,625	9 4¼

Talook

Talook Ecravynair, 2 Talooks.					
Cufba,			11,430	3	4¼
Kullaye			4,470	4	3¼
					15,900 7 7½
Talook Cherkul, 5 Talooks.					
Cufba,			21,173	0	6½
Puttoon,			19,499	3	2¼
Runderfera,			13,137	8	1
Gowaye,			12,176	0	0
Murraye,			14,486	3	6
					80,472 4 15¾
Talook Cole Angrice, 3 Talooks.					
Cufba Kudroon,			14,518	7	2¾
Palchy,			12,654	0	5
Cootyary,			12,823	5	3
					39,996 2 10¾
Talook Kurrupnayr, 3 Talooks,					
Cufba Kootipoor,			18,777	5	9½
Yrgeerab,			13,191	3	15¾
Kawul,			18,139	0	5¼
					50,108 9 14¼
Talook Canianoor, 1 Talook					30,000 0 0
Talook Cochy, 14 talooks.					
Moorſhmerow,			10,000	0	0
Mukeentpoor,			10,000	0	0
Cotecherry,			7,000	0	0
Aena Mugull,			6,000	0	0
Tulpooly,			7,000	0	0
Moloorkurra,			5,000	0	0
Chaalkurra,			5,000	0	0
Aclownumaary,			10,000	0	0
Carried over,			60,000	0	0

Brought over	60,000	0	0
Chittoor Utmungul,	20,000	0	0
Alunygaar,	4,000	0	0
Paroor,	4,000	0	0
Koonutnayr,	4,000	0	0
Shadmungul,	4,000	0	0
Colecherry,	4,000	0	0
			1,00,000 0 0
Profits on black pepper, mint, and duties on timber &c.			
Farm of the timber duties,	30,000	0	0
Duties on Tobacco,	2,800	0	0
Mint,	30,000	0	0
Black pepper, cocoanuts, &c.	50,000	0	0
			1,12,800 0 0
			8,48,765 5 4¼
Talook Palygautcherry,			88,000 0 0
Dindigul, and Pulnaverpuchſhy, 2 Talooks,			
Dindigul,	80,000	0	0
Pulnaverpuchſhy,	20,000	0	0
			9,90,000 0 0
Selim,			24,000 0 0
Koork,			8,000 0 0
Numkul,			16,000 0 0
Sunkaghurry,			40,000 0 0
Anuntgurry,			18,000 0 0
Permutty,			14,000 0 0
Vamloor,			16,000 0 0
Shadmungal,			20,000 0 0
Carried over			11,82,765 5 4¼

Brought

	Brought over	11,82,765 5 4¼
Barahmahl, 9 Talooks,		
Barahmahl,	64,000 0 0	
Caveripoor,	8,000 0 0	
Caveriputtun,	10,000 0 0	
Verbudderdroog,	8,000 0 0	
Rayacotta,	8,000 0 0	
Kungoondy,	6,000 0 0	
Darrumpoory,	8,000 0 0	
Pinnaghur,	10,000 0 0	
Tingricottah,	12,000 0 0	
	1,34,000 0 0	
Kunterai Pagodas		13,16,765 5 4¼

The villages of the abovementioned Talooks shall be relinquished and retained, on an investigation on the spot.

A True Copy,
(Signed) G. F. CHERRY, P. Transl.

A True Copy,
JOHN FOMBELLE, *Sub. Sec.*

No. 4.

No. 4.

Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable the English East India Company, and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, on his own behalf, for the countries of Seringapatam, Hyder-Nagur, &c. and all his other possessions, settled by Anthony Sadlier, George Leonard Staunton, and John Huddleston, Esqrs. on behalf of the Honourable East India Company, for all their possessions, and for the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, by virtue of powers delegated to the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, for that purpose, by the Honourable the Governor General and Council appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to direct and controul all political affairs of the Honourable East India Company in India, and by the said Nawob' agreeably to the following articles, which are to be strictly and invariably observed, as long as the sun and moon shall last by both parties; that is to say, by the English Company, and the three governments of Bengal Madras, and Bombay, and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur.

ARTICLE I.

PEACE and friendship shall immediately take place between the said Company and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, and their friends and allies, particularly including therein the Rajahs of Tanjore and Travancore, who are friends and allies to the English, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut; also Tippoo Sultaun's friends and allies, the Biby of Cannanore, and the Rajahs, or Zemindars. of the Malabar Coast, are included in this treaty. The English will not, directly, or indirectly, assist the enemies of the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, nor make war upon his friends

and allies; and the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur will not, directly or indirectly, aſſiſt the enemies, nor make war upon the friends or allies of the Engliſh.

ARTICLE II.

Immedeiately after ſigning and ſealing the treaty by the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, and the three Engliſh Commiſſioners, the ſaid Nawob ſhall ſend orders for the complete evacution of the Carnatic, and the reſtoration of all the forts and places in it, now poſſeſſed by his troops; the forts of Amboorgur and Satgur excepted: and ſuch evacuation and reſtoration ſhall actually and effectually be made in the ſpace of thirty days, from the day of ſigning the treaty. And the ſaid Nawob ſhall alſo, immediately after ſigning the treaty, ſend orders for the releaſe of all the perſons who were taken and made priſoners in the late war, and now alive, whether European or native; and for their being ſafely conducted to and delivered at ſuch Engliſh fort, or ſettlement, as ſhall be neareſt to the places where they now are, ſo that the ſaid releaſe and delivery of the priſoners ſhall actually and effectually be made in thirty days from the day of ſigning the treaty. The Nawob will cauſe them to be ſupplied with proviſions and conveyances for the journey, the expence of which ſhall be made good to him by the Company. The Commiſſioners will ſend an officer or officers, to accompany the priſoners to the different places where they are to be delivered; in particular, Abdul Wahab Khaw, taken at Chitoor, and his family, ſhall be immediately releaſed; and, if willing to return to the Carnatic, ſhall be allowed to do ſo. If any perſon, or perſons, belonging to the ſaid Nawob, and taken by the Company in the late war, be now alive, and in priſon in Pencoolen, or other territories of the Company, ſuch perſon or perſons, ſhall be immediately releaſed; and

and, if willing to return, ſhall be ſent without delay to the neareſt fort or ſettlement, in the Myſore country. Baſwaſca, late Amuldar of Paligautcherry, ſhall be releaſed, and at liberty to depart.

ARTICLE III.

Immediately after ſigning and ſealing the treaty, the Engliſh Commiſſioners ſhall give written orders for the delivery of Onore, Darwar, and Sadaſhevagada, and forts or places adjoining thereto, and ſend a ſhip or ſhips, to bring away the garriſons. The Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, will cauſe the troops in thoſe places to be ſupplied with proviſions, and any other neceſſary aſſiſtance for their voyage to Bombay, (they paying for the ſame); the Commiſſioners will likewiſe give at the ſame time, written orders for the immediate delivery of the forts and diſtricts of Caroor, Aravacourchy, and Daraporam; and immediately after the releaſe and delivery of the priſoners as before-mentioned, the fort and diſtrict of Dindigul ſhall be evacuated and reſtored to the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, and none of the troops of the Company ſhall remain in the country of the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur.

ARTICLE IV.

As ſoon as all the priſoners are releaſed and delivered, the fort and diſtrict of Cannanore ſhall be evacuated, and reſtored to Ali Rajah Biby, the Queen of that country, in the preſence of any one perſon, without troops, whom the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Behaudur may appoint for that purpoſe; and at the ſame time that the orders are given for the evacuation and delivery of the forts of Cannanore and Dindigul, the ſaid Nawob ſhall give written orders for the evacuation and delivery of Amboorgur and Satgur to the Engliſh; and in the mean time, none of the troops of the ſaid Nawob ſhall be left in any part of the Carnatic, except in the two forts above-mentioned.

ARTICLE V.

After the concluſion of this treaty, the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur will make no claim whatever, in future, on the Carnatic.

ARTICLE VI.

All perſons whatſoever, who have been taken and carried away from the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, (which includes Tanjore) by the late Nabob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudur, who is in heaven, or by the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, or otherwiſe belonging to the Carnatic, and now in the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur's dominions, and willing to return ſhall be immediately allowed to return with their families and children, or as ſoon as may be convenient to themſelves; and all perſons belonging to the Venkitagherry Rajah, who were taken priſoners in returning from the fort of Vellore, to which place they had been ſent with proviſions, ſhall alſo be releaſed, and permitted immediately to return. Liſts of the principal perſons belonging to the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn Bahaudur, and to the Rajah of Venkitagherry, ſhall be dilivered to the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun's Miniſters; and the Nawob will cauſe the contents of this article to be publicly notified throughout his country.

ARTICLE VII.

This being the happy period of general peace and reconciliation, the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, as a teſtimony and a proof of his friendſhip to the Engliſh, agrees, that the Rajahs, or Zemindars, on this coaſt, who have favoured the Engliſh in the late war, ſhall not be moleſted on that account.

ART.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, hereby renews and confirms all the commercial privileges and immunities given to the Engliſh by the late Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudur, who is in heaven, and particularly ſtipulated and ſpecified in the treaty between the Company and the ſaid Nawob, concluded the 8th of Auguſt, 1770.

ARTICLE IX.

The Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, ſhall reſtore the factory and privileges poſſeſſed by the Engliſh at Callicut, until the year 1779, (or 1193 Hegira) and ſhall reſtore Mount Dilly, and its diſtricts, belonging to the ſettlement of Tellicherry, and poſſeſſed by the Engliſh, till taken by Sedar Cawn, at the commencement of the late war.

ARTICLE X.

This treaty ſhall be ſigned and ſealed by the Engliſh Commiſſioners, and a copy of it ſhall afterwards be ſigned and ſealed by the Preſident and Select Committee of Fort St George, and returned to the Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur, in one month, or ſooner, if poſſible; and the ſame ſhall be acknowledged under the hands and ſeals of the Governor General in Council of Bengal, and the Governor and Select Committee of Bombay, as binding upon all the Governments in India; and copies of the treaty, ſo acknowledged, ſhall be ſent to the ſaid Nawob, in three months, or ſooner, if poſſible. In teſtimony whereof, the ſaid contracting parties have ſigned, ſealed, and interchangeably delivered, two inſtruments of the ſame tenor and date; to wit, the ſaid three Commiſſioners on behalf of the Honourable Engliſh India Company, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and the ſaid Nawob Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur on his behalf, and the dominions of Seringapatam

ringapatam and Hyder Nagur, &c. Thus executed at Mangalore, (otherwiſe called Codial Bunder) this 11th day of March, and year 1784, of the Chriſtian æra, and 16th day of the Moon Rabi ul Sany, in the year of Hegira 1198.

Tippoo Sultaun's Signature. (Signed) ANTH. SADLIER, (L.S.)
G. L. STAUNTON, (L.S.)
J. HUDDLESTON, (L.S.)

(A true Copy,)
W. C. JACKSON,
Secretary to the Embaſſy.

Treaty

No. 5.

Treaty of Perpetual Friendſhip and Alliance between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Peiſhwah Mahadeu Row Pundit Purdaun, ſettled by Mr. David Anderſon, on the part of the Honourable Company, in Virtue of the Powers delegated to him for that purpoſe by the Honourable the Governor General and Council, appointed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain to direct and controul all Political Affairs of the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company in India; and by Maha Rajah Subadar Mahadeu Row Sindiah, as plenipotentiary on the part of the Peiſhwah, Mahadeu Row Pundit Purdaun, Ballajee Pundit, Nana Furnaveſe, and the whole of the Chiefs of the Marratta Nation, agreeably to the following Articles, which ſhall be ever binding on their Heirs and Succeſſors, and the conditions of them to be invariably obſerved by both Parties.

ARTICLE I.

IT is ſtipulated and agreed to between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and the Peiſhwah, through the mediation of Mahadeu Row Sindiah, that all Countries, Places, Cities, and Forts, including Baſſeen, &c. which have been taken from the Peiſhwah, during the War that has ariſen ſince the Treaty ſettled by Colonel Upton, and have come into the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, ſhall be delivered up to the Peiſhwah. The Territories, Forts, Cities, &c. to be reſtored, ſhall be delivered within the ſpace of two months from the period when this Treaty ſhall become complete (as herein after deſcribed) to ſuch Perſons as the Peiſhwah, or his Miniſter Nana Furnaveſe, ſhall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

It is agreed between the Engliſh Company and the Peiſhwah, that Salſette and three other Iſlands, viz. Elephanta, Corranja, and Hog, which are included in the Treaty of Colonel Upton, ſhall continue for ever in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. If any other Iſlands have been taken, in the courſe of the preſent War, they ſhall be delivered up to the Peiſhwah.

ARTICLE III.

Whereas it was ſtipulated in the fourth Article of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, "that the Peiſhwah and all the Chiefs of the Marratta ſtate do agree "to give the Engliſh Company for ever all right and title to the City of "Baroach, as full and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or "otherwiſe, without retaining any claim of Chout, or any other claims what-"ever ſo that the Engliſh Company ſhall poſſeſs it without participation or "claim of any kind:" This Article is accordingly continued in full force and effect.

ARTICLE IV.

The Peiſhwah having formerly in the Treaty of Colonel Upton agreed, by way of Friendſhip, to give up to the Engliſh a country of three lacks of Rupees near Baroach, the Engliſh do now, at the requeſt of Mahadeu Row Sindiah, conſent to relinquiſh their claim to the ſaid country in favor of the Peiſhwah.

ARTICLE V.

The country which Seeajee and Futty Sing Guickwar gave to the Engliſh, and which is mentioned in the ſeventh Article of the Treaty of Colonel Upton, being therein left in a ſtate of ſuſpenſe; the Engliſh with a view to obviate all

all future diſputes, now agree that it ſhall be reſtored; and it is hereby ſettled that if the ſaid country be a part of the eſtabliſhed territory of the Guickwar, it ſhall be reſtored to the Guickwar, and if it ſhall be a part of the Peiſhwah's territories it ſhall be reſtored to the Peiſhwah.

ARTICLE VI.

The Engliſh engage that having allowed Ragonaut Row a period of four months from the time when this Treaty ſhall become complete, to fix on a place of reſidence, they will not, after the expiration of the ſaid period, afford him any ſupport, protection or aſſiſtance, nor ſupply him with money for his expences: and the Peiſhwah on his part engages, that if Ragonaut Row, will voluntarily and of his own accord, repair to Maha Rajah Madhoo Row Sindia and quietly reſide with him, the ſum of 25,000 Rupees per month ſhall be paid him for his maintainance, and no injury whatever ſhall be offered to him by the Peiſhwah, or any of his people.

ARTICLE VII.

The Honorable Eaſt India Company and the Peiſhwah being deſirous that their reſpective Allies ſhall be included in this Peace; it is hereby mutually ſtipulated, that each party ſhall make peace with the Allies of the other, in the manner herein after ſpecified.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Territory which has long been the eſtabliſhed Jagheer of Seevajee Guickwar, and Futty Sing Guickwar; that is to ſay, whatever Territory Futty Sing Guickwar poſſeſſed at the commencement of the war ſhall hereafter for ever remain on the uſual footing in his poſſeſſion; and the ſaid Futty Sing ſhall, from the date of this Treaty being complete, pay for the future to

the Peiſhwah the Tribute as uſual, previous to the preſent war, and ſhall perform ſuch ſervices, and be ſubject to ſuch obedience, as have long been eſtabliſhed and cuſtomary. No claim ſhall be made on the ſaid Futty Sing, by the Peiſhwah, for the period that is paſt.

ARTICLE IX.

The Peiſhwah engages, that whereas the Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn having concluded a Treaty with him, hath diſturbed and taken poſſeſſion of Territories belonging to the Engliſh and their Allies, he ſhall be made to relinquiſh them; and they ſhall be reſtored to the Company and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn; all priſoners, that have been taken, on either ſide, during the war, ſhall be releaſed; and Hyder Ally Cawn ſhall be made to relinquiſh all ſuch Territories belonging to the Engliſh Company and their Allies, as he may have taken poſſeſſion of ſince the ninth of Ramzan in the year 1180, being the date of his Treaty with the Peiſhwah; and the ſaid Territories ſhall be delivered over to the Engliſh and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn, within ſix months after this Treaty being complete. And the Engliſh, in ſuch caſe, agree, that ſo long as Hyder Ally Cawn ſhall afterwards abſtain from Hoſtilities againſt them and their Allies, and ſo long as he ſhall continue in Friendſhip with the Peiſhwa, they ſhall in no reſpect act hoſtilely towards him.

ARTICLE X.

The Peiſhwah engages on his own behalf, as well as on behalf of his Allies the Nawob Nizam Ally Cawn, Ragojee Bounſala Synee Saheb Suba, and the Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn, that they ſhall in every reſpect maintain Peace towards the Engliſh and their allies the Nabob Aſſuff ul Dowlah Bahaudur and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn Bahaudur, and ſhall in no reſpect whatever, give them any diſturbance. The Engliſh engage, on their own behalf, as

as well as on behalf of their allies the Nawob Aſſuff ul Dowlah, and the Nawob Mahomed Ally Cawn, that they ſhall in every reſpect maintain Peace towards the Peiſhwah and his allies the Nawob Nizam Ally Cawn, and Ragojee Bounſala Synee Saheb. And the Engliſh farther engage, on their own behalf, as well as on behalf of their allies, that they will maintain Peace alſo towards the Nawob Hyder Ally Cawn, under the conditions ſpecified in the 9th article of this treaty.

ARTICLE XI.

The Honourable Eaſt India Company, and the Peiſhwah mutually agree, that the Veſſels of each ſhall afford no diſturbance to the Navigation of the Veſſels of the other. And the Veſſels of each ſhall be allowed acceſs to the ports of the other where they ſhall meet with no moleſtation, and the fulleſt protection ſhall be reciprocally afforded.

ARTICLE XII.

The Peiſhwah and Chiefs of the Marratta ſtate hereby agree, that the Engliſh ſhall enjoy the previledge of trade, as formerly, in the Marratta territories, and ſhall meet with no kind of interruption. And in the ſame manner, the Honourable Eaſt India Company agree, that the ſubjects of the Peiſhwah ſhall be allowed the priviledges of trade, without interruption, in the territories of the Engliſh.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Peiſhwah hereby engages, that he will not ſuffer any factories of other European Nations to be eſtabliſhed in his territories, or in thoſe of the Chiefs dependant on him, excepting only ſuch as are already eſtabliſhed by the Portugueſe; and he will hold no intercourſe of friendſhip with any other European Nations. And the Engliſh, on their part agree, that they

will not afford assistance to any nation of the Decan or Hindostan at enmity with the Peishwah.

ARTICLE XIV.

The English and the Peishwah mutually agree, that neither will afford any kind of Assistance to the Enemies of the other.

ARTICLE XV.

The Hon'ble the Governor General and Council of Fort William engage, that they will not permit any of the Chiefs, dependants, or subjects of the English, the Gentlemen of Bombay, Surat, or Madras to Act contrary, at any place to the terms of this Treaty; in the same manner the Peishwah Madhoo Row Pundit Purdaun engages that none of the Chiefs or Subjects of the Marratta State shall act contrary to them.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Hon'ble East India Company and the Peishwah Madhoo Row Pundit Purdaun having the fullest confidence in Maha Rajah Subadar Madhoo Row Scindia Bahaudur, they have both requested the said Maha Rajah to be the mutual Guarantee for the perpetual and invariable adherence of both parties to the conditions of this Treaty: And the said Madhoo Row Scindia, from a regard to the welfare of both States, hath accordingly taken upon himself the mutual Guarantee. If either of the parties shall deviate from the conditions of this Treaty, the said Maha Rajah will join the other party, and will to the utmost of his power, endeavour to bring the Aggressor to a proper understanding.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is hereby agreed, that whatever Territories, Forts, or Cities in Guzerat

rat were granted by Ragonaut Row to the English, previous to the Treaty of Colonel Upton, and have come into their possession, the Restitution of which was stipulated in the 7th Article of the said Treaty, shall be restored agreeable to the terms of the said Article.

This Treaty, consisting of 17th Articles, is settled at Salbey in the camp of Maha Rajah Subadar Madhoo Row Scindia, on the 4th of the month Jemmady ul Saany in the Year 1197 of the Hiejera, corresponding with the 17th of May 1782 of the Christian Æra, by the said Maha Raja, and Mr. David Anderson. A copy hereof shall be sent by each of the above named persons to their respective principals at Fort William and Poonah; and when both copies being returned, the one, under the Seal of the Honourable East India Company, and Signature of the Honourable the Governor General in Council of Fort William, shall be delivered to Maha Rajah Madhoo Row Scindia Bahaudur; and the other, under the Seal of the Peishwah Madhoo Row Pundit Purdaun, and the Signature of Ballajee Pundit Nana Furnavese shall be delivered to Mr. David Anderson, this treaty shall be deemed complete and ratified, and the Articles herein contained shall become binding on both the contracting parties.

(Written in the Marratta Character by Ragoo Bhow Dewan)

" In all 17 Articles on the 4th of Jemmady-ul-Ahker, or 5th of Jeyt " Adeek in the Shukul Patteh, in the year 1182."

(Subscribed in the Marratta Character by Madajee Scindia.)

" Agreed to what is above written in Persian"

(Signed) DAVID ANDERSON,

Witnesses, (Signed) JAMES ANDERSON,

W. BLAINE.

A true Translation,

JAMES ANDERSON,

Assistant to the Embassy.

Ratified

Ratified at Fort William, the 6th of June, 1782.

Company's Seal.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS,
EDWARD WHELER,
JOHN MACPHERSON

(Signed) J. P. AURIOL, Secretary.

The following was added at the time of the ratification at Poonah, and the final exchange at Gualiar.

This Treaty, conſiſting of Seventeen Articles, was ratified on the 15th of the month of Mohurrum ul Hirram, in the year 1196 of the Hiejera, and and ſhall be invariably and perpetually binding on both the Parties.

(Subſcribed in the hand writing of Nana Furnaveſe) "done by me Ballajee Jennardin on the 15th of Mohurrum in the year 1183."*

Small Seal of the Peiſhwah.

On the 21ſt of Ruby-ul Awul in the year 1197 of the Hiejera, the above written Treaty, under the Seals of the Peiſhwah and the Signature of Ballajee Pundit Furnaveſe, was delivered near Gualiar to Mr. David Anderſon; and a counterpart of the ſame, under the Seal of the Company and the Signatures of the Governor General and Council of Fort William, was in like manner delivered to Maha Rajah Madajee Scindia Bahaudur, by which Exchange the ſaid Treaty is become complete, and from this date ſhall be binding on each of the contracting parties.

(Subſcribed in the hand writing of Madajee Scindia) "21ſt of Ruby-ul-Awul."

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
CHARLES WILKINS.

* 20th Dec. 1792.

The

The Counterpart ſubſcribed by Mr. David Anderſon, 24th Feb. 1783.

N. B. The ſmall Seal of the Peiſhwah affixed to the joinings of the different Sheets.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. David Anderſon dated Gualiar, 25th Feb. 1783.

"AS I mentioned in one of my former letters, that ſome alterations had been made in the Treaty ratified by the Peiſhwah, you will doubtleſs be anxious to know what theſe alterations are, I therefore do myſelf the honor to ſend you an exact Copy of the Ratification.

"Scindia, when I ſpoke to him on this ſubject yeſterday, aſcribed them entirely to the careleſsneſs of the Copyiſt at Poonah, and declared that in caſe ever any diſcuſſion ſhould ariſe on the words of our Agreement, he conſidered the Treaty as the one which muſt be conſulted."

Treaty

No. 6.

Treaty of perpetual Friendſhip, Alliance, and Security, concluded between the Honourable Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, Preſident and Governor of Fort St. George, and the Council thereof, on the Part of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, and his Highneſs the Nawob Walajau, Omdit ul Mulk, Umeer ul Hind, Aſſuff ul Dowla, Anerverdeen Cawn Bahaudur Zupher Jung, Sippa Salar, Subadar of the Carnatic, on Behalf of himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors.

THE Court of Directors of the Honourable United Eaſt India Company, having taken into their ſerious conſideration the great advantages which may be attained by improving the bleſſings of peace, now happily reeſtabliſhed on the coaſt of Coromandel and the Carnatic, and conſidering the preſent hour beſt ſuited for ſettling and arranging, by a juſt and equitable treaty, a plan for the future defence and protection of the Carnatic and the Northern Circars on a ſolid and laſting foundation, have communicated theſe their ſentiments to his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, who being fully impreſſed with the propriety and wiſdom of ſuch an arrangement, has for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, adjuſted and concluded a ſolid and permanent treaty with the preſident and council of Fort St. George, upon the principles and conditions herein after mentioned; in conſequence whereof it is ſtipulated and agreed that due proviſions ſhall be made for the military peace eſtabliſhment, and alſo, that for diſcharging the expence of war, in the event of a war breaking out in the Carnatic or on the coaſt of Corromandel, certain contributions or proportions of the revenues of the contracting parties ſhall be united into one common ſtock, to be allotted for their mutual ſecurity and defence: and as it is neceſſary that the application

application of the ſaid contributions, both for peace and war, ſhall be veſted in the united Company, or their repreſentatives, together with the direction of the war, the command of the army, magazines of ſtores and proviſions, (the preſent magazines of his Highneſs the Nawob excepted) with full power to occupy or diſmantle ſuch forts as by them ſhall be deemed neceſſary for the general ſecurity; the ſaid contracting parties do hereby ſolemnly engage and agree for themſelves and their ſucceſſors, to and with each other, in manner following; that is to ſay.

I.

The friends and enemies of his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, and of the Engliſh united Eaſt India Company, ſhall be conſidered as the friends and enemies of both.

II.

His Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic will contribute towards the military peace eſtabliſhment, and ſhall pay into the treaſury of the ſaid united Company, the annual ſum of nine lacks of pagodas, to commence in the Fuzelly 1797, correſponding to the 12th July 1787, as his fixed proportion, divided into kiſts, payable at the following periods: that is to ſay,

30th November - - - -	3,00,000
31ſt March - - - - -	6,00,000
Star Pags.	9,00,000

III.

That the Honourable Eaſt India Company will in like manner contribute, and, with the aid of Tanjore, ſhall pay and make good ſuch further ſums as may be neceſſary to diſcharge the expence of the military peace eſtabliſhment beyond the ſaid annual contribution of his Highneſs already mentioned.

IV.

That for the ſatisfaction of his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, his heirs and ſucceſſors, the preſident in council of Fort St. George ſhall furniſh his Highneſs with an accurate account, ſhewing the number of troops maintained, and the names and ſituations of the garriſons ſupported by the annual contributions, and particularly the troops and garriſons maintained by the nine lacks of pagodas, annually contributed by his Highneſs to the general defence.

V.

In caſe of failure in the punctual payment of the nine lacks of pagodas already mentioned, to the amount of one lack of pagodas in any kiſt, for the period of one month after the ſame ſhall become due, his Highneſs the Nawob agrees, that certain diſtricts, ſpecified in the ſchedule, No. I, hereunto annexed, ſhall be made anſwerable for ſuch failure; and that the company ſhall have power to appoint ſuperintendants or receivers to collect and receive from the Nawob's Amuldars, all the rents, revenues, duties, cuſtoms, and peiſhcuſh of the ſaid diſtricts; and theſe ſuperintendants or receivers ſhall exerciſe all neceſſary authority for collecting ſuch rents, revenues, &c. giving regular receipts for all the monies which may be received by the ſaid ſuperintendants, who ſhall have full power to inſpect and examine all Cutcherry receipts and accounts of the lands and diſtricts aforeſaid, as well as to aſcertain the ſtate of all other revenues which ſhall be collected annually from cuſtoms, or from the Zemindars or Poligars, tributaries to his Highneſs within the ſaid diſtricts; and when the full amount for which ſuch diſtricts ſtood anſwerable ſhall have been paid to the Company, the ſuperintendant or receiver ſhall be immediately recalled.

VI.

At the appointment of the ſuperintendant or receiver, the Nawob will furniſh

niſh the Company with the obligations the amuldars of each diſtrict ſhall have given to the circar; and if they do not pay the money punctually to the ſuperintendant or receiver agreeable thereto, the Nawob, at the requeſt of the Governor in Council, will immediately diſmiſs the ſaid amuldars, and appoint ſuch others in their ſtead, as the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George ſhall recommend, after taking from them the uſual obligations, which ſhall be delivered to the Company by his Highneſs.

VII.

That the exerciſe of power over the ſaid diſtricts and farms, by virtue of the conditions mentioned in the fifth and ſixth articles, in caſe of failure in the payment of any of the ſaid kiſts, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to deprive his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, or his ſucceſſors, of the civil government thereof, the credit of his family, or the dignity of his illuſtrious houſe, but that the ſame ſhall be preſerved to him and them inviolate, ſaving and excepting the powers in the foregoing article expreſſed and mentioned.

VIII.

That in the event of any war breaking out in the Carnatic, or on the coaſt of Coromandel, the ſaid united Company ſhall charge themſelves with the direction, order, and conduct thereof; and, during the continuance of ſuch war, ſhall apply four-fifths of their whole revenue in the Carnatic, and the northern circars, annually to the military expences of the war. To remove every doubt on the part of his Highneſs of any ſecretion or diverſion of the ſaid revenues from the purpoſes aforeſaid, his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, in behalf of himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall have full power and authority during ſuch war to appoint one or more inſpectors or accomptants, to inſpect and examine the cutchery receipts of all the diſtricts of the Company in the Carnatic, and the northern circars, as well as the ſtate of all

other revenues collected from the cuſtoms, from the Zemindars and Polygars tributary to the Company.

IX.

That in the like event, his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, after deducting from the whole amount of his revenues 2,13,421 pagodas annually, for jaghires to the family of his Highneſs, and 11,366 pagodas annually for charities, ſhall and will pay into the treaſury of the ſaid United Company four-fifths of his revenue to the general expence of ſuch war; to be applied in ſuch manner as the ſaid United Company, or their repreſentatives, ſhall find neceſſary for their common ſafety and intereſts, as alſo for the intereſt of their allies in the Carnatic, and on the coaſt of Coromandel; and it is moreover agreed, that his Higneſs's proportion of the debt of the war will henceforth be ſettled at twenty-five fifty-one parts.

X.

For the more effectual ſecurity of the payments of four-fifths of the revenues of his Highneſs annually to the military expences of the war, and to remove every doubt on the part of the Company of any ſecretion or diverſion of the ſaid revenues from the purpoſe aforeſaid, the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, in behalf of the Company, ſhall have full power and authority during ſuch war, to appoint one or more inſpectors or accomptants, to inſpect and examine the Cutcherry receipts of all the countries and diſtricts of the Nawob, as well as the ſtate of all the other revenues collected from the cuſtoms, and from the Zemindars and Polygars tributaries to his Highneſs; and in caſe the ſaid four-fifths of the revenues, or any part thereof, are diverted from the diſcharge of the current expences of the war, or the debts or expences incurred thereby, the ſaid United Company ſhall have full power to appoint ſuperintendants and receivers over the ſaid countries and diſtricts of the Nawob, in the manner ſpecified in the fifth article of

of this treaty reſpecting the diſtricts mentioned in ſchedule, No. I, with the ſame authority and under the like reſtrictions and conditions expreſſed in caſe of failure.

XI.

That the ſaid annual four-fifths, payable from the revenues of his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, ſhall, after the termination of the war, continue to be applied to the diſcharge of all debts and expences that may be incurred or ariſe during the courſe of the war, until his proportion of twenty-five fifty-one parts is paid off and diſcharged.

XII.

It is expreſsly underſtood and declared, that ſo ſoon as the expences incurred by the war are paid off and diſcharged, the ſuperintendants and receivers ſhall be immediately recalled; and it is further expreſsly declared, that the XIth article ſhall not have any retroſpect to the expences of any war antecedent to the date of this treaty.

XIII.

That after the termination of ſuch war, and during the application of the ſaid groſs revenues to the debts and expences thereof, the IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, and VIth articles of this treaty, ſhall be and remain dormant, and be of no effect, but ſhall recommence and regain their full force and validity from and immediately after all the debts and expences of ſuch war ſhall have been fully and proportionally paid off and diſcharged.

XIV.

In caſe his Highneſs ſhall at any time have occaſion for any number of troops for the ſecurity and collection of his revenue, the ſupport of this authority,

thority, or the good order and government of his dominions, the ſaid United Company ſhall and will furniſh a ſufficient number of troops for that purpoſe, on public repreſentation being made by his Highneſs to the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George, of the neceſſity of employing ſuch a force, and the objects to be obtained thereby: In caſe of the march of ſuch troops, the additional batta and expences attending their movements, will be annually diſcharged by his Highneſs at the end of each year.

XV.

Whenever the Company ſhall enter into any negociations, wherein the intereſts of the Carnatic and its dependencies may be concerned, the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George ſhall communicate the proceedings to his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, as the firm ally of the Company: and although the direction of the combined force of the country is committed entirely to the Honourable Company, or their repreſentatives, it is nevertheleſs underſtood, that his Highneſs ſhall be informed of all meaſures which ſhall relate to the declaring of war, or making peace, with any of the princes and powers of Hindoſtan, ſo far as the intereſt of the Carnatic may be immediately concerned therein; and the name of his Highneſs ſhall be inſerted in all treaties regarding the Carnatic: and his Highneſs will not enter into any political negociations or controverſies with any ſtate or power, without the conſent or approbation of the Preſident in Council at Fort St. George.

XVI.

Nothing in this treaty contained ſhall be underſtood to injure the claim of his Highneſs the Nawob to the Tanjore country.

XVII.

Should there be any eſſential failure in the crops in time of peace, owing to

to the want of rain, or any other unforeſeen calamity, a deduction ſhall be made in the Nawob's kiſts to the extent of the injury which the revenues may ſuſtain, as ſhall be eſtimated and fixed on by the Governor in Council, to whom his Highneſs grants full power and authority to appoint one or more ſuperintendants and accomptants to inſpect and examine the cutchery receipts of all the countries and diſtricts of his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the amount of ſuch deduction, which is to be carried as a charge to the account current of his Highneſs.

XVIII.

It is hereby ſtipulated, that the conditions mentioned in the articles of agreement between the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, and his Highneſs the Nawob, dated 28th June 1785, for payment of four lacks of Pagodas annually to the Honourable Company, ſhall be null and void, the ſame being comprehended and included in the conditions of the preſent treaty.

XIX.

It is further ſtipulated, that the ſaid articles of agreement, dated 28th June 1785, as far as relate to the diſcharge of the debts of his Highneſs the Nawob ſhall be and continue in full force and virtue.

In confirmation of all the articles in the preceding treaty, the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, inveſted with full powers on behalf of the India Company, have ſubſcribed and ſealed two inſtruments of the ſame tenor and date, at Fort St. George, on the twenty-fourth day of February in the year of the Chriſtian æra one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven; and his Highneſs the Nawob Walajau, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, hath alſo ſubſcribed and ſealed the ſame inſtruments, at Chepauk Houſe, the fifth

fifth day of the Moon Jemmady in the year of the Heigira twelve hundred and one.

(Signed) JOHN MACPHERSON, (Signed) ARCH. CAMPBELL,
JOHN STABLES. ALEX. DAVIDSON,
JAS. H. CASAMAIJOR.

Signed in the preſence of
JOHN CHAMIER, Secretary.
CHARLES BINNY, Secretary.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary to the Governor.

A true Copy,
(Signed) W. C. JACKSON, Dep. Secretary.

SCHEDULE, No. I, *in the annexed* TREATY, *referred to.*

1. The diſtrict of Trevatoor, with the villages of Tummanoor.
2. The diſtrict Ellengad, &c. conſiſting of 12 Maghanas.
3. The diſtrict of Uſpoor, with the village of Oonum.
4. The pergunnah of Tindavanam.
5. The pergunnah of the Cuſbah of Verdaoor, including 9 mahals, and Tervadee, Vedoor, and Veezamunnee, and the talooka of Ohalwallee.
13. The villages of Pernatoor.
14. The talooka of Cunnanoor.
15. The pergunnah of the havilly of Ternamul, including the villages of Callifpauk.
16. The villages of Adoormungal.
17. The pergunnah Paloor, &c.
18. The pergunnah of Chinqum.
19. The pergunnah Telgoody, &c.

20. The

20. The pergunnah of Damarpauk.
21. The villages of Villapauk.
22. The villages of Mundial.
23. The talook of Temmeree.
24. The villages of Chauckrauzpoor.
25. The pergunnah Cholingavaram, with Tuckolum.
26. The villages of Chuckramiller, with Nauteray.
27. The talook Awaloor.
28. The talook of Mealcharry.
29. The talook Vaulapundal.
30. The pergunnah of Poondie, &c.
31. The talook of Weapore.
32. The villages of Coondapoor and Cauvery Pauck.
33. The pergunnah of Amboor.
34. Tulliput and Agraham.
35. Talook Allianore.
36. Warriorepollam.
37. Vallicundapoor, excepting the jaghire of Rajinguda.
38. The diſtrict of Sellumbar, 1 mahal.
39. Cartmanaurgoody, excluſive of the jaghire, 1 mahal.
40. The diſtrict of Bhoowangerry, 1 mahal.
41. The diſtrict of Vindachell, &c. 5 mahals.
42. The diſtrict of Vanetampeat and Feartanaggerry, 2 mahals.
43. The diſtrict of Pudwear and Moolcaud, 2 mahals.
44. The diſtrict of Noonulgud, otherwiſe called Gingee, 1 mahal.
45. The diſtrict of Yeamputtoo and Pullygoondaput, 1 mahal.

The provinces of Trichinopoly, Madura, Ongole, and Palnaud.

It is ſtipulated and agreed at the time of executing this treaty, that the countries and diſtricts in the above ſchedule mentioned, ſhall be anſwerable for any failure in the payment of the nine lacks of pagodas mentioned in the ſaid treaty; and in caſe they ſhould not be adequate to the diſcharge of any failure when ſuch may happen, it is ſtipulated that his Highneſs the Nawob ſhall name other diſtricts to make good the deficiency; but if they exceed the amount of ſuch failure, that his Highneſs ſhall keep back diſtricts to the amount of the ſame.

(Signed) ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
ALEX. DAVIDSON,
JAS. HY. CASAMAIJOR.

No. 7.

Treaty of Peace between the Honorable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Maratta State—Concluded at Poorunder the 1ſt day of March 1776, or the 20th of Moburum and Year 1190 of the Mahomedan Hegera, or the Year 1176 Bejapooree, Adilſhahie.

TREATY between the Honorable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company and the Marratta State, Poorunder 1ſt day of March 1776.

Whereas differences have ariſen amongſt the Chiefs of the Maratta State, and the Government of Bombay having taken a part therein by ſending forces into the Marratta Dominions, which the Honarable the Governor General and Council of Fort William diſapprove, and being deſirous of conciliating theſe differences, have determined accordingly to enter into ſuch meaſures as may moſt effectually contribute to ſo deſireable an end. They have for this purpoſe therefore authoriſed, deputed, and given full powers unto Lieutenant Colonel John Upton, in the ſervice of the Honorable the Eaſt India Company to conclude a Peace between the Government of Bombay and the Marratta State, and Colonel Upton having accordingly arrived at Poorunder has concluded a ſolid and firm peace on the part of the Engliſh Company with the Miniſters Secaram Pundit and Ballajee Pundit on the part of the Peiſhwah Madeurow Pundit Purdaun and all the Marratta Chiefs, and the following are the Articles of Convention which they have engaged into.

ARTICLE I.

Peace ſhall be eſtabliſhed and take place from this day between the Honorable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company in general, and the Government of

Bombay in particular, and Row Pundit Purdaun and his Miniſters Sacaram Pundit and Ballajee Pundit on the part of all the Marrattas and the following Articles are to be obſerved inviolably by both parties.

ARTICLE II.

The Peace is to be forthwith proclaimed between the Honorable Company and the Marratta State at the Preſidency of Bombay and all its dependencies, at the head of the Engliſh Troops encamped at Mandavee and in every part of the Guzerat province where there are Britiſh Subjects. The Marratta Government will alſo order Proclamation to be made throughout all their dominions.

ARTICLE III.

The Peiſhwah Row Pundit Purdaun and his Miniſters being deſirous of having Salſette and the ſmall Iſlands ſubdued by the Engliſh in the War reſtored to them. Do offer to give in Exchange a country of three Lacks of Rupees with its Chout &c. in the neighbourhood of Broach. Colonel Upton having declared he could not reſtore the ſaid Iſlands; It is therefore agreed that they ſhall remain as they now are, and that they ſhall write to the Honorable the Supreme Council of Fort William and both parties engage to abide by their determination. If the Governor General and Council of Fort William do not reſtore them, they ſhall continue in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and the Marrattas will then give up all right and title to the ſaid Iſlands, ſhould the Governor General and Council of Calcutta reſtore Salſette with the ſaid Iſlands, the Engliſh will accordingly deliver them over to the Peiſhwah

ARTICLE IV.

The Marrattas do agree to give to the Engliſh Company for ever all right and title to their entire ſhare of the City and Pergunnah of Broach as full and

and complete as ever they collected from the Moguls or otherwiſe without retaining claim of Chout or any other demand whatever, ſo that the Engliſh Company ſhall poſſeſs it without participation or claim of any kind.

ARTICLE V.

The Marattas do agree (by way of friendſhip) to give for ever to the Engliſh Company a country of three complete lacks of rupees, near or adjoining to Broach, on which there is to be no claim of chout or any other demand whatever, Two perſons on the part of the Company, and two on the part of Row Pundit Purdaun to proceed and determine the place and boundaries. When the Peiſhwah will give the Sunnuds.

ARTICLE VI.

The Peiſhwah and Miniſters agree to pay to the Company Twelve lacks of rupees in part of the expences of the Engliſh army, in two payments, viz. Six lacs within Six months of the date of this Treaty, and the other Six lacks within two years of the ſame date.

ARTICLE VII.

The Engliſh do agree that every part of the Guzerat country, ceded to the Company by Ragonat Row or taken poſſeſſion of by them, ſhall be forthwith reſtored with all the forts and towns thereunto belonging except what is ſettled by this treaty. The Country ceded to the Egliſh by Seeajee or Futty Sing Guickver, ſhall alſo be reſtored, when it is proved by their letters and copies of the Sunnuds granted by the former Peiſhwas now in their (the Guickvers) hands that they do not poſſeſs power or authority to make ſuch Ceſſions. The Purgunnahs of Chickley and Coral with the town of Verion. Three villages of the Purgunna of Chureaſſy and the village of Baker Oung are to continue as pledges in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh till the Sunnuds for the country of three lacks are made over. All

treaties

treaties and agreements ſubſiſting between the Engliſh and Ragonat Row are hereby annulled, and thoſe of Sevajee and Futty Sing Guickver are to be alſo annulled when the above mentioned proofs are produced.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Engliſh do agree that the troops now in the field from the Preſidency of Bombay are to be marched immediately into their own garriſons and diſtricts.

ARTICLE IX.

It is agreed that Ragonat Row is to diſband his army within one month of this date. His followers and adherents (except the ſervants about his perſon) are to ſeparate within the ſame time, and proclamation is to be made by the Maratta Government granting a full pardon to all the adherents and followers and all ſuch as have been in arms with Ragonat Row, the four following excepted, viz. Ambajee Mahadu, Noor Cawn Gardie, Toola Kudmutgar and Kurrig Sing, Chokeydar, who for crimes and miſdemeanours committed againſt the State are for ever baniſhed the Maratta dominion.

ARTICLE X.

If Ragonat Row refuſes to diſband his army, the Engliſh are to withdraw their forces and are not to aſſiſt him.

ARTICLE XI.

The Conditions of the Ninth Article being complied with, the Peiſhwah and Miniſters then conſent to eſtabliſh a houſehold for Rogonat Row—conſiſting of one thouſand horſe and ſome foot who are to be paid and relieved at the pleaſure of Government but to obey all legal orders given them by Ragonat Row, alſo two hundred domeſtics to be choſen by Ragonat

nat Row and paid by government. They will alſo cauſe to be paid to Ragonat Row to defray his other expences, three lacks of rupees per annum by monthly payments, at the rate of twenty-five thouſand rupees per month conditionally that he reſides at Cooper Gang on the banks of the Gunghee Gudoury. If at any time he may want to change his place of reſidence, application is to be made to the Peiſhwah, without whoſe permiſſion ſuch a change is not to take place, and he is not to cauſe any diſturbance, or carry on improper correſpondence with any perſon.

ARTICLE XII.

It is agreed that no aſſiſtance is to be given by the Engliſh to Ragonat Row or to any ſubject or ſervant of the Peiſhwa's that ſhall cauſe diſturbances or Rebellion in the Maratta dominions.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is agreed that in caſe of ſhipwreck of any Engliſh ſhips or veſſels, or ſhips or veſſels trading under their protection on any part of the Maratta coaſt, every aſſiſtance ſhall be given by that government and the inhabitants, to ſave as much as poſſible, and the whole that may be ſaved ſhall be returned, all reaſonable charges being defrayed by the owners, in like manner the Engliſh Company engage their aſſiſtance ſhould any Maratta ſhips or veſſels be ſhipwrecked on any of their coaſts.

ARTICLE XIV.

The treaties between the government of Bombay and the Marattas, dated July 1739, and 12th October 1756, are to be held and continued in as full force as when they were firſt entered into, unleſs any article or articles of either of them, ſhould in other manner be provided for by this treaty, in ſuch caſe ſuch article or articles are to be rejected and thoſe of this treaty abided by.

ARTICLE XV.

ARTICLE XV.

All other treaties or agreements ſubſiſting between the government of Bombay and the Maratta government, not having undergone alteration, or otherwiſe provided for by this treaty, are to be held and continued in as full force, as when they were firſt entered upon.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company ſhall be conſidered as the ſole lords and proprietors of all the places ceded by this treaty from the dates of the reſpective ſunnuds or grants and are therein accordingly to exerciſe their own laws and authorities, and the Marattas are not to cauſe any diſturbance in any of the ceded countries, nor ſhall the Engliſh occaſion any diſturbance in the Maratta dominions.

ARTICLE XVII.

In the places hereby ceded to the Honourable Company, and in all the places reſtored to the Maratta Government by the Engliſh. It is agreed that both parties ſhall commence to collect the revenues thereof from the day on which they are delivered, and no demand of collection, for any paſt time ſhall be made.

ARTICLE XVIII.

A copy of this treaty under the ſeal of Colonel Upton ſhall remain with the miniſters of the Maratta government, and a copy ſhall be ſent to Calcutta to be ſigned and ſealed by the Honourable the Governor General and Members of the Supreme Council of Fort William and afterwards given to the Peiſhwah.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS,
J. CLAVERING,
GEO. MONSON,
RICH. BARWELL,
P. FRANCIS.

Where

Whereas it is declared by the 3d Article of the foregoing treaty that "the "Peiſhwah Row Pundit Purdaun and his Miniſter being deſirous of having "Salſette and the ſmall Iſlands ſubdued by the Engliſh in the late War, reſtored to them, do offer to give in exchange a country of three lacks of Rupees "with its Chout &c. in the neighbourhood of Broach," and further that (if "the Governor General and Council of Fort William do not reſtore them) "they ſhall continue in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, and the ſaid Peiſhwah "Row Pundit Purdaun and his Miniſters will then give up all right and title to the ſaid Iſlands." The ſaid Governor General and Council, hereby declare their reſolution not to relinquiſh the ſaid Iſlands of Salſette, Caranga, Elephanta, and Hog, or to accept the Territory offered in exchange for thoſe Iſlands, and the ſaid Iſlands are accordingly to remain for ever in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, by virtue of the preſent treaty.

(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS.
J. CLAVERING.
GEORGE MONSON.
RICHARD BARWELL.
P. FRANCIS.

No. 8.

Articles of Agreement, and Treaty between the Honorable William Hornby, Eſq. Preſident and Governor, &c. Council of Bombay, and of all the Dependencies on the part of the Honorable United Engliſh Eaſt India Company, on the one part, and Ragnot Row Ballajee Peiſhwah, on the other part. Dated the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1775, on the 3d day of the month Moborum, and year 1189, Hejeree Mahomedan Style, or the day of the month and year 1800, Jentoo Style.

ARTICLE I.

The Treaty concluded between the Government of Bombay, and Badjeerow Pundit Purdaun, or firſt miniſter of his Serene Highneſs of the Saw-rajah in the year 1739, or 1140, of the Mahomedan Stile, and that concluded on the part of the Government with Ballajee Badgarow Purdaun, dated the 12th of October, 1756, or of the Mahomedan Stile, 17th of Mohurrum, 1179, are hereby ratified and confirmed in their full extent, according to the full and true intent, and meaning of them, in the ſame full and ample manner, and in the ſame light in which they have hitherto been ever conducted.

ARTICLE II.

All other agreements ſubſiſting between this government of Bombay, and that of the Marattas, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and after the re-eſtabliſhment of Ragobah in the government of the Maratta dominion, peace and tranquillity ſhall ſubſiſt uninterupted between this government, in behalf of the Honorable Company, and the Maratta Government.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE III.

Ragobah on his part, and on the part of the Maratta Government, engages from this day forward, never on any pretence, or in any manner, to aſſiſt the enemies of the Honorable Company, in any part whatever of their dominions in India, and the Honorable the Governor and Council of Bombay, do in the like manner engage never to aſſiſt the enemies of Ragobah.

ARTICLE IV.

The Honorable the Preſident and Council of Bombay, in behalf of the Honorable Company, and in conſideration of the undermentioned grants, and ceſſions made by Ragobah to the Company, do hereby engage, and agree ſo ſoon as poſſible, after theſe articles of agreement and treaty are fully ratified, executed and confirmed on the part of Ragobah, to aſſiſt him with a ſtrong body of forces, with proper guns and warlike ſtores, as a field train of artillery, which are to join his army, and act in conjunction with his forces, againſt his enemies the miniſterial party. In the ſaid forces ſhall be included no leſs than Seven Hundred, (700) Europeans, and the whole ſhall not be leſs in number than Two Thouſand Five hundred, (2500) men: but at preſent only Five Hundred (500) Europeans, and One Thouſand (1000) ſepoys and laſcars, with a proper and effectual number of guns will be ſent, and the reſt if wanted afterwards.

ARTICLE V.

In conſideration of ſuch effectual aſſiſtance on the part of the Honorable Company, Ragobah, as Peiſhwah, and as Supreme Governor in the whole Maratta empire, doth hereby engage on his part, to cede and make over to the Honorable Company for ever, the undermentioned places and territories, and he doth accordingly by theſe preſents make over the ſame to them in the moſt full, ample, and effectual manner, and he doth with theſe preſents, deliver

the

the neceſſary ſunnuds, granting in the fulleſt manner, all the preſent and future full right and title of the Maratta Government to them, and in caſe of the loſs, at any time of the ſunnuds now deſired, theſe preſents are at all times to be conſidered as ſuch, and of full equal validity with any ſunnud whatever.

Baſſeen and the whole of its dependencies, in its fulleſt extent, and all rents, and revenues thereunto belonging, together with the Fort or Forts, and every thing belonging to the Poonah Government in it.

Salſette, the whole and entire iſland, with all the revenues of the different places, annexed to it, as collected by Annunt Row and Ramajee Punt.

Jumbooſeir and Orpad, with the whole of their dependencies in their full extent, together with every thing belonging to the Poonah Government, in thoſe purgunnahs.

The four following iſlands adjacent to Bombay, with every thing belonging to the Poonah government therein, viz.

Caranja, Canary, Elephanta, and Hog Iſland.

ARTICLE VI.

Ragobah alſo engages immediately to procure from the Guickwar, a grant to the Honorable Company for ever, with all the neceſſary ſunnuds of their ſhare in the revenue collected by the Guickwars in the Town and Purgunnah of Broach.

ARTICLE VII.

The Honorable Company are to be conſidered as the lords and proprietors, from the day of the ſigning of this, of all and every of the places, ceded

ceded by the two laſt Articles, in the like manner as the Poonah Government, or the Guickwar Government, were before conſidered, and are accordingly from this day forward to exerciſe every right and authority in theſe places, and to receive every revenue, which the Poonah Government or the Guickwars before exerciſed or received.

ARTICLE VIII.

Ragobah alſo engages faithfully to make good to the Company for ever the ſum of ſeventy-five thouſand (75,000) Rupees, annually, from his ſhare of the Revenues of Occlaſier, which ſum is to be paid by his Pundit, in two different payments, at ſtated periods.

ARTICLE IX.

Ragobah engages to pay in full for the charges and expences of the body of forces with which he is to be aſſiſted, conſiſting of two thouſand five hundred men with guns and ammunition, the ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand (150,000) rupees monthly, and every month, which the Honorable the Governor and Council agree to accept without further account, and is to commence the day the forces leave Bombay, but as the whole number of forces, will not as yet proceed, he is only to pay a proportionable monthly ſum, 'till the whole if neceſſary may be ſent to join him, he engages to pay this ſtipend monthly, and as ſecurity for the ſame 'till his affairs will enable him to furniſh money, which he promiſes to do as ſoon as poſſible, he aſſigns by theſe preſents the Revenues of the following places, viz.

Occlaſier, his remaining ſhare, after deducting what is before by theſe preſents ceded to the Honorable Company; Ahmood and all its diſtricts.
Hanſool, and all its diſtricts,
Verſaul, and its diſtricts.

But

But it is hereby declared, that theſe places, belong to the Honorable Company no longer, than 'till the amount of the monthly ſtipend that may be due for the expences of the Company's forces is fully diſcharged, when all further demands on theſe four places are to be relinquiſhed and in this light the Honorable the Governor and Council declare they accept the four Purgunnahs.

ARTICLE X.

As it has been mutually agreed, during the courſe of this negociation, that the ſum of ſix lacs of Rupees, ſhould be depoſited by Ragobah with the Agents of the Honorable Company to be accounted for at the expiration of the ſervice intended to be performed againſt his enemies, the Miniſterial party, and Ragobah finding it at this time totally impoſſible for him to raiſe the ſum to be depoſited though ſtill equally willing to do it, was it in his power, the contracting parties have mutually agreed to ſettle this point as follows. That Ragobah ſhall immediately depoſit with the Company's Agent at Surat to the full value of ſix Lacks of rupees in Jewels, to remain in the Honourable Companys poſſeſſion. 'till redeemed, which muſt be done as ſoon as Ragobah's affairs will poſſibly admit, all this Ragobah faithfully and firmly engages to perform, and the Honourable Company to accept.

ARTICLE XI.

In caſe of oppoſition from any perſon or perſons whatever to the Company taking poſſeſſion of all or any of the places hereby firmly and effectually ceded to them.

Ragobah doth engage to pay the expence, that will be incurred by their gaining poſſeſſion, to uſe effectual means to put them in poſſeſſion, as well as

as to ſecure them for ever in the quiet poſſeſſion of all the revenues and places now ceded to the Honourable Company.

ARTICLE XII.

Should Ragobah make Peace with his enemy the Miniſter, he firmly and faithfully engages, that the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company ſhall be included in it to their ſatisfaction.

ARTICLE XIII.

Ragobah doth alſo engage, never to moleſt the dominions of the Honourable Company in Bengal. He further engages not to make war, or commit any depredations in the Carnatic, ſo long as the laſt treaty ſubſiſting between the two Governments is adhered to by the Nawob.

ARTICLE XIV.

In caſe it ſhould happen (which God forbid) that any of the Company's Ships or Veſſels, or the Ships, Veſſels or Boats of any perſon or perſons, trading under their protection ſhould be ſhipwrecked on any part of the Maratta Coaſt, every aſſiſtance ſhall be given by the Government and Inhabitants to ſave as much as poſſible, and the whole that may be ſaved, ſhall be returned, all reaſonable expences being paid by the owners.

ARTICLE XV.

All the places ceded for ever to the Company by this treaty are to be conſidered as their ſole right and property from the day this treaty is ſigned, and this treaty from that day is to be conſidered in full force, juſt as if the expected ſervice, were fully accompliſhed whether Ragobah ſhall make Peace with his enemies or not.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE XVI.

Immediately after the ratification of the foregoing articles; and after the Jewells to the amount of ſix Lacks of Rupees are depoſited and the ſecurity abovementioned given for the payment of the monthly expences of the force ſo long as they continue with Ragobah. and 'till their return: all in the manner abovementioned, the Governor and Council engage that the Company's force agreeable to what is mentioned in the body of this treaty, ſhall proceed from Bombay to join the army of Ragobah and they truſt by the bleſſing of the Almighty, that they will quickly overcome his enemies the Miniſterial party, and eſtabliſh him at Poonah in the government of the Maratta Empire.

The foregoing articles having been agreed to by the Honourable the Preſident and Council of Bombay, who have empowered me to accept the ſame in their behalf. I do in confirmation thereof affix the Seal of the ſaid Honourable Company, and ſign my own proper name thereto in Surat, the day and year above written, and I do engage to procure a ratification of this treaty under the Seal of the Honourable Company, and under the Hands and Seals of the Honourable the Preſident and Council of Bombay within thirty days from this date.

(Signed) ROBERT GAMBIER.

We the Preſident and Council of Bombay aforeſaid, having empowered Mr. Robert Gambier to execute a treaty with Ragonot Row Ballajee Peiſhwah on our behalf, on account of the Honourable Company of the foregoing tenor which he has accordingly done, of the date abovementioned and the ſame having been ſigned to, ratified and confirmed by Rogonot Row Ballajee Peiſhwah and whereas by the laſt article it is covenanted and agreed that a ratification of the ſaid treaty ſhall be tranſmitted by us, under

under the Seal of the Honourable Company and under our proper Hands and Seals, within one month from the above date. Theſe therefore are to certify that we hereby ratify and confirm the aforegoing treaty in all and every part, in teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed the Seal of the aforeſaid Honourable Company to be hereunto affixed, and do now ſign the ſame with our Hands and affix our proper Seals thereto this 16th day of March in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five.

(Signed) WILLIAM HORNBY,
DANIEL DRAPER,
THOMAS MOSTYN,
BRICE FLETCHER,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.

By Order of the Honourable William Hornby, Eſq. Preſident and Governor &c. Council of His Majeſty's Caſtle and Iſland of Bombay, and of all Forts, Factories, Territories, Forces and Affairs of the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company on the weſtern ſide of India, and on the Coaſt of Perſia and Arabia.

(Signed) GEORGE SKIPP, Sec.

A True Copy,
(Signed) GEORGE SKIPP, Sec.

No. 9.

Earl Cornwallis to His Highneſs the Nizam, the 7th of July 1789.

YOUR Highneſs's letter, containing ſtrong expreſſions of friendſhip, was preſented to me by Meer Abul Coſſim, and has afforded me the moſt inexpreſſible ſatisfaction. I have perfectly underſtood all the matters intruſted to the verbal communication of Meer Abul Coſſim: and the ſincere and friendly ſentiments which I have diſcovered your Highneſs to be impreſſed with towards me, have induced me to ſhew the confidence I place in your Highneſs's declaration, by candid and explicit converſations with Meer Abul Coſſim on ſubjects of the higheſt importance, and as they all of them have tendency to ſtrengthen and encreaſe our friendſhip, I ſhall communicate, without reſerve, to your Highneſs what has occured to me relative to them.

It was with no ſmall concern I found, on my arrival in charge of the controul of all the Company's affairs, that one of the eventual and moſt eſſential points of the treaty of friendſhip and alliance, made in 1768, between your Highneſs and the Company, remained unexecuted on both ſides, viz. The ſurrender of the Guntoor Sircar to the Company and the regular diſcharge of your Highneſs's demand for the Peiſhcuſh from the Company; anxious notwithſtanding, that by urging the due performance of this Article, I ſhould not intrude on your Highneſs while engaged in purſuits of importance, I poſtponed all negociation on the ſubject, until I was convinced that your Highneſs uninterupted by war, had full leiſure to conſider the propriety of the performance of this Article of the treaty; and until you might have had ſufficient opportunity to put implicit confidence in my aſſurances for the punctual diſcharge of the Peiſhcuſh for the Northern Circars: I then deputed Captain Kennaway to your Highneſs's Court, with inſtructions, to make the demand of the Guntoor Circar, by virtue of the treaty of 1768, to aſſure your

your Highneſs of my firm intention to diſcharge the balances, upon fair ſtatement, due to your Highneſs on account of the Peiſhcuſh, and to impreſs you with the ſincerity of my intentions for its regular payment hereafter. I have already expreſſed my ſatisfaction at your Highneſs's immediate compliance to deliver up the Guntoor Circar to the Company, and have aſſured your Highneſs of my firm intention to perſevere in a ſtrict ſyſtem of faith to engagements: and now, with ſuch a proof of the ſecurity of your Highneſs's friendſhip and good faith; I have, from a deſire to teſtify to your Highneſs that I am impreſſed with ſimilar ſentiments, entered into a full diſcuſſion of every Article with Meer Abul Coſſim, in order that ſuch parts of it as are undefined, and bear an obſcure and doubtful meaning, may be ſo explained as ſhall preclude every neceſſity of future diſcuſſion, remove all ground of miſunderſtanding, and give ſtability and permanency to that friendſhip which now ſubſiſts between us. In adopting this rule of conduct, I do no more than fulfil the intention of the King of England, and the Britiſh nation, who, by the ſyſtem lately eſtabliſhed for the Government of this Country, had in view the important end of giving efficacy to the exiſting treaties between the Engliſh and the powers of Hindoſtan, and of ſecuring a due performance thereof in future. This communication, I am perſuaded, will fully ſatisfy your Highneſs of the propriety of my declining the propoſals of Meer Abul Coſſim, for entering into a new ſecurity for the diſcharge of the Peiſhcuſh, by mortgaging a portion of the Circars, conſidering, as I do, the faith of the Engliſh nation already pledged for the due payment of it. In proof of the ſincerity of my intentions that the treaty ſhould be carried into full effect, I agree that in the 6th Article of the treaty, the words "whenever the ſituation of affairs will allow of ſuch a body of troops "to march into the Decan" ſhall be underſtood to mean, that the force engaged for by this Article, viz. two battalions of ſepoys and ſix pieces of cannon, manned by Europeans, ſhall be granted whenever your Highneſs ſhall apply for it, making only one exception, that it is not to be employed

againſt any power in alliance with the Company, viz. Pundit Purdaun, Madajee Scindia, and other Marratta Chiefs, Peiſhwa Ragajee Bhooſla, the Nawob of Arcot, and Nawob Vizier; Rajahs of Tanjore and Trevancore: that the battalions at preſent not defined in number ſhall not conſiſt of leſs than 800 men each: that the ſix field pieces ſhall be manned with the number of Europeans which is uſual in time of war: that the expence to be charged to your Highneſs, ſhall be no more than the exact ſum which it coſts the Company to maintain a body of that force when employed on ſervice in the field, that this expence be as per ſeparate account; that this detachment ſhall march within two months, or ſooner if poſſible after it is demanded, and your Highneſs ſhall be charged with the expence of it from the day it enters your Highneſs's territories, until it quits them on its return to the Company's, with the addition of one month, at the average calculation of the whole amount, in order to defray the charges, the Company muſt neceſſarily incur to put ſuch a force in a ſtate fit for ſerviee. I have ſo fully diſcuſſed the articles of the treaty that relate to the Nawob of Arcot, and the Carnatic, on the repreſentation of Meer Abul Coſſim, that a mere reference to the articles themſelves will inform your Highneſs of the full force of my arguments; and although the long exiſting friendſhip between that Nawob and the Company might be urged as further ground for declining the propoſal of Meer Abul Coſſim, his right to the poſſeſſion of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut is fully eſtabliſhed and admitted by the 7th and 8th articles, and papers appertaining to them, there can therefore be no neceſſity for troubling your Highneſs with other reaſons. In regard to the articles relative to the Dewanny of the Carnatic Balla Ghaut, your Highneſs muſt be well convinced that circumſtances have totally prevented the execution of theſe articles, and the Company are in the full enjoyment of peace with all the world, but ſhould it hereafter happen that the Company ſhould obtain poſſeſſion of the Country mentioned in theſe articles, with your Highneſs's aſſiſtance, they will ſtrictly perform

perform the ſtipulations in favour of your Highneſs and the Marrattas. Your Highneſs muſt be well aſſured, that while treaties of peace and friendſhip exiſt with any chief, negociations that tend to deprive that chief of any part of his poſſeſſions, unprovoked on his part, muſt naturally create ſuſpicions in his mind unfavourable to the reputation of your Highneſs, and to the character of the Company, ſince the only grounds on which ſuch negociations could be carried on, reſt on a treaty exiſting upwards of twenty years, the execution of which is yet unclaimed, and ſince no provocation has hitherto been made to juſtify a breach in the preſent peaceable and amicable underſtanding between each other.

As I am at all times deſirous that ſuch circumſtances as carry with them impediment and hindrance to good order and government, without bearing the ſmalleſt advantage to either ſide, ſhould be ſo changed as to produce the good effects expected from treaties, and as the affairs of both parties might ſuffer great injury from being excluded from correſponding with the other powers of the Decan, I agree that in future either party, without a breach of treaty ſhall be at liberty to receive or ſend Vackeels, and correſpond with any powers in the Decan, in ſuch manner as may be expedient for the benefit of their own affairs, under the condition that the object of ſuch intercourſe or correſpondence be not hoſtile to either of the governments. I have in many inſtances, as well through Captain Kennaway as to Meer Abul Coſſim, and the firſt part of this letter, declared my firm intention to execute the treaty of 1768, and to live in perpetual amity and friendſhip with your Highneſs; and your Highneſs will be convinced from the explanations I have given to thoſe articles in the treaty of ambiguous and obſcure meaning, that I am earneſtly deſirous of the adjuſtment of every matter on grounds fair and liberal; but it is neceſſary, in conſideration of the ſubjects of converſation with Meer Abul Coſſim, that I ſhould point out to your Highneſs, that unleſs juſt cauſe ſhould be given

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perform

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As I am at all times deſirous that ſuch circumſtances as carry with them impediment and hindrance to good order and government, without bearing the ſmalleſt advantage to either ſide, ſhould be ſo changed as to produce the good effects expected from treaties, and as the affairs of both parties might ſuffer great injury from being excluded from correſponding with the other powers of the Decan, I agree that in future either party, without a breach of treaty ſhall be at liberty to receive or ſend Vackeels, and correſpond with any powers in the Decan, in ſuch manner as may be expedient for the benefit of their own affairs, under the condition that the object of ſuch intercourſe or correſpondence be not hoſtile to either of the governments. I have in many inſtances, as well through Captain Kennaway as to Meer Abul Coſſim, and the firſt part of this letter, declared my firm intention to execute the treaty of 1768, and to live in perpetual amity and friendſhip with your Highneſs; and your Highneſs will be convinced from the explanations I have given to thoſe articles in the treaty of ambiguous and obſcure meaning, that I am earneſtly deſirous of the adjuſtment of every matter on grounds fair and liberal; but it is neceſſary, in conſideration of the ſubjects of converſation with Meer Abul Coſſim, that I ſhould point out to your Highneſs, that unleſs juſt cauſe ſhould be

given

given for entering into new treaties, the laws of my country, the injunctions of the King and Company of England, as well as the faith and honor of the Engliſh, prohibit me from entering into any negociation, to make new treaties, and I have confined my conferences with Meer Abul Coſſim to the explanation of that made in 1768, with a view to a more perfect execution of it. On this account I have not judged proper to comply with ſuch requeſts as have been made by Meer Abul Coſſim, that in any ſhape tend to alter the ſpirit of that treaty. A further argument to impreſs your Highneſs with the propriety of this determination is, the ſanction and ſupport of His Majeſty and the Company of England to thoſe meaſures that coincide with their inſtructions, I have mentioned this circumſtance merely to aſſure your Highneſs of the ſtrength of my aſſertions, and the value of my engagements in regard to the Guntoor Circar, and the other articles of the treaty; and I truſt that this clear explanation of the ambiguous articles of the treaty will render it effectual, and will afford your Highneſs a convincing proof of the Company's determination to adhere to the faith of it. Although I have not agreed to enter into a new treaty with your Highneſs through Meer Abul Coſſim, for the reaſon above aſſigned, yet your Highneſs, in conſideration of the authority veſted in me by the King and Parliament of England, will conſider my letter, though merely purporting a clear explanation of the ſeveral articles in the treaty of 1768, ſtrong and effecient upon the Engliſh Government in India, equally ſo as a treaty in due form could be, ſince the members of the Council, have given their chearful acquieſence to its contents. For further particulars of my ſentiments, I beg leave to refer your Highneſs to Meer Abul Coſſim, whom I have conſidered during this negociation as faithfully attached to your Highneſs, fully acquainted with your Highneſs's intereſts, and your moſt confidential ſervant impowered to ſettle any agreement for the mutual benefit of the two governments. I have accordingly communicated to him, without reſerve, all that has occurred to me on the ſubject of the

the elucidation of the Treaty of 1768, in the ſame manner as if your Highneſs were preſent. Nevertheleſs as your Highneſs's concurrence are neceſſary to give a final ſanction to the articles diſcuſſed, I have thought proper to mention them in this Letter; for the reſt your Highneſs may have the moſt aſſured confidence, that I will moſt faithfully abide by all the engagements I have entered into on the part of the Company.

No. 10

Governor General and Council to the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, 21ſt June, 1790.

Honourable Sir,

WE have received your letters, dated the 7th and 9th inſtant, with their different encloſures; and we muſt acknowledge that the contents of them have given us the moſt ſerious concern.

It has ever been as much our earneſt inclination and diſpoſition, as we know it to be the wiſh and deſire of the Britiſh nation, and of the Honourable Court of Directors, that the Nawob Mahomed Alli, ſhould, in all public and private tranſactions, be treated with every degree of liberallity and delicacy which could be expected by an old friend and ally of the Company, who has with them experienced great viciſſitudes of fortune during the long period of their mutual connexion; and from thoſe conſiderations we ſhould perhaps, on any common occaſion, conceive that we ſhould not commit a very unwarrantable breach of our public duty, by expoſing the Company's Intereſts to the riſk of ſuffering ſome moderate pecuniary loſs, rather than give a ſanction to any meaſure, which we had reaſon to believe would violently ſhock the private feelings of a reſpectable old Prince, who has probably now but a few years to live.

Forced,

Forced, however, as we have been into an expenſive and dangerous war, with the moſt inveterate as well as the moſt powerful enemy that the Britiſh nation and the Nawob have ever had to contend with in India, and in the event of which the future ſafety of his Highneſs's own dominions is as deeply ſtaked as the eſſential intereſts of the Honourable Company, we plainly perceive that we could not gratify the Nawob's private ſenſations, by forbearing to take efficient ſteps to exact the performance of his engagements to the Company, without being guilty of a flagrant neglect of the attention, which is due to the honour and intereſts of our country, and no leſs to the ſecurity of his Highneſs's own dominions.

We need not conceal from you, that the reſources of Bengal, exhauſted as they are by drains of various kinds, during a long ſeries of ſucceſſive years, could not, even with the aid of the utmoſt punctuality in his Highneſs's payments, either according to the terms of the treaty concluded with Sir Archibald Campbell, or of thoſe of the propoſitions made to him by the Court of Directors, to which he has lately acceded, long ſupport ſuch expences as thoſe with which the preſent war muſt unavoidably be attended, without being reduced to great extremity of diſtreſs, but we muſt freely declare, that, unleſs the whole or a great part of the heavy arrears, which are at preſent due by the Nawob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, can be recovered, and a punctual diſcharge of the ſtipulated proportions can be ſecured in future, for the general good, we need not only foreſee great immediate embarraſſment to the Company's finances, but alſo much ground for apprehenſion that the ultimate ſucceſs of the war may be greatly endangered.

Under theſe impreſſions, and being at the ſame time perfectly perſuaded, that in giving your opinions you are actuated ſolely by a regard to the ſubſtantial intereſts both of his Highneſs and the Company, as well as convinced that your judgement cannot be erroneous, on the impoſſibility of obtaining in

in future the ſtipulated proportion of the Nawob's revenues through the medium of his Highneſs's own managers, (which muſt alſo preclude all hopes of your being able to recover by thoſe means the immenſe amount of his preſent balance) we think it our indiſpenſable duty to authoriſe and direct you to take effectual meaſures, in as delicate a manner as may be poſſible, to put the Company into immediate poſſeſſion of the management of his Highneſs's revenues and country, in order that the total amount of the collections may be applied with fidelity and œconomy, in the proportions that have been already ſettled, to defray the exigencies of the War, for the general benefit of the Parties, and to ſupport his Highneſs's own family and dignity.

We ſincerely lament, that your endeavours to prevail upon the Nawob by argument and perſuaſion, to ſacrifice his ideas and private feeling, reſpecting his own perſonal dignity and importance, to the real and ſubſtantial good of his ſubjects, and for that purpoſe to make a voluntary ſurrender to the Company of the management of his country, during the continuance of the preſent War, have proved ſo fruitleſs and ineffectual; becauſe it has been with the utmoſt reluctance that we could bring ourſelves to inſtruct you to take any ſtep which would give his Highneſs the leaſt uneaſineſs or mortification.

We truſt, however, that before long, his Highneſs will be fully ſenſible of the intereſted and criminal motives of the adviſers by whom he has been influenced to reſiſt your ſolicitations; and that he will ſoon ſee, that whilſt his people will be treated with juſtice and humanity, a liberal fund will be ſecured for the ſupport of his own dignity, and the maintenance of his family; and that the remainder of the revenues will be reſerved from the hands of extortioners and uſurers, and honourably applied to the defence and protection of his ſubjects and dominions; but at the ſame time we repeat our directions, that every delicate and conciliatory means that ſuggeſt themſelves

to you, and which will not counteract their eſſential purpoſes, ſhall be made uſe of with his Highneſs, in carrying our inſtructions into execution.

Your ſtatements of the account between his Highneſs and the Company appear to us to be correct, and your reaſonings in ſupport of the different Articles charged againſt him, ſeem to be ſolid and juſt; but no pains muſt be ſpared to give his Highneſs the minute and full explanation of all the particulars of which the account conſiſts, and of the general principles on which it is formed in order that he may, if poſſible, be convinced that the Company's Governments are incapable of making demands upon him that cannot be ſupported by the cleareſt and moſt obvious tenor and meaning of ſpecific agreements. It muſt likewiſe be ſhewn and proved to his Highneſs, in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, that his receipt of his proportion of the Revenue will be completely ſecured, by the officers that may be appointed by him having the moſt free and uninterrupted acceſs, not only to obſerve the general conduct of the Company's ſervants that may be employed in thoſe collections, but to inſpect and examine all accounts whatever of Receipts and Diſburſements that relate to them, during the time that his country ſhall remain under the management of your government.

We cannot entirely abandon the hopes, that upon a more mature reflection on Tippoo's inſatiable ambition, and his perſonal inveteracy to him and his family, on the many inſults and injuries that he has already ſuffered from that Prince, or from his Father, and on the danger to which the Carnatic has long been and is at preſent expoſed from that powerful chief, his Highneſs may at laſt be inclined to lend a more favourable ear to your arguments and perſuaſions; and it would be highly gratifying to us if the indiſpenſable point of putting the collections into the hands of your officers could be carried, without your being obliged to proceed to any act which ſhould bear the leaſt appearance of violence; that if his Highneſs ſhould, inſtead

inſtead of receiving one fifth part of the net realized revenue, preſer your acquieſcence to his retaining in his own hands a part of the country eſtimated at one fifth of the amount of the groſs revenues of the Carnatic, and would on that condition make a voluntary ſurrender of the remaining four fifths to the management of the Company, during the continuance of the war, and until his preſent arrears ſhall be diſcharged, although we believe that it would not be ſo advantageous as the other mode, for the intereſts either of the Nawob or the Company, yet, if it would tend to render the effect of our inſtructions leſs painful to him, we ſhall be happy to give the meaſure our entire approbation.

His Highneſs cannot lament more than we do, that a neceſſity has ariſen for our adopting the determination, that we have directed you to execute, but you will have it in your power to prove to him by a variety of unanſwerable arguments, that conſiſtent with an honourable diſcharge of our public duty, it was entirely unavoidable.

In your diſcuſſions on this ſubject, our wiſhes, that the failure on his Highneſs's part, in the performance of his treaty with the Company, may be made perfectly and undeniably clear, by the ſtatements and explanations of the accounts; though we deſire that the moſt gentle and moderate language may be made uſe of to himſelf perſonally, at the time that you communicate the preſent inſtructions to him.

In order likewiſe that he may ſee, in the moſt diſtinct point of view, that the preſſing exigencies of public affairs, which have driven us to the neceſſity of requiring a painful ſacrifice from him, have originated only from cauſes in which he is at leaſt equally concerned with ourſelves, we particularly direct, that you will be at pains to bring to his notice and recollection, that the preſent conteſt has no ſort of concern with European politics, and has

not in the ſmalleſt degree been occaſioned by diſputes or altercations between us and any other European power; that, from an averſion to war, we have diſſembled our ſenſe of Tippoo's failure in the performance of ſeveral ſtipulations of the laſt Treaty of Peace, as well as many inſults and injuries that he has offered to us in the courſe of the laſt three or four years; and that we ſhould have deſervedly incurred the contempt of all mankind, if, inattentive to the dictates of honour, and the evident principles of political ſelf-defence, we had tamely allowed an arrogant and inveterate enemy to ſet the laws of the moſt ſacred treaties at defiance, and aggrandize and prepare himſelf to act in a ſhort time, with more efficacy againſt ourſelves, by the deſtruction of a neighbour and faithful Ally, whom we were bound by the moſt ſolemn engagements to protect and defend, without making a manly effort at the preſent junction to curb his inſolence, and to exact ſignal reparation for the many injuries that we and our Allies have ſuſtained from him.

As an additional means of encouraging the Nawob to ſubmit to ſome temporary inconveniences, and of reconciling him to the arrangements that have been directed, you will alſo ſtate to him the ſatisfactory grounds on which he may found reaſonable expectations, that ſhould our arms, and thoſe of our Allies, be completely ſucceſsful in the preſent war, his Highneſs's Family and ſubjects might then look forward to the proſpect of engaging the bleſſings of Peace for a long ſeries of years to come,

The Rajah of Tanjore having alſo failed in the moſt flagrant manner, in the performance of his engagements to the Nawob and the Company, the balance now due, and the punctuality of future payments muſt be ſecured to the Company, by your taking poſſeſſion of the management of his Country and Revenues, in the ſame manner, and for the ſame reaſons, as thoſe which have obliged us to authoriſe you to poſſeſs yourſelves of the management of the territories of the Nawob; and though the Rajah's claim upon us for delicacy and indulgence is in no reſpect equal to his Highneſs's we direct that, in carrying our inſtructions into execution, you ſhall take the greateſt

greateſt care to treat him and his family with every poſſible degree of decency, moderation, and juſtice.

We cannot conclude this diſagreeable ſubject without again recommending in the moſt earneſt manner, that your own behaviour to the Nawob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, may be uniformly calculated to ſoften the effect of meaſures which in themſelves will at firſt be unpalatable, and that you may be particularly careful to make a ſelection of Company's ſervants for carrying them into execution, who from their known characters for honour, integrity, and mildneſs of manner, may afford you good grounds to believe that they are ſufficiently qualified to fulfil our inſtructions and expectations.

We have the honour to be, &c.

No. 11.

A Treaty of Commerce between Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; one of His Britanic Majeſty's moſt Honorable Privy Council; Lieutenant General of His Majeſty's forces; Governor General and Commander in Chief of all the poſſeſſions and forces of his Britanic Majeſty, and of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies &c. &c. &c. on the part of the ſaid Honorable United Company and His Excellency the Vizier ul Momalic Hindoſtan, Aſſuf Jah Nawob, Aſſuf ud Dowlah Yeheha Khan Behauder, Huzzuiber Jung.

THE Right Honorable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. and His Excellency the Nawob Vizier, Bahaudar, &c. &c. having received various repreſentations from the Merchants trading between the Company's dominions and the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, ſetting forth the loſſes and inconveniencies which they ſuffer, as well

well from the heavy duties collected on their merchandize, as from the mode of levying the ſame, His Lordſhip, on the part of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, and his Excellency the Nawob Vizier, &c. with a view to remove the evils complained of and to promote the welfare of their reſpective ſtates, have agreed upon the following Articles, which ſhall be binding on themſelves, their heirs, and ſucceſſors.

ARTICLE I.

The contracting parties ſhall not claim any exemption from duties, either for themſelves, their ſubjects or dependants, or any other perſon or perſons, of whatever country or nation.

ARTICLE II.

His Excellency the Nawob Vizier, &c. agrees to grant Rowannahs or Cuſtom-Houſe paſſes, under the Seals and Signatures of his Officers for all Goods exported from his dominions to the dominions of the Company, ſpecifying the quantity of the Goods, and the valuation on which his own export duties ſhall have been levied. The Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis in like manner engages that ſimilar Rowannahs or Cuſtom-Houſe paſſes, ſhall be granted for all Goods, exported from the Company's dominions (comprehending the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Oriſſa, and the diſtrict of Benares) to the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, ſpecifying the quantity of the Goods and the valuation on which the duties ſhall have been levied in the dominions of the Company.

ARTICLE III.

His Excellency the Vizier, &c. agrees to levy the duties on all Goods imported into his territories from the Company's dominions, upon the valuation ſpecified in the Company's Rowannah. The Right Honorable Earl Cornwallis,

Cornwallis, &c. agrees to levy the duties on all Goods imported from His Excellency's dominions into the diſtrict of Benares or the Company's Provinces, on the valuation ſpecified in the Rowannah of His Excellency the Nawob Vizier.

ARTICLE IV.

Goods exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier, if by the River Ganges, ſhall pay the duties at Lutchagyr, or at Foolpore; if by the River Goomty, at Ghura Mobarickpore; if by the River Gogra, at Doohry Gaut; if by land at Keeway, Maidnee Gunge, Chaundahpertaubpore Mow or Mahraj Gunge; and if the way of Sircar Gooruckpore, at the gaut of the River Gunduck, or at Gooruckpore, Mujholee, or Chollooparah. The Merchant or Perſon in charge of the Goods, upon paying the duties, herein aftermentioned at either of the above ſtations, ſhall receive a Rowannah from the Collector of the duties under his public Seal, which ſhall exempt the Goods from all further demands or moleſtations whatever, in their progreſs through the dominions of His Excellency. The duties on Goods exported from the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier to the dominions of the Company whether by land or water, ſhall be levied at the eſtabliſhed ſtations in the diſtrict of Benares, and the province of Behar, and Rowannahs granted as above ſpecified.

The contracting parties reſerve to themſelves the power of changing the ſituation of the ſtations for levying the duties as they may deem expedient, upon giving public notification to each other of the new ſtation fixed upon.

ARTICLE V.

Broad Cloth, Iron, Copper, Lead, manufactures of Iron, Copper, Lead, Gold or Silver, Raw Silk, Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Piece Goods; and Piece Goods made partly of Silk and partly of Cotton, exported from the dominions of the Company to the dominions of the Vizier, ſhall pay an import duty

duty of Two and a half per Cent. to His Excellency, on the price ſpecified in the Rowannah taken out in the Company's dominions.

ARTICLE VI.

Salt exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, ſhall pay an import duty of Five per cent. to his Excellency, on the valuation ſpecified in the Rowannah granted at any of the ſtations in the Company's dominions.

ARTICLE VII.

Cotton coming from Jahlone, Hydernuggur, Omraowty, Naugpore, or any of the countries of the Decan, and paſſing through the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, to the dominions of the Company, ſhall pay a duty of Five per cent. to his Excellency, on the fixed valuation of ſix rupees per Maund of Ninety-ſix Sicca Weight to the Seer; Rowannahs for covering the ſame through his Excellency's dominions, ſhall be granted at the ſtation, where the duties are levied. The ſame cotton, when it arrives in the province of Benares, ſhall pay a duty of Two and a half per cent. and Two and a half per cent. more on entering the Soubah of Bahar, upon the valuation above ſpecified; or, ſhould it not paſs through the juriſdiction of Benares, it ſhall pay Five per cent. upon being imported into the Company's provinces.

ARTICLE VIII.

Silk Piece Goods, Cotton Piece Goods, and Piece Goods made partly of Silk and partly of Cotton, exported from the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, to the Company's dominions, ſhall pay a duty of no more than Two and a half per cent. on the price ſpecified in his Excellency's Rowannah. The ſaid duties ſhall be collected at the eſtabliſhed ſtations in Benares, ſhould the goods paſs through that diſtrict, and upon their arrival in the Company's provinces, the

the Collectors of the Cuſtoms ſhall grant a Rowannah duty, free to cover ſuch Goods to any part of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa. Should the ſaid Goods enter the Company's provinces, without paſſing through the diſtricts of Benares, the above duty of Two and a half per cent. ſhall be levied at the firſt ſtation in the Company's provinces.

ARTICLE IX.

All Goods not ſpecified in the foregoing articles, exported from the reſpective dominions of the contracting parties, ſhall be ſubject to a duty of Five per cent. on the valuation inſerted in the Rowannah of the country, from where they were originally exported. If the Goods ſhall havebeen exported from the Company's dominions to the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, his Excellency will collect the duty aforeſaid, at one of the ſtations mentioned in the third article: if from the territories of his Excellency to the dominions of the Company Two and a half per cent. ſhall be levied at the firſt eſtabliſhed ſtation in the diſtrict of Benares, and Two and a half per cent. at the firſt authoriſed ſtation in the province of Bahar, or ſhould the ſaid goods enter the Company's provinces without paſſing through the Juriſdiction of Benares, the whole duty of Five per cent. ſhall be collected at the firſt authoriſed ſtation in the province of Bahar.

ARTICLE X.

Goods exported from the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, or from the diſtrict of Benares to the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, after having paid the import duties to His Excellency according to the rates, and in the mode preſcribed in the foregoing articles, if ſold in the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, ſhall be ſubject to the eſtabliſhed local duties of the market or gunge in which they are diſpoſed of, provided, nevertheleſs, that if the ſaid Goods ſhall be ſold for the purpoſe of being exported beyond the confines of his Excellency's dominions, and not for the conſumption of the ſame, no

local Gunge or Market duty, or any other duty whatſoever ſhall be levied on account of ſuch ſale or purchaſe; but the import Rowannah of the ſeller ſhall be indorſed by the Collector, or head officer in charge of ſuch Gunge, and delivered over to the purchaſer, who ſhall tranſport the Goods through the dominions of the Nawob Vizier, without further moleſtation; if ſuch purchaſer, however, ſhould afterwards diſpoſe of the ſaid Goods for conſumption in any Market or Gunge in his Excellency's territories, they ſhall be ſubject to the eſtabliſhed duties of the ſame. In like manner, Goods exported from the dominions of his Excellency to the dominions of the Company, after having paid the import duty in the latter according to the rates, and in the mode preſcribed in the foregoing articles, if ſold in any Gunge or Market, ſhall be ſubject to the local Gunge or Market duties under the preceding limitations.

The Gunge duties to be thus levied, are not to exceed the ancient eſtabliſhed rates, to which no addition ſhall be made without the mutual conſent of the contracting parties.

ARTICLE XI.

If any Renter, Zemindar, Collector of the Revenues, Jaghiredar, or Holder of Rent-free Lands, ſhall levy any duties or exactions on Goods paſſing through the dominions of the contracting parties, and on which the regular duties ſhall have been paid, and Rowannahs taken out as preſcribed in the foregoing articles, for the firſt offence, he ſhall be fined twenty rupees for every rupee ſo exacted; for the ſecond offence, forty rupees; and for the third offence, if a Renter or Collector of the Revenues, he ſhall be fined one hundred rupees for every rupee ſo exacted, and be diſmiſſed from his farm or employment; if a Zemindar, Jaghiredar, or Rent-free Land-holder, he ſhall forfeit his lands. Any Officer of the Cuſtoms exacting more than he is authorized, ſhall for the firſt offence, be fined ten times the amount ſo exacted,

ed, and be diſmiſſed from his employment. The party injured ſhall be indemnified out of the fines for the ſum ſo exacted, and it ſhall be left to the diſcretion of the contracting powers to grant ſuch further portion of the ſaid fines, as they may deem adequate to the trouble and loſs of the party ſo injured.

ARTICLE XII.

In order to diſcourage every attempt to evade the payment of the import duties, merchants endeavouring to paſs the ſtation at which they are to pay the ſame without having previouſly taken out a Rowannah, ſhall be ſubject to double duties; and the contracting parties agree to iſſue orders in their reſpective territories, requiring all perſons to pay the duties and take out Rowannahs for their Goods as directed in the foregoing articles, before they approach an authorized ſtation.

This article not to extend to the local duties in the markets or gunges, which are to be collected in the mode and under the limitations preſcribed in the tenth article upon the goods entering the ſame.

ARTICLE XIII.

The contracting parties reſerve to themſelves the right of levying whatever duties they may think proper, on all Goods produced and conſumed within their reſpective dominions, and alſo on their own exports, and on all imports from other countries not under the dominion of the Company or the Nawob Vizier, the article of Decan, &c. cotton going to the Company's dominions excepted, on which his Excellency is to levy the duties as ſpecified in the ſeventh article.

ARTICLE XIV.

If any diſputes ſhall ariſe between the merchants of the reſpective ſtates,

it ſhall be decided by the laws of that ſtate in which the defendant may reſide, if the defendant be a reſident in the Company's dominions, the plaintiff ſhall be allowed the previlege of ſtating his caſe through the vakeel or agent of the Vizier to the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, who may refer it for deciſion to the provincial court of juſtice within the juriſdiction of which the cauſe of action may have ariſen, or the defendant may reſide; in like manner, if the defender be a reſident in the Vizier's dominions, the plaintiff ſhall be entitled to repreſent his caſe through the Engliſh miniſter, to his Excellency the Vizier, who may refer it for deciſion to ſuch of his officers as he may think proper; it is further agreed, that ſhould the Collectors of the Cuſtoms, Zemindars, or other ſubjects of either ſtate act in any reſpect towards the merchants and traders contrary to the true intent and meaning of this treaty, the party injured ſhall be entitled to ſuch redreſs in the mode above preſcribed.

ARTICLE XV.

This treaty not to extend to the province of Rohilchund or Kuttair, in which his Excellency reſerves to himſelf the right of collecting the duties according to the ancient eſtabliſhed rates, or of encreaſing or diminiſhing the ſame as he may deem expedient.

ARTICLE XVI.

His Excellency the Vizier having obtained the conſent of the Nawob of Furruckabad to include his territories in this Treaty, and agreed to make him a compenſation for any loſſes he may ſuſtain in his Revenues, in conſequence of having relinquiſhed his claim to the collection of ſeparate duties on the Decan &c. Cotton paſſing through his territories to the dominions of the Company, and on the exports from the Company's dominions, the territories of the ſaid Nawob are included accordingly, and as far as concerns the operations of this Treaty, are to be conſidered in every reſpect upon the ſame footing as a Province of the dominions of His Excellency the Vizier.

ARTICLE XVII.

ARTICLE XVII.

This Treaty to be in force from the Firſt of September next, correſponding with the Twenty-ninth of Zehige, One thouſand Two hundred and Two Higeree, or ſooner, if it can be ratified and exchanged before that period.

Ratified at Fort William, 25th July, 1788.

A True Copy,
E. HAY, *Secretary to the Government.*

A True Copy,
C. F. CHERRY, *Dep. Per. Tr.*

A True Translate,
C. F. CHERRY, *Dep. Per. Tr.*

No. 12.

Treaty and Agreement concluded between the Honorable Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Knight of the Bath, Preſident and Governor of Fort St. George, on behalf of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies: and his Excellency Ameer Sing, Rajah of Tanjore.

THE Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company having taken into their ſerious conſideration the great advantages which may be attained by improving the bleſſings of peace, now happily re-eſtabliſhed on the Coaſt of Coromandel in the Carnatic: and the country of Tanjore, and conſidering the preſent hour beſt ſuited for ſettling and arranging, by a juſt and equitable Treaty, a plan for the future defence and protection of the Carnatic, the Tanjore Country and the Northern Circars, on a ſolid and laſting foundation,

have

have communicated theſe their ſentiments to his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, who being fully impreſſed with the propriety and wiſdom of ſuch an arrangement, hath for Himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, adjuſted and concluded a ſolid and permanent Treaty with the Honorable Eaſt India Company, upon, the principles and conditions herein after-mentioned: in conſequence whereof it is ſtipulated and agreed, that due proviſion ſhall be made for the military peace eſtabliſhment, and alſo, that for diſcharging the expence of war, in the event of war breaking out in the Tanjore Country, or in the Carnatic, or any part of the Coaſt of Coromandel, certain contributions, or proportions of the Revenues of the contracting parties, ſhall be united into one common ſtock, to be applied for their mutual ſecurity and defence: and as it is neceſſary that the application of the ſaid contributions, both for peace and war, ſhould be repoſed in the United Company, or their repreſentatives, together with the direction of the war, the command of the army, magazines of ſtores and proviſions, with full power to occupy or diſmantle ſuch forts as by them ſhall be deemed neceſſary for the general ſecurity: the ſaid contracting parties do hereby ſolemnly engage and agree, for themſelves and their ſucceſſors, to and with each other in the manner following: that is to ſay:

ARTICLE I.

The friends and enemies of his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, and of the Engliſh United Eaſt India Company, ſhall be conſidered as the friends and enemies of both.

ARTICLE II.

His Exellency the Rajah of Tanjore will contribute towards the military peace eſtabliſhment, and ſhall pay into the Treaſury of the ſaid United Company the annual ſum of four Lacks of Star Pagodas, to commence 12th July, in the year of Chriſt 1787, correſponding to the 30th Aunee of the Malabar month of the Palavunge year, and to the Phuſhly 1197, divided into Kiſts, payable at the following periods.

November,	-	-	-	20,000
December,	-	-	-	50,000
January,	-	-	-	50,000
February,	-	-	-	90,000
March,	-	-	-	90,000
April.	-	-	-	1,00,000
			Star Pagodas	4,00,000

ARTICLE III.

The annual contribution of four Lacks of Pagodas to be paid by His Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore towards the army peace eſtabliſhment is proportioned to the groſs revenues of his country, eſtimated at Ten Lacks of Pagodas, and it is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that whenever the annual groſs revenue of the Country ſhall riſe above Ten Lacks of Pagodas, the annual contribution of His Excellency, in time of peace, ſhall likewiſe be encreaſed, according to the ſame ſcale and ſtandard.

ARTICLE IV.

In caſe of failure in the punctual payment of the four Lacks of Pagodas already mentioned, to the extent of fifty thouſand Pagodas, for the period of one month after the ſum ſhall become due, His Excellency the Rajah agrees that the Company ſhall have power to enter upon any of the diſtricts in the Tanjore country, that ſhall appear to them neceſſary to diſcharge the amount of the ſum in arrear: and that the Company ſhall have power to appoint Superintendants or Receivers, to collect and receive from the Rajah's Renters, Managers, and Aumildars, all the Rents Revenues, Duties and Cuſtoms of the ſaid Diſtricts; and theſe Superintendants and Receivers ſhall exerciſe all neceſſary authority for collecting ſuch Rents, Revenues, Duties and Cuſtoms of the ſaid Diſtricts, giving regular receipts for all the monies which

may

may be received by the ſaid Superintendants, who ſhall have full power to inſpect and examine all Cutcherry Receipts and Accounts of the Lands and Diſtricts aforeſaid, as well as to aſcertain the ſtate of all other Revenues which ſhall be collected annually within the ſaid diſtricts: and when the full Amount of the Arrears due ſhall have been paid to the Company, the Superintendant or receiver ſhall be immediately recalled.

ARTICLE V.

At the appointment of the Superintendant or receivers, His Excellency the Rajah will furniſh the Company with the obligations of the Aumildars, Renters or Farmers of each Diſtrict: and if they do not pay the money punctually to the Superintendants or receivers, agreeable thereto, His Excellency the Rajah at the requeſt of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, ſhall and will immediateiy diſmiſs the ſaid Aumildars, Renters or Farmers and appoint ſuch others in their ſtead as the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George ſhall recommend, after taking from them the uſual Obligations, which ſhall be delivered to the Company by His Excellency.

ARTICLE VI.

That the exerciſe of power over the ſaid diſtrict, and farms, by virtue of the conditions mentioned in the 4th and 5th articles, in caſe of failure in the payment of any of the Kiſts, ſhall not extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to deprive his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, or his ſucceſſors, of the civil government thereof, or the honor and dignity of his family; but the ſame ſhall be preſerved to him and them inviolate, ſaving and excepting the powers in the articles No. IV. and V. expreſſed and mentioned.

ARTICLE VII.

That in the event of any war breaking out in the Carnatic, in Tanjore, or

on the Coaſt of Coromandel, the ſaid United Company ſhall charge themſelves with the direction, order, and conduct thereof; and during the continuance of ſuch war ſhall apply four-fifths of their whole revenues in the Carnatic and the northern Circars annually, toward the military expences of the war.

ARTICLE VIII.

That in the like event his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore ſhall pay into the treaſury of the ſaid United Company four-fifths of his revenues to the general expences of ſuch war, to be applied in ſuch manner as the ſaid United Company, or their repreſentatives, ſhall find neceſſary for their common ſafety and intereſts, as alſo for the intereſt of their allies in the Carnatic, and on the Coaſt of Coromandel, and it is moreover agreed, that his Excellency's proportion of the debt and expences incurred by the war, ſhall henceforth be ſettled at one-fifth part of the whole amount thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

For the more effectual ſecurity of the payment of four-fifths of the revenues of his Excellency annually to the military expences of the war, and to remove every doubt on the part of the Company of any ſecretion or diverſion of the ſaid revenues from the purpoſe aforeſaid, the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George, in behalf of the Company, ſhall have full power and authority during ſuch war, to appoint one or more inſpectors or accomptants, to inſpect and examine all country and Cutcherry accounts and receipts of all the countries and diſtricts of his Excellency, as well as all other revenues, duties or cuſtoms, collected by or for the uſe of his Excellency; and in caſe the ſaid four-fifths of the revenues, or any part thereof, are diverted from the diſcharge of the current expences of the war, or the debts and expences incurred thereby, the ſaid United Com-

pany

pany ſhall have full power to appoint ſuperintendants and receivers over the ſaid countries and diſtricts of the Rajah, in the manner ſpecified in the 4th article of this treaty, with the ſame authority and under the like reſtrictions and conditions therein expreſſed in caſe of failure.

ARTICLE X.

That the ſaid annual four-fifths, payable from the revenues of his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, ſhall, after the termination of the war, continue to be applied to the diſcharge of all debts and expences that may be incurred or ariſe during the courſe of the war, until his proportion of one-fifth part of the whole expence is paid off and diſcharged.

ARTICLE XI.

It is expreſsly underſtood and declared, that ſo ſoon as the expences incurred by the war, are paid off and diſcharged, the ſuperintendants and receivers ſhall be immediately recalled.

ARTICLE XII.

That, during the application of the ſaid proportion of four-fifths of the ſaid groſs revenues to the diſcharge of the debts and expences incurred in time of war, the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th articles of this treaty ſhall be and remain dormant, and be of no effect, but ſhall recommence and regain their full force and validity, from and immediately after all the debts and expences of ſuch war have been fully and proportionably paid off and diſcharged.

ARTICLE XIII.

In caſe his Excellency ſhall at any time have occaſion for any number of troops for the ſecurity and collection of his revenues, the ſupport of his authority

authority, or the good order and government of his country, the ſaid United Company ſhall and will furniſh a ſufficient number of troops for that purpoſe, on a public repreſentation being made by his Excellency to the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George, of the neceſſity of employing ſuch force, and the objects to be obtained thereby; in caſe of the march of ſuch troops, the additional batta and expences attending their movements ſhall be annually diſcharged by his Excellency at the end of each year.

ARTICLE XIV.

The late Rajah of Tanjore having been at the time of his death indebted to his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic for arrears of Peiſhcuſh ſince the year 1776, which, at the commencement of the Phuſly 1197, or 12th July 1787, will amount to the ſum of twelve Lacks, fifty-ſeven thouſand, one hundred and forty-two Pagodas; and having alſo been indebted to Britiſh ſubjects whoſe names are ſet forth in a ſchedule, hereunto annexed, for various ſums of money lent by them, and for the uſe of the Rajah, which, with intereſt, are computed to amount to about the ſum of four Lacks of Pagodas, it is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that for the liquidation of the ſaid arrears of Peiſhcuſh, his Excellency ſhall appropriate annually the ſum of

Pagodas, - - -	1,05,773
To his annual Peiſhcuſh to the Nawob the ſum of	1,14,227
And to his excellency's private creditors the annual ſum of	80,000
In all three lacks of Pagodas, - -	3,00,000

Payable in Kiſts as follows:

In November,	10,000
December,	10,000
January,	10,000
February,	10,000
March,	10,000
May,	60,000
June,	60,000
July,	50,000
Auguſt,	40,000
September,	40,000
	3,00,000 Star Pagodas.

ARTICLE XV.

The private Debts of his Excellency not being as yet accurately aſcertained, it is hereby agreed, that the debts due to Britiſh ſubjects ſhall be forthwith examined, adjuſted, and ſettled, for which purpoſe the creditors ſhall be called upon to deliver their demands to the Preſident in Council of Madras, ſtated with ſimple intereſt at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the twelfth day of July 1787, which accounts will be examined by agents to be appointed on the part of the Rajah, and by the Governor in Council on behalf of the crediors, after which they will be laid before his Excellency, and on receiving his final approbation they ſhall be claſſed amongſt the reſt of his private creditors, and become entitled to a ſhare or rateable proportion of the ſaid ſum of eighty thouſand pagodas, agreeable to ſuch equitable arrangement as may be formed by the Governor in Council, for the benefit of the Rajah and the creditors; and it is agreed, that ſo ſoon as the debts and intereſt due from the Rajah to Britiſh ſubjects are paid off and diſcharged, the annual payment of 80,000 pagodas, agreed to be made by the

the Rajah for the benefit of the creditors, ſhall from thenceforth ceaſe and determine.

ARTICLE XVI.

And whereas his Highneſs the Nawob of the Carnatic has by a ſolemn deed aſſigned over to the United Eaſt India Company the arrears of Peiſhcuſh already due, and the annual peiſhcuſh which ſhall henceforth become due to his Highneſs in part payment of his debt to the Company, his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, willing to manifeſt his regard to the Company, and upright intentions towards the Nawob of the Carnatic, does hereby chearfully agree to pay into the hands of the India Company, for the account of the Nawob of the Carnatic, the whole annual appropriations to his Highneſs ſpecified in the 14th article, upon the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George indemnifying his Excellency for the amount of all ſuch monies as they ſhall receive on that account. In like manner the Company ſhall be accountable to his Excellency, on account of the money received in behalf of his creditors.

In confirmation of all the articles in the preceding treaty, Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor of Fort St. George, inveſted with full powers on behalf of the India Company, has ſubſcribed and ſealed two inſtruments, of the ſame tenor and date, at Tanjore, on the 10th day of April, in the year of Chriſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven.

And his Excellency Maha Rajah, Ameer Sing, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, has alſo ſubſcribed and ſealed the ſame inſtruments at Tanjore, the twentieth of the month Jemadul Aukeer, and in the year of the Hejeiree, twelve hundred and one.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Signed

Signed and ſealed by the Honourable Sir Archibald Campbell, Governor, &c. &c. by his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, in the preſence of

ALEX. M'LEOD, *Reſident.*

(Signed) JOHN STEWART, *Col. Commanding.*

By order of the Honourable the Governor.

(Signed) A. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL, *Sec.*

A True Copy,

(Signed) W. C. JACKSON. *Dep. Sec.*

Schedule of Private Debts referred to in the 14th Article.

Mr. Alexander Brodie,		S. Pags.	99,254
Mr. Duncan Baine,			30,000
Sir George Ramſay,			20,000
Colonel McClellan,			72,000
Major or Captain Burrows,			26,100
Mr. White,	5,706		
received	1,000		
			4,706
Mr. Swartz for money ſubſcribed by Gentlemen for the benefit of Orphans,			1,000
		Star Pagodas	2,53,060

The above Debts bear intereſt at 12 per Cent. per annum, and there is now between, four and five years Intereſt due upon them.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

A True Copy,

W. C. JACKSON, *Dep. Sec.*

No. 13.

No. 13.

Minute of the Governor General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, dated the 5th November, 1790, ſignifying his intention to proceed to the Coaſt, in order to take upon himſelf the conduct of the War.

I KNOW that the other Members of the Board participate in my anxiety concerning the preſent ſtate of the War with Tippoo Sultaun, and are equally apprehenſive that the late occurrences in the country of Coimbatore, may be attended with ſeveral diſadvantageous conſequences to the public intereſt.

The general ſucceſs of the operations of the Southern Army ſince the commencement of Hoſtilities, and particularly the ſpeedy reduction of the important Fortreſs of Dindegul and Palagatcherry, and the gallant behaviour of the detachment under the command of Colonel Floyd, have undoubtedly occaſioned great detriment to the enemy, and in the opinion of all who are candid, and know the truth, have done ſingular honour to the Britiſh arms. It cannot, however, be denied, that the retreat of Colonel Floyd's corps, and the loſs of the artillery which he was obliged to abandon, have furniſhed the enemy with plauſible means of impoſing upon his own ſubjects, and upon our allies, by laying claim to a victory; and the real interruption that has been given to the Collection of Proviſions, and the loſs of Magazines that has been ſuſtained by Tippoo's irruption upon that occaſion, will, I am much afraid, be attended with the bad effects of preventing our army from entering the Myſore country before the commencement of the Carnatic rains, and conſequently of reducing it to a ſtate of entire inactivity till the month of January next.

I have

I have the higheſt opinion of General Medows's zeal for the Public good, as well as of his profeſſional abilities; and I am perfectly convinced, that no exertion would be wanting on his part in expediting every arrangement which may be neceſſary to continue without interruption, or to reſume without delay, the execution of our plan of offenſive operation, which can alone produce an Honourable Termination of the War. But if unfortunately our Armies in the Carnatic, ſhould not be able to act before the beginning of January next, we ſhould not only be under great difficulties to account for the delay to the ſatisfaction of our Allies, but we ſhould alſo have the moſt ſerious grounds for apprehenſion that Tippoo would avail himſelf of that opportunity to turn his whole force againſt the Marattas and the Nizam, and endeavour either to weaken their power, or to intimidate them into a negociation for a ſeperate Peace.

Under theſe circumſtances it has appeared to me, that exclusive of every meaſure that may be adopted for promoting our offenſive operations againſt the Myſore Country in the beginning of January, it may be of great conſequence to the Public Intereſt, that ſome immediate ſteps ſhould be taken which may tend to animate and encourage our Allies to perſevere with firmneſs in the favourable diſpoſition which they have lately ſhewn to perform their engagements; and although I am not vain enough to ſuppoſe that the military operations would be conducted more ably, or with more ſucceſs by myſelf than by General Medows, yet from the ſtation which I hold in this country, and from the friendly intercourſe which I have hitherto had the good fortune to maintain, both with the Nizam and the Peiſhwah, I conceive it to be poſſible that my preſence in the ſcene of action would be conſidered by our allies as a pledge of our ſincerity, and of our confident hopes of ſucceſs againſt the common enemy, and by that means operate as an encouragement to them to continue their exertions, and abide by their ſtipulations.

No.

I am aware that ſome inconvenience may ariſe by my abſence from the ſeat of Government, and that the exiſting laws do not deſcribe the powers which ought in ſuch a caſe to be delegated by the Supreme Board to the Governor General. But notwithſtanding theſe objections, I am ſo fully impreſſed with the belief, that the public intereſt will be on this occaſion beſt promoted by my undertaking the direction of the war in perſon, that I have reſolved, with the approbation of the Board, to proceed to Madras in the beginning of the next month; and ſhould the Board coincide in opinion with me on the propriety and utility of this meaſure, I need hardly ſuggeſt that it will become neceſſary to inveſt me with ſuch powers as may be thought ſuitable to my ſtation of Governor General, and which may appear to be calculated to enable me to apply the whole force of the Company with energy for the proſecution of the war, or to avail myſelf with promptitude and effect of any favourable opportunity that may offer for negociating and obtaining an honourable and advantageous peace.

Enjoying, as I do, the high ſatisfaction of living on terms of cordiality and friendſhip, both public and private, with my colleagues in office, and well acquainted as I am with their earneſt deſires to ſupport my endeavours for promoting the public proſperity; I could not entertain a doubt, even if I had not formerly on a ſimilar occaſion been flattered with the moſt liberal declarations of their confidence, that the meaſures for the internal government of Bengal which I have hitherto purſued, and in the ſucceſs of which my ſhare of reſponſibilty is ſo great, will during my abſence be uniformly ſupported, and punctually executed.

The completion of the ſettlement of the Revenues upon the principles which have been already adopted, an adherence to all Regulations that have been eſtabliſhed, and a ſtrict regard to œconomy in all branches of the

public expenditure, are amongſt the principal objects which, I truſt, will command the attention of the Members of the Board, and from my knowledge of their diſpoſition, I have the moſt implicit reliance on their communicating with me upon all points of internal buſineſs in the manner that will beſt tend to promote the public good, and to preſerve my authority in this government.

The Members of the Council may on the other hand be aſſured, that I ſhall correſpond and communicate my ſentiments to them with as much punctuality and expedition as the nature of the ſervice on which I am going will allow, and that I ſhall not only give an accurate detail of any material tranſactions and occurrences that may happen, but alſo endeavour to render a ſatisfactory account of every part of my public conduct. I ſhall likewiſe on all occaſions receive their advices and ſuggeſtions with all the attention and deference which is due to private friends, and to the acting Members of the Supreme Government.

A true Copy,

J. FOMBELLE, Sub. Sec.

No. 13. Art. B.

Minute of Meſſrs. Speke and Cowper, two of the Members of the Council of Fort William, in Bengal, dated the 6th November 1790, *approving of Lord Cornwallis intention of proceeding to the Coaſt.*

THE Governor General has fully expreſſed, in his minute of the 5th inſtant, the ſentiments we entertain on the preſent ſtate of the war with Tippoo Sultaun. His Lordſhip's ſummary of the late occurrences in the

the Coimbatore country, and his reflections upon them, appear to us to eſtabliſh upon clear and convincing arguments the urgent expediency of his reſolution to proceed to Madras, and to take upon himſelf in perſon the direction of the war; nor have we any doubt that the public, at large will equally with us feel it to be a meaſure peculiarly called for at the preſent criſis.

Among theſe arguments there is one adduced by the Governor General of particular weight, and that we therefore think it neceſſary to diſtinguiſh from the reſt.—It is that "his preſence in the ſcene of action would be "conſidered by our allies as a pledge of ſincerity, and of our confident "hopes of ſucceſs againſt the common enemy, and by that means operate as "an encouragement to them to continue their exertions, and abide by their ſtipulations." The full force of this argument will be felt by thoſe who have had opportunities of experiencing the diſpoſitions, and becoming acquainted with the political views and conduct of the native powers, and who are therefore capable of appreciating the effect of the Governor General's preſence, uniting in his perſon on the ſcene of action the whole authority we poſſeſs in the eaſt.

With reſpect to the inconveniences that the Governor General is aware may be occaſioned by his abſence from the ſeat of Government, we are inclined to hope that they will not be many, as it is our firm determination that his authority ſhall in every poſſible caſe, be as effectual during his abſence, as it would be while he was preſent; nor is this determination created by the high ſatisfaction we feel in the knowledge of his favorable ſentiments of us as Members of Council, or by our wiſh to indicate how much we are gratified as individuals by the cordiality of the declarations with which he honours us. Excluſive of theſe perſonal incitements, we are ſincerely

cerely and deliberately of opinion, that the intereſts of the Public require the entire preſervation of his authority. In proportion as this can be made manifeſt, the idea of a change of Government will vaniſh, and we ſhall eaſily attain the very important object of giving confidence to the natives of Bengal as well as to our more political connections, the Vizier, and Madajee Scindia, in the permanence of the meaſures and principles at preſent eſtabliſhed. We cannot therefore too ſtrongly inculcate by overt acts, that the power of the Governor General will be in no reſpect diminiſhed by his departure. It ſhould be generally known, that in every practicable caſe his opinion will be previouſly aſked, and in particular in that of appointments to offices.

We obſerve with the Governor General, in explicitneſs of the exiſting laws in deſcribing what powers may be delegated to him by the Supreme Board during his abſence from the ſeat of Government, but we cannot feel any apprehenſion on this ſubject. The public good, which requires the meaſures, juſtifies the means, and we therefore declare, that we ſhall with great readineſs and pleaſure unite in inveſting his Lordſhip with whatever powers his judgment ſhall ſuggeſt to him as requiſite on this occaſion—Such as to uſe his own words (both in this and his former Minute of the 5th February laſt) may be neceſſary to enable him to take a temporary charge of the Civil and Military Affairs at the Preſidency of Fort St. George and that may "be thought ſuitable to his Station of Governor General or which "may appear calculated to enable him to apply the whole force of the "Company with energy for the proſecution of the war, or to avail him-"ſelf with promptitude and effect of any favorable opportunity that may "offer for negociating and obtaining an honorable and advantageous "peace.

The

The Governor General's Aſſurances of as frequent a communication with us as circumſtances may admit are highly pleaſing. The Public Intereſts and his perſonal proſperity are ſo intimately united, that our anxieties for them will be equal.

Should any thing occur to us likely to contribute in the ſmalleſt degree to theſe great objects, we ſhall unreſervedly communicate it.

(Signed) PETER SPEKE.
W. COWPER.

A true Copy,
6th November, 1790. J. FOMBELLE, *Sub-Sec.*

No. 13. Art. C.

Copy of the powers delegated by the Board to the Governor General on his proceeding to the Coaſt.

WHEREAS it has been reſolved, that the Governor General ſhall proceed to Madras for the purpoſe of directing in perſon the operations of the War againſt Tippoo Sultaun, and for the purpoſes expreſſed in his minute of the 5th of November, and whereas for the ſaid purpoſes, as well as for others which may occur, and which may require the immediate preſence of the Governor General, it is eſſentially neceſſary that he ſhould be inveſted with ſuch full and entire powers as are ſuitable to his ſtation, and may enable him to apply the whole force of the Company with energy for the proſecution of the war, or to avail himſelf with promptitude and effect of any favourable opportunity that may offer for negociating and obtaining an advanta-

gous

geous and honourable peace, and alſo to provide for, or act upon any exigencies which may ariſe and require his directions, interference, or controul, whether with reſpect to our allies, or the other native powers of Hindoſtan, or to the ſeveral preſidencies of Madras and Bombay, ſo that the orders of the Governor General iſſued by him during his abſence from this preſidency may have the ſame force and effect as if given by him in Council at Fort William:—It is hereby reſolved, that the Governor General ſhall be, and he is hereby inveſted with the full power and authority of this government in all matters which reſpect the conduct and proſecution of the preſent war with Tippoo Sultaun, or the negociating and concluding peace with him, and alſo with the full power and authority of this government to form ſuch arrangements, and to conclude ſuch ſeveral engagements, or treaties, with any of the chiefs or powers of Hindoſtan, as he ſhall judge expedient and neceſſary, whether for the termination of the preſent war with Tippoo Sultaun, or for the advancement of the intereſts of the Honourable Company, or for the ſtrict and permanent eſtabliſhment and confirmation of the alliances which do at preſent ſubſiſt, or which he ſhall judge it neceſſary to form with the ſaid chiefs and powers reſpectively, and it is hereby declared, that all ſuch acts and orders, and all ſuch engagements and treaties made as aforeſaid ſhall be binding on the Governor General and Council in the ſame manner and as effectually as if they had been paſt and done by the eſpecial and immediate concurrence and actual ſanction of the Governor General in Council aſſembled.

No. 14.

G. O. By Earl Cornwallis, 8th November 1790.

THE 1ſt Regiment of Cavalry is to be immediately augmented to ſix troops, of the preſent ſtrength in the following manner, a draft of men and

and horſes from the 2d Regiment to the number of 140 each is to be ſelected by Captain Frith under the immediate inſpection of the Commanding Officer at Futtyghur, and to be turned over to the 1ſt, and the deficiency is to be ſupplied by new levies and new purchaſe of horſes. The three firſt Jemmadars belonging to the 2d Regiment of Cavalry are to remain with it, and a fair proportion of the promotions which will be required in the ſeveral ranks of commiſſioned and Non-commiſſioned Officers to compleat the 1ſt Regiment, is to be made from the Officers and men of the 2d Regiment. The men and horſes are to go completely equipped in arms and accoutrements, and beſides the Saddles and Bridles for the number of horſes drafted, Capt. Frith is to be allowed to take from the 2d Regiment, as many ſerviceable Saddles, Bridles, and Accoutrements as he may think proper towards equipping the new levies, Lieutenants Gordon and Scott, are removed from the 2d to the 1ſt Regiment of Cavalry. The 1ſt Regt. of Cavalry, is to proceed to the Coaſt and as it is of the utmoſt conſequence to get it round in good order and with the greateſt celerity, the men and horſes are to be conveyed by water to Calcutta and from thence to be tranſported by water to Madras, on veſſels which will be provided for the purpoſe, whatever public Boats there may be at Futtyghur and Cawnpore, are to be employed in conveying the Regt. to Calcutta and the Deputy Quarter-maſter General and Captain Frith will take immediate ſteps for providing as many more Boats as may be neceſſary for the purpoſe, in which the commanding Officers at Futtyghur and Cawnpore are directed to give them every poſſible aſſiſtance. The men are to be aſſured that the greateſt attention will be paid to render their voyage which will not laſt more than ſeven or eight days, as comfortable and convenient as poſſible and that in order to provide themſelves with ſuch neceſſaries as they may ſtand in need of, they will on their arrival in Calcutta, and previous to their embarkation not only receive all the arrears which may be due to them but that a bounty of one month's pay and half batta will be given

en to all the Native Officers and Privates of the Regt. as ſoon as the 1ſt Regt. ſhall have embarked for Calcutta. Capt. Ramſey is to ſet about completing his own Regt. to the preſent ſtrength of three Troops. The ſtation of the 2d Regt. is for the preſent to be at Futtyghur. The charges for the purchaſe of horſes and proviſion of accoutrements are to be made upon honor as preſcribed by the General Orders of the 21ſt of October 1787, and the Paymaſters are directed to advance money on account of this ſervice as well as for the expence of Boats. Lieut. Thomas Wharton of the 6th, and Lieutenant Peter Black of the 1ſt Battalions of Native Infantry are removed from thoſe Corps, and appointed to the 2d Regt. of Cavalry. A body of Sepoys to the number of 1400 being required to accompany the Commander in Chief to the Coaſt where on their arrival they will be incorporated into the Bengal Battalions on ſervice. They are to be collected in the following manner and Lord Cornwallis has the fulleſt confidence in the zeal and alacrity of the Native Troops, to engage in this honorable ſervice. A draft is to be made of 140 privates, (volunteers if they ſhould offer) from each of the ſix Battalions of Sepoys at Barrackpore, the two at Berhampore, and the two at Midnapore, each of the above Battalions is alſo to ſupply one Subadar, one Jemadar, three Havildars, and three Naicks who are to be retained on the ſtrength of their reſpective Corps, and to be returned on command, but the privates are to be ſtruck off from the end of the preſent month and their places to be ſupplied by recruits. The whole of the draſs are to be aſſembled at Barrackpore by the 10th of December, for which place thoſe at Berhampore and Midnapore are to proceed under charge of a Subaltern Officer, from each ſtation on the 1ſt of that month. They are to bring with them their arms and accoutrements, but not new cloathing for the Year 1789-90, which will be provided for them in Calcutta. This detachment of draſts is to be tranſported to Madras by ſea, and the Commander in Chief being deſirous of giving every reaſonable encouragement to the Native Troops, who ſhall go

on this ſervice and of obviating every unjuſt apprehenſion on account of the inconvenience of a voyage by ſea, directs that Commanding Officers of Battalions from which drafts are to be made do acquaint their men that previous to their embarkation, they will receive all their arrears, and that a bounty of one months pay and half batta will be given to all the Native Officers and Privates, that the ſeaſon in which they will embark is the moſt favorable for going to Madras, that the duration of the Voyage will probably be leſs than ten days, that ſome perſons whom they may ſelect will be allowed to ſuperintend the laying in their own ſtock of water and proviſions, that the greateſt attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience on board the ſhips on which they will proceed, which will be Indiamen, and that when they come back to theſe provinces, they will be permitted to return to the Battalions from which they were drafted or to remain in thoſe, in which they may have been incorporated as they ſhall prefer, as ſome of the drafts may be deſirous to have part of their pay applied to the ſupport of their families through the means of their friends in the battalions to which they at preſent belong, the Commanding Officers of the Battalions are deſired to take a liſt of theſe men, previous to their being detached ſpecifying the ſum which each individual deſires to be paid to his family, a counterpart of which liſt is to be ſent with the drafts from every battalion to be delivered to the Officer who may be nominated to the charge of the whole, when the drafts ſhall be diſtributed into the Bengal Battalions at Madras, ſeperate liſts of the men ſpecifying oppoſite to the name of each man, the battalion he was drafted from and the ſum he has deſired to be appropriated for the ſubſiſtence of his family, are to be delivered over with them, atteſted copies of theſe liſts are to be ſent by the Commanding Officers of Battalions, into which the men may be drafted to the Auditor-General and to the Military Pay-maſter General who will enter on his account, to the debit of every particular Battalion, the amount of the ſum which is on the above account to be deducted from

each abſtract. The Commanding Officers of the Battalions in Bengal, from which the men may be drafted are to draw the above allowance in a ſeperate abſtract and to diſburſe each man's proportion according to the directions he may have left behind, and all caſualties are to be regularly notified to them by the Commanding Officers of the Battalions into which the men have been incorporated in order that in ſuch caſes they may ceaſe to draw the allowances. If any of the men ſhould prefer that mode of leaving ſupplies of money for the uſe of their families, which was laid down in the Minutes of Council, 3d of March publiſhed in General Orders 20th April 1790, they are to be indulged therein and Commanding Officers of Battalions are directed to give their aſſiſtance accordingly, or ſhould they prefer making remittances to their families by means of drafts, the Paymaſter of the Bengal detachment will be directed to furniſh them on application with bills not only for ſums of money which they may pay into his Treaſury, but for any part of the arrears that may be due to them, which bills may be drawn on any of the Paymaſters of ſtations, on any of the Collectors or on the reſident at Lucknow or reſident at Benares.

No. 15.

Return of the Killed, Wounded *and Miſſing of the Detachment employed againſt* DINDIGUL, *under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel* JAMES STUART, *22d Auguſt* 1790.

	KILLED.							WOUNDED.							
	Europeans.					Natives.		Europeans			Natives.				
	Enſigns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Matroſſes.	Privates.	Total.		Drummers.	Privates.	Total.	Havildars.	Lafcars.	Syces.	Total.	Grand Total Killed and Wounded.
Artillery,															
His Majeſty's 52d Regiment,		2	1		1	4									4
Detachment 1ſt Battalion of European Infantry,					1	1		1	15	16			1	1	17
7th Battalion of Native Infantry,									3	3	1			1	4
20th do. do.	1					1						6	7	13	14
					1	1						3	3	6	7
Total	1	2	1	1	2	7		1	18	19	1	9	11	21	37

George Davidſon, Enſign, 20th Battalion—Killed.

ART. B.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, *and Missing of the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel* JOHN FLOYD, *at* SATTIMUNGULUM, 13*th September* 1790.

	KILLED.								WOUNDED.								MISSING.							
	Europeans.			Natives.					Europeans.				Natives.				Europeans.			Natives.				
	Lieutenant Colonel.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Adjutant Surgeons.	Corporals.	Rank and File.	Total.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers or Trumpeters.	Fifers.	Lascars.	Privates.	Total.	HORSES.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fireworkers.	Quarter Masters.	Sergeants.	Gunners.	Drummers or Trumpeters.
His Majesty's 19th Regiment Light Dragoons,																								
His Majesty's 36th Regiment of Foot,																								
Hon. Company's 2d Battalion of Bengal Artillery,																								
2d Regiment of Coast Native Cavalry,																								
3d,																								
5th,																								
1st Battalion 4th Infantry,																								
5th,																								
6th,																								
25th,																								
TOTAL,																								

Names, Rank and Corps of Officers Killed and Wounded.

His Majesty's { 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons
36th Regiment of Foot.

Killed, Surgeons Mate Sutherland,
Do. Captain Barclay and Lieutenant Armstrong.
Wounded Captains Wight, and Dalrymple, Captain Lieutenant Overend.
Lieutenants Vallancey and Purefoy, Wounded Captain Sampson Lieutenant Hawkins, and Lieutenant Firworker Winbolt.

Hon. Company's { Killed Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Drummond.
2d Battalion Bengal Artillery, Killed Surgeons Mate Morris.
2d Regiment of Coast Native Cavalry, Wounded Lieutenant Pallas, Cornet and Adjutant Dallas, Lieutenant Arthur M'Ally.

The Honourable Company's { 3d 5th 1st Battalion of 4to. Infantry. } Do.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Europeans,	43	98	
Natives,	122	137	
Horses,	22	8	

ART. C.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Detachment employed against Palligatcherry, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, 22d September, 1790.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.	
	Sergeants.	Privates.	Ensigns.	Privates.	Killed.	Wounded.
His Majesty's 52d Regiment,	1		1	3	1	4
Honourable Company's 2d battalion of Native Infantry,		1		1	1	1
7th,		1			1	
14th,				1		1
22d,				3		3
Total,	1	2	1	7	3	8

52 Regiment, Ensign M'Millan, wounded.

ART. B.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, *and Missing of the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel* John Floyd, *at* Sattimungulum, 13*th September* 1790.

	KILLED.						WOUNDED.						Wounded and Missing.	
	Europeans.		Natives.				Europeans.		Natives.				Europeans.	Natives.
	Sergeants.	Privates.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Privates.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Privates.	Sergeants.	Jemadars.
His Majesty's 19th Regiment Light Dragoons,														
His Majesty's 36th Regiment of Foot,														
Bengal Artillery,														
Bengal Cavalry,														
Bengal Infantry,														
Coast Native Cavalry,														
Coast Native Infantry,														
Totals,														

	KILLED.								WOUNDED.								Wounded and Missing.	
	Europeans.			Natives.					Europeans.			Natives.					Europeans.	Natives.
	Lieutenant Colonel.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Adjutant Sergeant.	Corporals.	Buglers and Fifers.	Privates.	Total.	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fireworkers.	Quarter Masters.	Sergeants.	Gunners.	Drummers or Trumpeters.	Matrosses.	Privates.	Total.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers or Trumpeters.	Puckallies.	Serangs.	Fire Tendalls.	Lascars.	Privates.	Total.	HORSES.	Rank and Files.	Total.	Havildars.	Privates.	Total.	Rank and File.	Total.	Subadars.	Havildars.
His Majesty's 19th Regiment Light Dragoons,																																							
His Majesty's 36th Regiment of Foot,																																							
Bengal Artillery,																																							
Bengal Cavalry,																																							
Bengal Infantry,																																							
Coast Native Cavalry,																																							
Coast Native Infantry,																																							
Totals,																																							

Names, Rank and Corps of Officers Killed and Wounded.

His Majesty's { 19th Regiment of Light Dragoons / 36th Regiment of Foot,

Killed, Surgeons Mate Sutherland,
Do. Captain Hardy and Lieutenant Armstrong.
Wounded Captains Wright and Dempsey, Captain Lieutenant Overend,
Do. Captain Hardy and Lieutenant Piercy.

The Honourable { 2d Battalion Bengal Artillery, / 2d Regiment of Coast Native Cavalry, / 3d / 1st Battalion of do. Infantry. } Company's

Killed Lieutenant Colonel C. R. Deare—Wounded Captain Sampson Lieutenant Colonel Hardyman, and Lieutenant Fireworker Winbolt.

Killed Lieutenant Borough and Cornet Hanna Mate Morris.
Wounded Lieutenant Flowers.
Do. Cornet and Adjutant Dallas.
Do. Lieutenant Arthur M'Ally.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

	Killed	Wounded
Europeans,	43	98
Natives,	122	137
Horses,	22	8

ART. C.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Detachment employed against Palligatcherry, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel James Stuart, 22d September, 1790.

	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.	
	Sergeants.	Privates.	Enfigns.	Privates.	Killed.	Wounded.
His Majesty's 52d Regiment,	1		1	3	1	4
Honourable Company's 2d battalion of Native Infantry,				1		1
7th,		1			1	
14th,		1		1	1	
22d,				3		3
Total,	1	2	1	7	3	8

52 Regiment, Enfign M'Millan, wounded.

ART. D.

Return of Cannon captured from Tippoo Sultaun during the War.

WHERE TAKEN.	DATES.	Calibre and number of brass Guns. 32	26	24	2	18	12	5	6	4	3	2 & under.	Tot.	Calibre and number of iron Guns. 32	26	24	20	18	12	5	6	4	3	2 & under.	Tot.	Tot. Guns.
Coimbatore,	22 Jun. 90											1	1													
Dindigul,	22d Aug.											1	1													
Paligaotcherry,	22d Sept.											1	1													
Bangalore,	21st Mar. 91.											1	1													
Pursuit of Tippoo,	28th Apr.											1	1													
Battle of Seringapatam,	15th May.											5	5													
Raycottah,	23d July.											1	1													
Oolladurgum,	18th Sept.											1	1													
Raymon Ghur,	18th Nov.											1	1													
Nundidroog,	21st Dec.											1	1													
Savendroog,	23d Dec.											1	1													
Ramgurry,	24th Dec.											1	1													
Outerdroog,	6&7&8 ch. 92.											2	19	5												
Storm of Tippoo's Lines and the Island,												1	1													
TOTAL,												1	1	10	34	9	21	17	93	5	8	8	16	11	16	37	47	37	17	57	259	352

N. B. In Dindigul, not included in the above, a 7 inch mortar, (brass.)

No. 16.

A Treaty of perpetual Friendship and Alliance, made and concluded at Fort St. George, between the Honourable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, in conjunction with the Nawob Walajau, Omdet-ul Mulck, Ummeer ul Hind, Serajah Dowla, Aneweruldeen Cawn Behaudur, Monsoor Jung, Sippa Sardar, of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, on the one part, and the Great Nawob, high in station, Assuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, Nizam Ally Cawn Behaudur, Futty Jung, Sippah Sardar, Souba of the Decan, on the other part, by the honorable Charles Bourchier, Esq. President and Governor of Fort St. George, and the Council thereof, on behalf of the said English East India Company, the Nawob Walajau, Omdet ul Mulck, on behalf of himself, as Nawob of the Carnatic, and the Nawob Ruccun ul Dowlah Dewan, invested with full powers, on behalf of the said Nawob Assuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, his heirs and successors, as Soubah of the Decan, done on the 23d day of February, in the year 1768, of the Christian æra, and on the 4th of the moon Shevaul, in the year of the Hegira 1181.

THE TREATY.

WHEREAS on the 12th of November, in the year of the Christian æra, 1766, or on the 9th of the Moon Gemace-dussuny, in the year of the Hegyra, 1180, a Treaty was concluded at Hydrabad, by and between General John Caillaud, invested with full powers, on behalf of the English East India Company, and the Nawob Assuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, &c. on behalf of himself, as Soubah of the Decan, with a design to establish an honourable and lasting friendship and alliance, between the two contracting powers; and whereas some misunderstandings have since arisen, which have perverted the intent of the said Treaty, and kindled the flames of war;

war: now be it known to the whole world, that Nawob Walajau, has entered into another Treaty, of the ſtricteſt friendſhip and alliance, on the following conditions.

ARTICLE I.

The exalted and illuſtrious Emperor of Indoſtan, Shaw Allum Padſha, having out of his gracious favor, and in conſideration of the attachment and ſervices of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, given and granted to them for ever, by way of iniam, or free gift, the five Circars of Muſtephanagur, Rajahmundry, Siccacole, and Murtezanagur, or Condavir, by his Royal firmaund, dated the 12th Auguſt, 1765, or on the 24th of the moon Suphier, in the 6th year of his reign, and the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, as Soubah of the Decan having, by the ſecond and third Articles of the afore-mentioned Treaty, ceded and ſurrendered by Sunuds, under his hand and ſeal, to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, for ever the ſaid five Circars, it is now further acknowledged and agreed, by the ſaid Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, Soubah of the Decan, that the ſaid Company ſhall enjoy and hold for ever, as their right and property, the ſaid five Sircars on the terms hereafter mentioned.

ARTICLE II.

By the afore-mentioned Treaty of Hydrabad, it was ſtipulated, that the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, having given the Sircar of Murtezanagur, as a Jaghir, to his brother the Nawob Ummeer ul Omrah Soujah, ul Mulk Behaudur, Bazalet Jung, the Company ſhould not take poſſeſſion of the ſaid Circars, till after the death of Bazalet Jung or till he broke the friendſhip with the ſaid Company, by raiſing diſturbances in the country of Nizampatam, or the Carnatic, and though the Company might juſtly claim a right to take poſſeſſion of the ſaid Circar, from the late conduct of Bazalet Jung, yet

yet in conſideration of their friendſhip for Aſſuph Jau, and his family, and that they may not diſtreſs his affairs, by obliging him to provide his brother Bazalet Jung with another Jaghire, the Company do agree and conſent, that Bazalet Jung ſtill hold the Circar of Murtezanagur, on the aforeſaid conditions, or till it be the pleaſure of Aſſuph Jau, that the Company ſhould take poſſeſſion thereof, provided that the ſaid Bazalet Jung returns immediately to his own country of Adony, and neither keeps with, nor receives from Hyder Naigue any Vakeel or correſpondence, but lives in peace and harmony with the Engliſh Company, and the Nawob Walajau, and gives no protection or aſſiſtance, whatever to the ſaid Naigue or any of his people, nor to any other enemies of the Company, or the Nawob Walajau, but if this Article ſhall at any time be infringed, the Company ſhall be at liberty, by virtue of this Treaty to take poſſeſſion of, and keep the Circar of Murtezanagur, in the ſame manner as the other four, and the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, engages to aſſiſt them therein with his Troops, if neceſſary.

ARTICLE III.

The fort of Condapillee, with its Jaghire, ſhall forever hereafter remain in poſſeſſion of the Engliſh Company, and be garriſoned with their troops, under their own officers only, notwithſtanding any thing to the contrary ſtipulated in the 12th article of the treaty of Hydrabad.

ARTICLE IV.

Narraindoo, one of the Zemindars of the Circar of Siccacole, having lately raiſed diſturbances in the Itchapore country, and refuſed (as he alledges, in conformity to the Nawob Aſſuph Jau's orders) to pay his rents, or obedience to the Company, the Nawob Aſſuph Jau agrees, on the ſigning and exchange of the preſent treaty, to write letters, not only to Narraindoo, but to all the Zemindars, in the Circars of Ellore, Muſtephanagur, Rajahmun-

dry, and Siceacole, acquainting them, that they are in future, to regard the Engliſh Company as their ſovereigns and to pay their rents and obedience to the ſaid Company, or their deputies, without raiſing any troubles or diſturbances, the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, further agrees, that he will not, in future, encourage or protect, in raiſing troubles or diſobedience, any Zemindars, Renter or Servants, of the Engliſh Company, or the Nawob Walajau, who on their parts engage the ſame to His Highneſs Aſſuph Jau.

ARTICLE V.

It has been the conſtant deſire and endeavour of the Engliſh Company, and the Nawob Walajau, to preſerve their poſſeſſions in peace, and to live on terms of friendſhip with the Soubah of the Decan; they ſtill deſire to do the ſame; and though the operations of war have lately obliged the Company to ſend their troops towards Hydrabad, and to take poſſeſſion of the Circars of Commamet, and Worangole, yet as a proof of their friendſhip for the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, &c. Soubah of the Decan, on the ſigning and exchange of this Treaty, the Company's troops ſhall be recalled to the fort of Commamet, from whence they ſhall alſo retire in their own Circars, ſo ſoon as the Soubah with his army, has croſſed the Kiſtnah, leaving the fort of Commamet to the Soubah's deputy; and, as a further proof of the Company's ſincere deſire to preſerve a friendſhip with the Soubah of the Decan, they agree to bury in oblivion what is paſt, and to pay him annually, for the ſpace of ſix years, to be computed from the 1ſt of January, 1768, or the 20th of the Moon Shibaun, in the year of the Hejira 1181, the ſum of two lacks of arcot rupees, at Madras, or Maſulipatam, that is to ſay, one lack on the 31ſt of March, and alſo one lack on the 31ſt of October, or two lacks every year, and one lack more at each of theſe periods, whenever the Circar of Condavir is put into the Company's poſſeſſion; the Company moreover promiſe, that if they peaceably poſſeſs the

the Circars, during the aforeſaid term of ſix years, and the Soubah gives them no trouble, they will pay annually, from the 1ſt of January 1774, the ſum of five lacks in two equal payments as before expreſſed or of ſeven lacks, if Condavir be then in their poſſeſſion; but in caſe the Soubah, or the Marattas, by his inſtigation ſhould invade the Circars or Carnatic, or they, or any other power, ſhould conquer the Circars from the Engliſh Company, the payment of the ſaid ſums ſhall be ſuſpended till peace and the Circars are reſtored to the Company.

ARTICLE VI.

It was ſtipulated in the former Treaty, made at Hydrabad, that the Company and the Soubah ſhould mutually aſſiſt each other with their troops, when required, and their own affairs would permit, but it being apprehended at preſent, that ſuch an agreement may ſubject both parties to difficulties, and that miſunderſtandings may ariſe on that account, it is now agreed only, that a mutual peace, confidence and friendſhip, ſhall ſubſiſt for ever, between the Engliſh Company, His Highneſs Aſſuph Jau, and the Nawob Walajau; the enemies of either ſhall be regarded as the enemies of the other two powers, and the friends of either be treated as the friends of all; and in caſe any troubles ſhould ariſe, or any enemies invade the countries, under the government of either of the contracting parties, the other two ſhall give no countenance, or aſſiſtance, to ſuch enemies or invaders; the Company and the Nabob Walajau, willing, however, to ſhew their voluntary attachment to the Soubah will always be ready to ſend two battalions of ſepoys, and ſix pieces of Artillery, manned by Europeans, whenever the Soubah ſhall require them and the ſituation of their affairs will allow of ſuch a body of troops to march into the Decan, provided the Soubah pays the expence, during the time the troops are employed in his ſervice.

ARTICLE VII.

The exalted and illuſtrious Emperor Shaw Allum, having been pleaſed, out of his great favor and high eſteem for the Nawob Walajau, to give and to grant to him, and his eldeſt ſon, Meyen ul Mulck, Omdetul Omrah, and their heirs, for ever, the Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and the countries dependent thereon, by his Royal Firmaund, bearing date the 26th of Auguſt, 1765, or the 27th of the moon Zuphur, in the 6th year of the ſaid Emperor's reign, and the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, Nizamul Mulck, &c. having alſo, out of his affection and regard for the ſaid Nawob Walajau, releaſed him, his ſon Meyen ul Mulck, &c. and their heirs in ſucceſſion, for ever, from all dependence on the Decan, and given him a full diſcharge of all demands paſt, preſent, and to come, on the ſaid Carnatic Payen Ghaut, by a Suned, under his hand and ſeal, dated the 12th of November, 1766; in conſideration of the ſaid Nawob Walajau, having paid the Soubah five lacks of rupees, it is now agreed and acknowledged, by the ſaid Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, that the ſaid Nawob Walajau, and after him his ſon, Meyen ul Mulck, and their heirs in ſucceſſion, ſhall, enjoy, for ever as an Ultumgaw, or free gift, the Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, in the fulleſt and ampleſt manner; the ſaid Nawob Aſſuph Jaw promiſing, and engaging, not to hold or keep up any kind of correſpondence with any perſon, or perſons, in the ſaid Carnatic Payen Gaut, or in the Circars before and now ceded to the Engliſh Company, except the ſaid Nawob Walajau, or the ſaid Engliſh Company, by the means of their Preſident and Council of Madras, who on their part, in conjunction with the ſaid Nawob Walajau engage likewiſe not to hold, or maintain any correſpondence with any perſon or perſons in the Decan, except the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, his dewan, and the ſecurities, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed.

ARTI-

ARTICLE VIII.

The Nawob Aſſuph Jau, out of his great regard and affection, and from other conſiderations having been pleaſed to grant and confer on the Nawob Walajau, and his eldeſt ſon, Meyen ul Mulck, Omdetul Omrah, ſeveral Suneds, viz. An Ultumgau Suned for the whole of the Carnatic. An Ultumgau Suned for the whole of the purgunnah of Imungundela, with the Gudda of Ghunpoora. An Uliumgau Suned for the whole of the villages of Cathaſera, &c. An Ultumgau Suned for the Killedary of the fort of Colaur. An Ultumgau Suned for the whole of the diſtrict of Sonedaupe; and a full and ample Suned, containing a diſcharge for all demands paſt, preſent, and future, on account of the Carnatic, &c. It is hereby agreed, that all and every one of theſe Suneds ſhall be regarded, equally binding with any other article of the treaty, and be as duly obſerved, by the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, as if entered here at full length.

ARTICLE IX.

Hyder Naigue, having, for ſome years paſt, uſurped the government of the Myſore country, and given great diſturbances to his neighbours, by attacking, and taking from many of them their poſſeſſions, and having alſo lately invaded, and laid waſte with fire and ſword, the poſſeſſions of the Engliſh Company, and the Nawob Walajau, in the Carnatic, it is certainly neceſſary for their peace, and for the general benefit of all the neighbouring powers, that the ſaid Naigue ſhould be puniſhed and reduced, ſo that he may not hereafter have the power to give any perſon farther trouble; to this end, the Nawob Aſſuph Jau hereby declares, and makes known to all the world, that he regards the ſaid Naigue as a rebel and uſurper, and as ſuch diveſts him of, and revokes from him, all Suneds, honours and diſtinctions, conferred by himſelf, or any other Soubah of Decan, becauſe the ſaid Naigue has deceived the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, broken his agreement, and rendered himſelf unworthy of all farther countenance and favour.

ARTI-

ARTICLE X.

That the Engliſh Company may hereafter carry on their trade peaceably, on the coaſt of Coromandel, and alſo on the coaſt of Malabar, and that they, with the Nawob Walajau, may hold the Carnatic, and their other poſſeſſions in peace, it appears neceſſary, that the countries of Carnatic Balagaut, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Viziapour, now or lately poſſeſſed by Hyder Naigue, ſhould be under the management, and protection, of thoſe who will do juſtice, and pay obedience to the high commands from Court; it is therefore agreed, by the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, that he ſhall relinquiſh, to the Engliſh Company, all his right to the Dewanny of the ſaid Carnatic Balagaut, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Viziapour, and that the Company ſhall preſent an Arzee, or petition to the Royal preſence, to obtain, from the Emperor Shaw Allum, a Firmaund, confirming and approving their right thereto; but that the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, as Soubah of the Decan, may not loſe his dignity, or the revenues ariſing from the ſaid countries, the Engliſh Company agree to pay him annually, out of the Dewanny Collection, from the time they are in poſſeſſion thereof, the ſum of ſeven lacks of Arcot Rupees, including Durbar charges, being the ſum annually paid heretofore, in two equal payments, at the ſpace of ſix months from each other, provided the ſaid Aſſuph Jau, Soubah of the Decan, aſſiſts the ſaid Company and the Nawob Walajau in puniſhing Hyder Naigue, and neither receives from, or ſends either vackeels or letters to him.

ARTICLE XI.

As the Engliſh Company do not intend to deprive the Marattas of their Choute, any more than the Soubah of his Peiſhcuſh, which uſed to be paid from the Carnatic Balagaut, belonging to the Soubahdarry of Vizeapour, now or lately poſſeſſed by Hyder Naigue, it is hereby agreed, that the Company willingly promiſe to pay the Marattas regularly and annually, without

without trouble, for the whole Choute, as ſettled in former times, from the time the ſaid countries ſhall be under the Company's protection as Dewan, provided, however, that the Marattas guarantee to the Company the peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſaid Dewanny; to this end, the Nawob Aſſuph Jau promiſes to uſe his beſt endeavours, jointly with the Engliſh, and the Nawob Walajau to ſettle with the Marattas, concerning the Choute of the ſaid countries, how and where it is to be paid, ſo that there may be no diſturbances hereafter, on that account, between any of the contracting parties or the Marattas.

ARTICLE XII.

All the foregoing articles are ſincerely agreed to by the ſubſcribing parties, who reſolve faithfully to execute and abide by the ſame, ſo that a firm and laſting friendſhip may mutually ſubſiſt between them: and while ſuch an alliance ſubſiſts, what power will dare to diſturb the poſſeſſion of either party; the Engliſh Company and the Nawob Walajau will endeavour, on all occaſions, to ſhew their friendſhip and attachment to the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, Nizam ul Mulck, as Soubah of the Decan, and look on the ſupport of that government as the ſupport of their own; in ſhort, there will be no manner of difference in intereſt between them. In witneſs and confirmation of all the above articles; and every part of the foregoing treaty, we, whoſe names are under-written, have interchangeably ſubſcribed to, and ſealed three inſtruments of the tenour and date, viz. the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, on the behalf of the Eaſt-India Company at that place, this 26th day of February, in the year of the Chriſtian æra, 1768. the Nawob Aſſuph Jau, Soubah of the Decan, at his camp, near Pillere on the 22d day of the moon Shevaul, in the year of the Hegyra, 1181, and the Nawob Walajau for himſelf, at Fort St. George, the 7th day of the moon Shevaul, in the 1181ſt year of the Hegyra, Charles Bourchier, Samuel Ardley,

ley, John Call, George Stratton, George Dawſon, James Bourchier, George Mackey. N.B. the names of the contracting parties were transferred in the parts kept by each of them, and each took precedence by turns.

The above contracting parties, to wit, the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, the great Nawob, high in ſtation, Aſſuph Jaw, Soubah of the Decan, and the Nawob Walajau, Soubah of Mahomedpoor, having duly conſidered, and voluntarily entered into the above articles, which they have reſpectively ſigned and ſealed, in our preſence, we, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do ſolemnly promiſe and engage under our hands and ſeal, that we will guarantee to the ſaid Engliſh Company; and the Nawob Walajau, the due and juſt obſervance of the above Treaty, on the part of the Nawob Aſſuph Jaw—I Ruccun ud Dowla, take God to witneſs, that of my own free-will I am ſecurity. I Ram Chunder Rawze, ſwear by Vencataſh and Bail Behaudur, that of my own free-will and conſent I am ſecurity. I Beer Behaudur, ſwear by Sactaſha, and Bail Behaudur, that I am truly and ſincerely ſecurity. I ſwear by Uncataſh, and Bail Behaudur, that of my own free-will and conſent, I Dundaveram, Vackeel to Mahaudavarow, Pundit Purdaun, am ſecurity on the part of the ſaid Mahaudavarow.

N.B. The foregoing guarantee agreement was ſigned and executed, by the guarantees ſubſcribing the ſame and annexed to the parts of the treaty, delivered to the Company and the Nawob, and to the part delivered to Nizam Ally Cawn, the following guarantee or agreement was fixed, viz. the above contracting parties, to wit, the great Nawob, high in ſtation, Aſſuph Jaw, Soubah of the Decan, the Nawob Walajau, of Mahomedpoor, and the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, having duly conſidered, and voluntarily entered into the above articles, which the ſaid Preſident and Council, on behalf of the ſaid Eaſt-India Company, have ſigned and ſealed, in my preſence, I, the ſaid Nawob Walajau, whoſe name is hereunto ſubſcribed, do ſolemnly promiſe and engage, under my hand and ſeal, that I will guarantee to the ſaid Nawob

Aſſuph

ARTICLE XIV.

Aſſuph Jau, the due and juſt obſervance of the above treaty on the part of the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and we the ſaid Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, on behalf of the ſaid Engliſh Eaſt India Company, do ſolemnly promiſe and engage, under our hands, that we will guarantee, to the ſaid Nawab Aſſuph Jau, the due and juſt obſervance of the above treaty, on the part of the ſaid Nawab Walajau, Charles Bourchier, Samuel Ardley, John Call, George Stratton, George Dawſon, James Bourchier, George Mackay.

No. 17.

A Treaty of perpetual Friendſhip and Peace, made and concluded between the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, in behalf of the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company for all their poſſeſſions, and for the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, on the one part, and the Nawab Hyder Ally Cawn Babaudur, for the Country of Myſore Hyder Nagur, and his other poſſeſſions, on the other part, on the following Conditions:

ARTICLE I.

THAT all hoſtilities ſhall immediately ceaſe on the concluſion of this Treaty, which is to be perpetual, or as long as the Company may exiſt, that peace and friendſhip ſhall take place between the contracting parties (particularly including therein the Rajah of Tanjore, the Malavar Ram Rajah, and Morari Row, who are friends and allies to the Carnatic Payen Gaut), alſo all others, the friends and allies of the contracting parties, provided they do not become the aggreſſors, againſt either of them, but if they are aggreſſors, they are not to be aſſiſted by either party.

ARTICLE II.

That in caſe either of the contracting parties ſhall be attacked, they ſhall, from their reſpective countries, mutually aſſiſt each other, to drive the enemy out; the pay of ſuch aſſiſtance of troops, from one party to another, to be after the following rates, viz. to every ſoldier and horſeman, fifteen rupees per month; and every Sepoy, ſeven and an half rupees per month; the pay of the Sirdars and Commandants to be as it ſhall be agreed on at the time.

ARTICLE III.

The preſidency of Bombay, and all the factories and places, which were before, or are now under their government, are included in this treaty of friendſhip and regard for the Company, to grant to them the factories, privileges and exemptions in trade, in the ſame manner as they before held them; moreover, to releaſe all the Sirdars, Europeans, Sepoys, &c. who may have been taken on that ſide; and this immediately, on the arrival of a proper perſon, from the Governor and Council of Bombay, for that purpoſe; and alſo to ſettle the particulars of the privileges of trade, and other matters relative to the ſandal wood, and pepper, &c. articles of trade. And as there is now eſtabliſhed, between the contracting parties (the Company and the Nawab Hyder Ally Cawn, a perpetual peace, there is no doubt but the preſidency of Bombay will exchange, with the ſaid Nawab, a treaty to the ſame purpoſe as this, reſpecting the affairs of the ſaid place, &c. and all the factories on that ſide, in the courſe of this war; it is hereby agreed and ſtipulated, that they ſhall be mutually forgiven, and no claim or demand, on any account, made for them hereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

The above Nawab engages, that all the Officers, Europeans and Sepoys, belonging to the preſidency of Madras, ſhall immediately be releaſed on the

the arrival of a proper perſon, at Bangalore, to demand them; alſo all the Sirdars, and people, belonging to the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, who may have been taken in this war ſhall likewiſe be releaſed; the Engliſh Company engaging on their ſide to releaſe the people, belonging to the ſaid Nawob, who may have been taken alſo in this war.

ARTICLE V.

The Contracting Parties mutually engage and agree, that the forts and places, which may have been taken by either party, from the other in this war, ſhall be mutually reſtored, except the fort of Caroor, and its diſtricts, and whereas the Engliſh Company have, in the forts of Colar and Vencatigherry, excluſive of the former ſtores therein, many cannon, ſhot, powder, ball, and muſkets, the Nawab Hyder Ally Cawn engages, that the ſaid Company ſhall have permiſſion to bring away the ſame, without any let, or moleſtation, being given them therein; and as ſoon as they are withdrawn, the ſame forts ſhall immediately be evacuated and reſtored to the ſaid Nawob. In witneſs whereof, the ſaid contracting Parties have interchangeably ſigned and ſealed two inſtruments, of the ſame tenor and date, viz. the ſaid Preſident and Council, on behalf of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, in Fort St. George, this 3d day of April, in the year of the Chriſtian æra, 1769; and the ſaid Nabab Hyder Ally Cawn Bahaudur, at his camp, at Madavaram, the 25th day of the moon Zeckyd, in the year of Hegyra, 1182.

No. 18.

Articles for a Treaty of Peace and firm Friendſhip, between the Honourable Thomas Hodges, Eſq. Preſident and Governor, and the Council of Bombay, in behalf of the Honourable United Engliſh Eaſt India Company, on the one part, and the Nawab Hyder Ally Khan Bahaudur, &c. titles, for the Countries of Myſore, Hyder Nagur, and Soondah, on the other part.

ARTICLE I.

THAT agreeable to the Third Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the Honourable the Preſident and Council of Madras, and the Nawab Hyder Ally Khan Bahaudur, there be, from this day, a firm Peace and Friendſhip, between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the ſaid Nawab, and their ſucceſſors, to continue forever.

ARTICLE II.

That the Honourable Company may have free liberty to build a commodious Factory, and Warehouſes, at Onore, by the water ſide, or any place they may pitch upon; and that they may encloſe the compound with a ſuitable wall; and the ground allotted them ſhall be rent-free; they ſhall alſo have permiſſion to cut timber, bring ſtones, hay and wood, for their uſe; in like manner they ſhall have a Factory at Carwar; and the Nawab promiſes to oblige the Rajah of Bilguey, to give all the pepper, produced in his country, to the Honourable Company, at the ſame price as they may purchaſe this article at Onore.

ARTICLE III.

That the Honourable Company ſhall likewiſe have the ſole and excluſive right of purchaſing all the pepper, and Sandal-wood, produced in the Nawab's

wab's dominions, the prices of which muſt be ſettled agreeable to former cuſtoms, the amount, or as much of it as the Honourable Company chooſe, to be made good in guns, muſkets, ſalt, ſalt-petre, lead, and gun-powder, and the balance made good in ready money.

ARTICLE IV.

That the Honourable Company ſhall have free liberty to export from Mangalore, or other ports of the Nawob's dominions, whatever rice they may want for Tellicherry, or Bombay, three hundred corges of which is as uſual to be free of the duty called adlamy.

ARTICLE V.

That the Engliſh ſhall have free liberty of trading in the ſeveral ports of the Nawab's dominions, on the Malabar Coaſt, paying cuſtoms at the rate of one and a half per Cent. on the ſale of all goods; and to have permiſſion to re-export any goods, which will not ſell free of cuſtoms, on ſignifying the ſame to the Cuſtom-maſter; no cuſtoms to be charged on gold and ſilver, nor any articles for the immediate uſe and conſumption of the Engliſh, their ſervants and dependents.

ARTICLE VI.

The Nawab obliges himſelf to aſſiſt the Engliſh, in recovering their juſt debts from his ſubjects, by compelling them to make good the ſame, on the debts being fully proved to his ſatisfaction.

ARTICLE VII.

That the Honourable Company, and the Engliſh in general, ſhall have free liberty to cut and purchaſe maſts, timber, and plank, at Onore, Mangalore, or any other ports of the Nawab's country, teek excepted.

ARTI-

ARTICLE VIII.

That no veſſels, of what kind or denomination ſoever, belonging to the Engliſh, ſhall pay anchorage in any of the Nawab's ports, but have free liberty to go out and come in, without hindrance or moleſtation.

ARTICLE IX.

Whatever veſſels, belonging to the Engliſh, may be drove on ſhore, on any part of the Nawab's dominions, whether by ſtreſs of weather, or otherwiſe, his killedars, officers and ſubjects, are to aſſiſt them, that their goods may be ſaved, and delivered to the proprietors.

ARTICLE X.

That the ſaid Nawob ſhall not aſſiſt the enemies of the Engliſh, nor, on the other hand, ſhall the Engliſh aſſiſt the enemies of the Nawab; but ſhould aſſiſtance be afforded on either part hereafter, the officers and men, who may be ſent to them are to be paid at the following rates, by the parties to whom they may be ſent, viz. the commiſſioned officers to be paid at the diſcretion of the party aſſiſted, but with the concurrence and approbation of the party who aſſiſts. Each European ſoldier. fifteen rupees per month, each ſepoy ſeven and a half rupees per month.

ARTICLE XI.

Should at any time diſputes ariſe, between the ſervants of the Engliſh factories and the Nawab's ſubjects, ſervants, or dependents, and the former be found culpable, they ſhall be ſent to the Engliſh reſident to be puniſhed, as ſhall the Nawab's people to his killedars, aummuldars, &c. if they are found to be in fault: the ſervants of the Engliſh factory, as well as their families, ſhall be entirely under the Honourable Company's protection.

ARTI-

ARTICLE XII.

That the ſaid Nawab ſhall not grant any new firmaund, or privileges, to any European nation whatever, or ſuffer any of them to eſtabliſh any new ſettlements, in any part of his dominions: in all matters of trade or buſineſs, the Engliſh to have the preference; and in matters of ceremony or ſtate, they are to take rank of all other European nations, as well as the countrv powers.

ARTICLE XIII

The ſaid Nawab hereby ratifies, and confirms, the grant which he executed in February, 1766, and delivered to Meſſrs. Sparks and Townſend, relative to the privileges and immunities the Honourable Company poſſeſſed, in the ſeveral countries he conquered upon this coaſt, before he took poſſeſſion thereof; and hereby binds and obliges himſelf to compell whoever may be in poſſeſſion of thoſe countries, to grant to the honourable Company the produce thereof, as well as the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges therein, in their utmoſt extent. In witneſs of all which, the ſaid contracting parties have interchangeably ſigned and ſealed two inſtruments, of the ſame tenor and date, viz. The ſaid Preſident and Council, on behalf of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in Bombay Caſtle, this 8th day of Auguſt, in the year of the Chriſtian æra, 1770, and the ſaid Nawab Hyder Ally Khan Bahaudur.

No.

No. 19.

A Treaty of perpetual Honour, Favour, Alliance, and Attachment, between the great Nawab, high in ſtation, famous as the Sun, Nawab Aſſuph Jah, Nizam ul Mulk, Nizam ul Dowla, Meer Nizam Ally Cawn Bahaudur, Futty Jung, Sepy Sardar; and the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, Signed, Sealed and Ratified, on the one part, by his Highneſs, the ſaid Nawab and on the other, by John Caillaud, Eſq; Brigadier General, inveſted with full powers, on behalf of the ſaid Company, done at Hydrabad, the ninth of the moon Gemaduſſany, in the year of Hegyra, 1180, equal to the 12th of November, 1766.

ARTICLE I.

THE two contracting parties do, by virtue of this treaty of honour, favour, alliance and friendſhips, ſolemnly engage a mutual aſſiſtance, to eſteem the enemies of one, the enemies of both, and contrariwiſe, the friends of one, the friends of the other.

ARTICLE II.

The Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in return for the gracious favours received from his Highneſs; conſiſting of ſuneds for the five Circars of Ellour, Siccacole, Rajahmundry, Muſtephanagur and Murtezanagur, expreſſing the free gift thereof, on them and their heirs, for ever and ever, do hereby promiſe and engage, to have a body of their troops, ready to ſettle the affairs of his Highneſs's Government, in every thing that is right and proper, whenever required, provided that they be at liberty to withdraw the whole, or ſuch part thereof, as they ſhall judge proper, whenever either the ſafety of their own ſettlements and poſſeſſions, or the peace and tranquillity of the Carnatic be the leaſt endangered, in caſe of the falling out of which circumſtances (which God forbid) they do promiſe and engage, to give the moſt timely notice thereof to his Highneſs, in their power.

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ARTICLE III.

The Honourable Eaſt India Company do further engage and promiſe, that in whatever year the aſſiſtance of their troops ſhall not be required, they will pay to his Highneſs, as a conſideration for the free gift of the above mentioned five Circars, for ever and ever, the following ſums by kiſts, as ſpecified in the eighth article of this treaty, viz. for the three Circars of Rajahmundry, Ellour, and Muſtephanagur, five lacks of Rupees, and for thoſe of Siccacole and Murtezanagur, as ſoon as they are in their hands, and the ſettling the ſame is well effected, two lacks each, in all nine lacks of Rupees per Annum.

ARTICLE IV.

The reduction of the Siccacole Circar, by the bleſſing of God, the Company will effect as ſoon as poſſible, but that of Murtezanagur, in conſideration of his Highneſs having by former agreements given it to his brother Bazalet Jung, as a Jaghire, the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company do promiſe and engage, not to take poſſeſſion of, until it be His Highneſs's pleaſure, or until the demiſe of his ſaid brother; but to prevent all future diſputes, and difficulties that may hereafter ariſe concerning the ſame, the aforeſaid Company do further explain their intentions in the following Articles.

ARTICLE V.

As the Circar of Murtezanagur borders on that of Nizampatam, and the country of the Carnatic, which by virtue of the former and preſent treaties and alliances, of the aforeſaid Company, are bound to maintain and protect in all its extent, therefore in caſe the ſaid Bazalet Jung, his Agents or Dependents, ſhould cauſe any diſturbances, to the prejudice thereof, it is hereby agreed on by both parties, that the aforeſaid Company ſhall then have it in their power to take immediate poſſeſſion of that Circar.

ARTICLE VI.

As by the tenour of the ſecond Article of this treaty, the aforeſaid Company have engaged to furniſh a body of troops, to be ready to march to the aſſiſtance of his Highneſs, it is agreed on, by both parties, that the expences thereof ſhall be paid in the following manner, to wit: if the expence of the number of troops, his Highneſs may require, ſhould fall ſhort of the ſum of the five lacks of Rupees, mentioned to be paid for the three Circars of Rajahmundry Ellour, and Muſtephanagur, the Company will account to his Highneſs, for what balance may remain due, and in caſe of exceeding the above mentioned ſum, the aforeſaid Company do hereby engage themſelves, to be anſwerable for the payment of the remainder. The ſame agreement in like manner to hold good, for the ſums ſtipulated to be paid, for the two Sircars of Siccacole and Murtezanagur, when ſettled.

ARTICLE VII.

In conſideration of the fidelity, attachment, and ſervices of the aforeſaid Company, and the dependence his Highneſs has upon them, his ſaid Highneſs, out of his great favour, does hereby entirely acquit the above-mentioned Circars, of all arrears and demands, down to the preſent date of theſe writings.

ARTICLE VIII.

In caſe the aſſiſtance of the Honourable Company's troops is not required, the annual ſtipulated ſum, expreſſed in the third Article of this treaty, the aforeſaid Company do engage to pay in three kiſts, after the following manner, and to give ſoucar ſecurity for the ſame, viz. the firſt payment, the Thirty-firſt of March; the ſecond, the Thirtieth of June; and the third, the Thirty-firſt of October.

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ARTICLE IX.

Whenever his Highneſs goes into winter-quarters, and the troops of the other Sardars have leave for that purpoſe, thoſe of the aforeſaid Company ſhall have leave alſo to depart to their own country.

ARTICLE X.

His Highneſs engages to give as early notice as poſſible, not leſs than three Months, of the ſervice in which he will require the aſſiſtance of the troops, of the aforeſaid Company, that they may have timely notice to make the neceſſary preparations, and that the number of troops ſent, may be ſufficient for the ſervice required of them, of which the aforeſaid Company are to be left the entire and ſole Judges; and as the ſucceſs of all expeditions depends much upon ſecrecy in Council, both parties do hereby engage themſelves, not to reveal any ſuch deſigns, as they may communicate to each other, until every thing on both ſides is ready for execution.

ARTICLE XI.

The Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, in conſideration of the diamond mines with the Villages appertaining thereto, having been always dependent upon his Highneſs's government, do hereby agree, that the ſame ſhall remain in his poſſeſſion now alſo.

ARTICLE XII.

His Highneſs, in order to convince the whole world, of the great confidence and truſt, he repoſes in the Engliſh nation, agrees and conſents, that the Fort of Condapillee ſhall be entirely garriſoned by the troops of the aforeſaid Company, in conſideration of which, the aforeſaid Company do hereby agree, and conſent likewiſe that there be a Killedar therein, on the part of his Highneſs, and that the uſual Jaghire, annexed to the Killedary, ſhall be ceded to him.

ARTICLE XIII.

In virtue of this treaty, of mutual favours, alliances, and friendſhip, between the two contracting parties, his Highneſs promiſes and engages, to aſſiſt the aforeſaid Company with his troops, when required, reſerving to himſelf the ſame liberty of withdrawing the whole, or any part thereof, in the ſame manner as is expreſſed, for the aforeſaid Company, in the ſecond Article of this treaty, whenever the ſame ſhall become neceſſary.

ARTICLE XIV.

In virtue of the above treaty, of favour, alliance and friendſhip, both parties do mutually and ſolemnly engage to the punctual and ſtrict obſervance of all, and every one of the above-mentioned Articles, that from this time, all doubts and ſuſpicions ſhall ceaſe between them, and in their rooms, a perpetual, juſt and ſincere confidence be eſtabliſhed, ſo that the great affairs of the Decan government, and the buſineſs of the Company, may encreaſe every day, in honour, riches and happineſs, from generation to generation. In confirmation of which, his Highneſs on the one part, and John Caillaud, Eſq; Brigadier-general, inveſted with full powers from the Engliſh Company, on the other, have hereunto affixed their hands and ſeals, dated in Hydrabad, the 9th of the moon Gemade-duſſuny, in the year of Hegira, 1180, equal to the 12th of November, 1766.

No. 20.

COLONEL MURRAY to the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL.

MY LORD,

MR. SECRETARY HAY's letter to me, of the 15th of November 1790, communicating the honour of your Lordſhip's commands, relative to the

the late equipment, informed me that the Military Pay-maſter General had been directed, to employ his Deputy Mr. Elliott, in the ſeparate duty of paying and keeping a diſtinct account, of the expence; to be adjuſted, and paſſed when the ſervice ſhould be over.

Agreeably to this information, I addreſſed orders, to Mr. Elliot for the payment, to individuals, of ſuch ſums, as become due to them, either for freight, for the coſt of articles ſupplied, or for the balance of particular accounts, which had been paſſed, by your Lordſhip, in the courſe of the laſt ſervice.

Mr. Elliott having now delivered in his accounts made up, agreeably to a plan, with which I furniſhed him, I have the honour, to lay them before your Lordſhip, together with a copy, of Mr. Elliott's letter to me, dated the 4th current, relative to them.

The firſt is a general account, of his diſburſements, exhibiting the whole of the expenditure in one view accompanied by the vouchers. That general account is marked with the letter A. and it amounts to the ſum of (Current Rupees 6,58,135-8-4) Current Rupees ſix lacks fifty eight thouſand one hundred and thirty-five, eight annas, and four pie, part of this ſum, was paid from the treaſury direct, and not upon any order from me, but the ſums were tranſferred to Mr. Elliott's Debit, and included in his accounts for the purpoſe of aggregating the expence.

As the veſſels employed were hired at various rates, and each of them, unavoidably, carried mixed cargoes the charges for the ſeveral component parts of which, were referable to different heads of account, it became neceſſary,

ceſſary, to annex certain fixed rates of freight, to be charged to the other Preſidencies, for articles of poſitive ſupply, leaving the balance, to be put, to the debit, of the Military charges of this preſidency.

For this purpoſe, Mr. Elliott has prepared the four accounts marked B. C. D. and F. containing the ſeparation, of the aggregate amount, of the general account A. into the heads of Fort St. George, Bombay Military charges on account of the Kings troops and Military charges, of this preſidency.

The rates, for the various articles, of mixed cargoes, were aſſumed, in theſe accounts, upon medium calculations of what I was informed would have been charged by ſhip owners for tranſporting the articles by the bag, ton, maund, &c. and where the whole tonnage of veſſels was not taken up, the rates charged to the other preſidencies, are the actual rates paid.

The greateſt part of the money, having been iſſued, by my order, on receipts of the ſeveral perſons, to whom ſums were reſpectively due, I deem it more regular to ſubmit Mr. Elliott's accounts at large, to the inſpection of your Lordſhip in their preſent ſtage, than to paſs them myſelf as Military Auditor General, I ſhall therefore wait the honour of your Lordſhip's Commands before any further ſtep, be taken in the buſineſs; but I wiſh it may be convenient to the Board to examine them early in order that they may be included on the books of the official year 1790-91, which are now under adjuſtment, previous to their being finally cloſed.

Your Lordſhip was pleaſed to authorize me, to employ ſuch agents and inſtruments, as I might think proper; and I cannot doubt, that you would alſo have approved of my aſſigning a reaſonable reward to any perſon, ſo employed; but I have not availed myſelf of this licence excepting to the extent, of

of forty Sonaut Rupees, to a ſerjeant, who went to Fort St. George in charge of two hundred and twenty bullocks and forty two horſes on board the ſhip Henry, and of whoſe good conduct, I received a ſtrong Certificate from Captain Wheatly, after his return.

Mr. Robert Sherriff, the gentleman, who has written for me throughout the whole of the late ſervice, has not received any reward for upwards of ſeven months labour, which was ſometimes exceſſive, during particular periods of the embarkation he was often employed with me, from ſix o'clock in the morning till midnight, and in every ſtage of the buſineſs he has diſcharged his taſk, to my ſatisfaction, I therefore beg leave to recommend, that I may be authorized, to order the payment of Sicca Rupees two hundred and fifty per month to Mr. Sherriff for the time paſt, and whilſt I may have occaſion to employ him, in this ſort of ſervice.

When the buſineſs preſſed moſt, I had alſo occaſion to employ Mr. Murdoch Mackenzie, an aſſiſtant in my office, he had much extra writing for three months, I therefore beg leave to recommend, that he be allowed, a gratuity of Sicca Rupees three hundred.

It will appear from Mr. Elliot's accounts, that Sicca Rupees 4,000, were advanced, to Captain North, of the ſhip Friendſhip; but he only took in freight equal to Sicca Rupees 3,000—The Board has been already apprized of the loſs of that ſhip which induces me to conſider the thouſand Rupees as a deſperate debt, and for this reaſon, it is included in the proportion of the aggregate expence of the equipment propoſed to be written off to the debit of the military charges of this Preſidency.

With Mr. Elliot's accounts, I lay before your Lordſhip a general view or abſtract, of the freight actually paid for the country ſhips, with a ſtate-

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ment of the troops, cattle, public ſtores, and ſupplies tranſported on them, compared with a ſtatement calculated at a medium rate of freight for the ſame articles—This ſtatement was prepared merely for my own information and I now ſubmit it to your Lordſhip's inſpection, under the idea that it will prove ſatisfactory to Government to ſee that this ſervice has been accompliſhed, at an unextravagent expence, notwithſtanding the preſſure of the occaſion, and the ſudden demand there was, for a great quantity of tonnage.

I have the Honour to be,

(Signed) JOHN MURRAY, Colonel.

Fort William, 25th June, 1791.

ART. B.

COL. MURRAY, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

SIR,

THE Honourable the Court of Directors will, no doubt, be deſirous to receive, by the ſhip William Pitt, now on the eve of her departure, ſome information relative to diſpatches of the reinforcements for Fort St. George, and it would afford me great ſatisfaction to be able to lay before Government, in order to be tranſmitted to the Honourable Court, a detailed account of the proceedings relative to the equipment, but my time is ſo fully occupied by my endeavours to perform the remaining part of this ſervice, and by various public duties, that it is, impoſſible for me to furniſh that detail at preſent.

I muſt content myſelf therefore with giving a very brief, and general, outline of the buſineſs, from the date of the Governor General's departure, and, indeed, that is, perhaps, all that the Honourable Court would deſire, for, the narrative

narrative of a troubleſome detail, cannot be very intereſting to them, though I ſhall think it my duty to preſent it to Government at a convenient ſeaſon.

Lord Cornwallis left this place on the 6th of December 1790. His Lordſhip's ſolicitude for the health of the troops, at the apprehenſion of bad weather, on the Coaſt in the month of December, made him deſirous that the reinforcements ſhould not be diſpatched till that month ſhould be far advanced. The information which, thus influenced Lord Cornwallis, was ſo well grounded, that a conſiderable Merchant in town, who was ſending a large ſhip to Bombay, that was to leave this place, about the 5th of December and to whom I applied to drop Bullocks at Madras, included in his eſtimate of freight 2,000 Rupees for the probability, "of loſing an anchor and cable at Madras by arriving their ſo early in the ſeaſon," and I ſuppoſe it was upon this principle that the Board notified to me, that the Europe ſhips with the Native Infantry ſhould not ſail till, "towards the end of December."

It had been directed in General Orders that the Native Infantry Drafts ſhould aſſemble by the 10th of December laſt, but Capt. Welſh, at my requeſt, on the 4th of that month, directed the men, furniſhed from the battalions, at Barrackpoor, to come earlier to the preſidency, thoſe from the other ſtations were alſo aſſembled at Fort William, within the time preſcribed. Their arms and accoutrements were ſurveyed, by European Officers, and the neceſſary new ſupplies furniſhed from the arſenal, by my directions and an entire new ſet of camp equipage, according to the Madras pattern, was begun, and completed for them, proviſions laid in, both on board the ſhips, at Saugor and Ingilie, and on the ſloops that were to carry them to the ſhips; their prejudices were attended to in the filling of water, and circular inſtructions were given to the Commanders of the ſhips relative to the treatment of them.

Preparations for the embarkation of the 73d Regiment, Artillery and Laſcars, Native Infantry, with their followers, for Horſes and Bullocks, with their attendants, and for procuring proviſions for the Men and Cattle for the voyage, as well as cargoes for the ſhips, were all carried on, at the ſame time, and in ſuch manner, as that one branch of the ſervice ſhould interfere, as little as poſſible with another.

Supplies of ſtores, from different departments, were alſo collected and partly made up; and it was not without ſome induſtry and overcoming many and various difficulties that Sloops Boats, and crews to man them for carrying between three and four thouſand Men, with their proviſions, baggage and ſtores to Ingilie and Saugor, and for embarking Bullocks and Horſes with their attendants, at town, Diamond Point, and Culpie, as well as for ſhipping the cargoes of the Veſſels, were procured, within a ſhort ſpace of time, in a ſettlement where ſuch a ſervice, on the ſame extenſive ſcale, had never been before attempted, and where there was not, ſo much as, a ſingle platform Boat, in readineſs, for ſuch an undertaking.

Aware of the neceſſity of beginning the diſpatches earlier than thoſe who had not ſo cloſe a view of the interiors of the detail imagined, it was my intention, that the embarkation ſhould be commenced before the end of November, and though this was then poſtponed on the opinions of experienced profeſſional men, yet I was ſo anxious to ſend off the reinforcement that I notified to Major Macdowal on the 9th December, that the Counteſs of Errol was ready for reception of her compliment of the 73d regiment, and on the ſame day a large detachment of bullocks and drivers were ſent of to Diamond Harbour for the Ship Henry at Culpie, but, for the reaſon, I have already mentioned, I ſhall not trouble the Board, at preſent, further

than to ſtate the reſult of this buſy ſcene, as far as it has proceeded; and I ſhall do this merely by referring to the incloſed memorandum of the dates of the inſtructions which I gave to the different Commanders. Their inſtructions cloſed my part of the buſineſs relative to the reſpective Veſſels, and the Board will perceive that, between the 14th and 26th of December the 73d regiment, detachment of artillery and laſcars, the four diviſions of the native infantry, the horſes of the body guard, as well as thoſe belonging to the Officers of all thoſe corps, and ſome ſpare horſes, a few of which had been purchaſed in the intermediate time, and a conſiderable number of bullocks were of my hands; nor have I ſince relaxed my perſonal endeavours; but as this is a ſort of ſervice which could not be carried on without being witneſſed by the whole ſettlement: and as the members of government, in particular, whoſe united zeal to promote the ſervice was conſpicuous, muſt have carefully watched the conduct of it, I humbly leave it to them to ſtate their opinions regarding it.

It ſeems to be proper to obſerve for the information of the Honourable Court of Directors, that I thought it incompatable with my official ſituation that any part of the expence of the equipment, or ſupplies ſhould paſs through my hands; and that the Governor General in Council was, therefore pleaſed at my requeſt, to appoint the Deputy Pay-maſter General to make the neceſſary diſburſements, of which I have never ſeen any part; and indeed, though ſervices of this nature may be of great importance to the ſtate, I could not poſſibly be induced to undertake ſuch drudgery, from any other motive than a ſolicitude to promote the public good, and a deſire to be uſeful, on an occaſion of exigency, to the government under which I ſerve. The letter which I wrote to the Secret Department on the 21ſt December will give ſome idea of my earneſtneſs.

I cannot conclude without expreſſing my cordial approbation of the facility

lity given to the currency of the buſineſs, in the Secretary Department, the ſucceſsful efforts made at the Treaſury, to provide treaſure ſent on the Europe ſhips to Fort St. George; the promptitude at the Pay Office in diſcharging the current demands of individuals for this ſervice; the induſtry at the Arſenal, and Office of Supply, as well as the aid, chearfully, given by other public Servants of Government, whoſe duties were connected with this buſineſs, but great credit is, particularly, due to Captain Frith, and the officess of the firſt regiment of cavalry, for the expedition with which they brought the Regiment to the Preſidency, owing to which and to the unremitted perſonal exertions of the Quarter Maſter of the Cavalry, in the embarkation, a conſiderable part of that Corps will, I truſt, be at Fort St. George within the ſpace of two Months from the time they left Futty Ghur, a diſtance of no leſs than 2000 miles, and the whole Corps would probably be at Madras equally ſoon, if accidents which it was impoſſible to have foreſeen had not intervened.

I have the Honour to be,

SIR,

JOHN MURRAY, Colonel.

Fort William, 28th January, 1791.

No. 21.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, *and* Miſſing *of the Army, commanded by Earl* CORNWALLIS, *from the 5th March 1791, the day on which his Lordſhip appeared before* BANGALORE, *until the 21ſt inclusive, when the place was taken by aſſault.*

March 5th, His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File;—Wounded, one Drummer and three Rank and File.

7th

7th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.

March 6th, His Majeſty's 19th Light Dragoons—Killed, one Trumpeter, two Rank and File and eleven Horſes—Wounded, Lieutenant Colonel Floyd, and ſeven Rank and File—Miſſing, four Horſes.

1ſt Regiment of Native Cavalry—Wounded, one Havildar, fourteen Rank and File and ſix Horſes—Miſſing, twenty-nine horſes;

2d Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, Lieutenant Wellwood and two Rank and File—Wounded, one Serjeant, two Havildars, ſeventeen Rank and File, and one Horſe—Miſſing, one Trumpet Major, one Trumpeter, one Rank and File, and twenty-eight Horſes.

3d Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, five Rank and File—Wounded, Cornet Forbes, one Subadar, and one Jemadar—Miſſing, ſeventy-ſeven Horſes.

4th Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, three Rank and File—Miſſing, ninety Horſes.

5th Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, two Rank and File, and twenty-five Horſes—Wounded, one Jemidar.

13th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, three Rank and File—Wounded, one Rank and File.

27th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.

March 7th—His Majeſty's 36th Regiment—Killed, Capt. Delaney, and eight Rank and File—Wounded, Captain Hart, Lieutenants Eyre, Pureſoy, and St. John, one Serjeant, one Drummer, and thirty-nine Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 72d Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 76th Regiment—Killed, four Rank and File—Wounded, two Serjeants, one Drummer, and twenty-nine Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery—Killed, four Matroſſes, and two gun Laſcars.

4th

4th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

26th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, two Subadars, and five Rank and File.

1ſt Bengal Volunteer Battalion—Killed, two Rank and File—Wounded, ſeven Rank and File.

2d Bengal Volunteer Battalion—Wounded, three Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery—Killed, Lieutenant Colonel Morehouſe, and one Matroſs—Wounded, Lieutenant Conran Major of Brigade.

4th Battalion European Infantry, Wounded, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, three Rank and File—Wounded, five Rank and File.

March 8th—His Majeſty's 72d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Rank and File.

3d Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Rank and File.

March 9th—His Majeſty's 74th Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.

4th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

March 10th—21ſt Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Wounded, one Havildar, and one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers, Killed, two Rank and File.

March 12th, His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Killed, one Rankand File—Wounded, one Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery—Killed, two Matroſſes, and one gun Laſcar.

Native Pioneers, Wounded, one Rank and File.

March 13th—His Majeſty's 72d Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.

March 14th—His Majeſty's 52d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery—Killed, one Matroſs.

14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, two Rank and File.

26th

26th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, three Rank and File.

2d Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Wounded, one Subadar.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Rank and File.

March 15th—His Majeſty's 74th Regiment—Wounded, one Rank and File.

14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry, Wounded, one Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery—Killed, one Matroſs.

4th Battalion European Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Wounded, one Rank and File.

March 16th, His Majeſty's 52d Regiment, Killed, Captain Lieutenant Terrott.

His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery—Killed, one Matroſs.

14th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery—Killed, one Matroſs, and one Gun Laſcar.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Serjeant, and one Rank and File—Wounded two Rank and File.

March 17th—His Majeſty's 52d Regiment, Killed, one Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Killed, two Rank and File;—Wounded five, Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 72d Regiment, Wounded, one Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 74th Regiment, Wounded, Two Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery—Killed one Matroſs.

3d Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Miſſing two Rank and File.

7th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, one Drummer and two Rank and File—Wounded, ſix Rank and File.

28th Battalion Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, two Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery—Killed, one gun Laſcar.

4th Battalion European Infantry—Wounded three Rank and File.

21ſt Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Jemidar, two Havildars and one Rank and File.

Native

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Rank and File,—Miſſing one Rank and File.

18th March His Majeſty's 52d Regiment Wounded, One Rank and File.

2d Bengal Volunteer Battalion Killed, one Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery Killed, Captain Slipper.

7th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry Killed, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers Killed, one Rank and File Wounded, one Rank and File Miſſing, one Rank and File.

19th March His Majeſty's 52d Regiment Killed, one Rank and File.

Bengal Artillery Killed, one Matroſs.

3d Battalion Bengal Native Infantry Killed, one Havildar Wounded, one Rank and File.

Coaſt Artilley Killed, one Gun Laſcar.

4th Battalion European Infantry Wounded, one Rank and File.

9th Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, two Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Serjeant and three Rank and File—Wounded one Rank and File.

20th March—His Majeſty's 72d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, one Serjeant and five Rank and File.

Coaſt Artillery Killed, two gun Laſcars.

4th Battalion European Infantry Killed, one Rank and File, Wounded, two Rank and File.

2d Battalion Coaſt Native Infantry—Killed, one Rank and File, Wounded, three Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Havildar and three Rank and File—Wounded, two Rank and File—Miſſing, one Rank and File.

21ſt March—His Majeſty's 36th Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, thirteen Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 52d Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, Lieutenant Evans, one Drummer, and one Rank and File.

His

His Majeſty's 71ſt Regiment—Wounded, one Serjeant, and three Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 72d Regiment,—Killed, four Rank and File—Wounded, fourteen Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 74th Regiment—Killed, one Rank and File—Wounded, Captain Wood, Lieutenant John Campbell, jun. and three Rank and File.

His Majeſty's 76th Regiment—Killed, two Rank and File—Wounded, Captain Markham, Volunteer Lewellyn, one Drummer, and eleven Rank and File.

7th Battalion of Bengal Native Infantry—Killed, three Rank and File—Wounded, two Havildars, one Drummer, and ten Rank and File.

14th Battalion of Bengal Native Infantry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

26 Battalion Bengal Native Infantry Wounded one Rank and File.

4th Battalion of European Infantry—Wounded, ſix Rank and File.

1ſt Regiment of Native Cavalry—Wounded, one Rank and File.

Native Pioneers—Killed, one Serjeant and four Rank and File—Wounded, one Serjeant and ten Rank and File.

GENERAL ABSTRACT INCLUDING OFFICERS.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing.*	*Total.*
European, -	57	174	1	232
Natives, - -	63	131	7	201
Horſes, - -	36	7	228	271
TOTAL	156	312	236	704

Art. B.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, *and* Miſſing, *in the army commanded by Earl* CORNWALLIS, *in the Action near Seringapatam, on the 15th May* 1791, *againſt the Forces of Tippoo Sultaun.*

HIS MAJESTY's TROOPS.

19th Regiment Light Dragoons—Killed, Cornet James Paterſon, two Rank and File, and thirteen Horſes—Wounded, Cornets Roderick Mackenzie, and John Fortnam, ſix Rank and File, and eleven Horſes.

36th Regiment—Killed, two Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. Roger Finnan, and ſix Rank and File.

52d Regiment—Killed, Adjutant John Leonard, and two Rank and File—Wounded, twenty Rank and File.

71ſt Regiment—Killed, ſeven Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. and Adjutant Roderick Mackenzie, Enſign John Stuart, one Serjeant, and twenty-one Rank and File.

72d Regiment—Wounded, Lieut. William Whittlie, and nine Rank and File.

74th Regiment, Killed—five Rank and File—Wounded, one Drummer, and eight Rank and File.

76th Regiment—Killed, Lieut. Edward Brooke, and two Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. Charles Griffiths, one Serjeant, and ſeventeen Rank and File.

BENGAL TROOPS.

Earl Cornwallis' Guard—Miſſing, one Rank and File, and ſix Horſes.

Detachment Staff—Wounded, Lieut. John Dent, Adjutant and Quarter-maſter of Brigade.

2d Battalion Artillery—Killed, one Rank and File, and ſeven Gun Laſcars—Wounded, Lieut. Duncan M'Pherſon, one Rank and File, two Tindals, and two Laſcars.

7th

7th Battalion Native Infantry—Killed, one Havildar, and four Rank and File—Wounded, one Drummer, and fifteen Rank and File.

13th Battalion—Killed, Enſign Charles Roſs, one Subadar, and three Rank and File, Wounded, twenty two Rank and File.

14th Battalion—Wounded, Lieut. James M'Corkill, and ſeventeen Rank and File.

26th Battalion—Killed, one Jemadar, five Rank and File—Wounded, four Subadars, ſix Havildars, three Drummers, and twenty Rank and File—Miſſing, one Rank and File.

28th Battalion Native Infantry—Killed, one Drummer, and two Rank and File—Wounded, Lieut. W. G. Maxwell, Enſign Robert Spotteſwood, and thirteen Rank and File—Miſſing, one Rank and File.

1ſt Volunteer Battalion—Killed, one Drummer, and eight Rank and File—Wounded, one Jemadar, two Havildars, and twenty-ſeven Rank and File.

COAST TROOPS.

Major General Medows's Guard—Wounded, one Havildar and ſix Rank and File.

1ſt Battalion Artillery—Killed, two Rank and File, and two Gun Laſcars—Wounded, three Rank and File, and five Gun Laſcars.

2d Ditto—Wounded, one Gun Laſcar.

1ſt Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, two Horſes—Wounded, one Rank and File, and two Horſes.

3d Regiment of Native Cavalry—Killed, one Havildar and one Horſe—Wounded, Major Stevenſon, Cornet Forbes, Aid-de-camp to Lieutenant Colonel Floyd, and Cornet Montague Coſbey, two Rank and File, and one Horſe.

4th ditto, Killed, one Horſe—Wounded, one Havildar one Rank and File, and two Horſes—Miſſing, two Rank and File, and four Horſes.

5th ditto—Killed, one Rank and File, and one Horſe—Wounded, Cornet John Doveton, one Rank and File, and five Horſes—Miſſing, five Horſes.

1ſt Battalion of Native Infantry—Killed, one Jemadar, two Havildars, one Drummer, and one Rank and File—Wounded, Lieutenant Charles Corner, one Subadar, two Jemadars, one Havildar, and ten Rank and File.

4th ditto—Wounded, one Serjeant, two Havildars, and fourteen Rank and File—Miſſing, one Rank and File.

6th ditto—Killed, ſix Rank and File—Wounded, Lieutenant Samuel Jeannrett, one Subadar, two Havildars, and fifteen Rank and File.

9th ditto—Killed, one Havildar—Wounded, one Havildar, and five Rank and File.

22d ditto—Killed, four Rank and File—Wounded, ſeven Rank File.

23d ditto—Wounded, nine Rank and File.

Pioneers—Wounded, two Rank and File.

GENERAL ABSTRACT, INCLUDING OFFICERS.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Miſſing,*	*Total.*
Europeans, -	27	113	6	140
Natives, - -	54	226	15	286
Horſes, - -	18	21	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL,	99	360	21	480

END OF THE APPENDIX.

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ERRATA

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Page 69, for "eight Bombay battalions," *read* eighth Bombay battalion.
— 89, for "northeaſt," *read* ſouthweſt.
— 157, for "Tookagee," *read* Ragogee.
— 159, for "fittn," *read* fitting.

GLOSSARY.

GLOSSARY.

AHMEDI, of, or belonging to Ahmed, or Mahomed.
Badjerah, a ſmall grain of Hindoſtan.
Badſhah, king.
Baugh, a garden.
Bazar, a market place.
Binjarah, people who live by tranſporting the produce of one country to another, over land.
Buckſhee, a pay-maſter.
Cawn, or *Khan*, when applied to man, is a title of rank:—vide Richardſon's Dictionary.
Cheulum, a ſmall grain of Myſore.
Dawlet, riches.
Dell, or *Dall*, ſplit vetches.
Droog, a fortified hill.
Durbar, the hall of audience; a court; levee room.
Eadgah, the place ſet apart for ſolemniſing the feſtivals of Eaſter, the Paſſover, and of the ſacrifices at Mecca.
Gee, a ſort of butter made from the mik of buffaloes.
Gram, a kind of pea, or vetch.
Juary, a grain of Hindoſtan.
Laul, red.
Maund, a certain weight; it is of forty ſeers in Bengal, but of 12 at Madras, and varies at different places.

Moody,

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Maund, a certain weight; it is of forty ſeers in Bengal, but of 12 at Madras, and varies at different places.

Meady,

Moody, ſhop-keeper; grain-merchant; grain-market

Nachine, a ſmall grain of Myſore.

Paddy, unhuſked rice.

Pagoda, Hindoo temple; place of worſhip; alſo a gold coin, in value about eight ſhillings ſterling.

Seer, uſually the 40th part of a maund.

Shehir, or properly, *Sheh'r*, a city.

Sirkar, government; principal manager; from *ſir*, head, and *kar*, buſineſs.

Sirraf, money-changer; banker.

Tattoos, an inferior ſpecies of horſes.

Tom Tom, an Indian drum.

Tope, a clump of wood; a grove.

A

SKETCH

OF THE WAR WITH

TIPPOO SULTAUN.

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

THE operations carried on againſt Tippoo Sultaun have been detailed in a former volume, until the arrival of the Britiſh forces in the neighbourhood of Vellout, a village at which the campaign under Major General Medows came to a cloſe(1), and diſtant from Fort St. George about eighteen miles. Here, after detaching the advance, with the exception of Stevenſon's regiment, to the Eaſtward of Poonamalee, in order to keep our communication with the Preſidency open, the troops reſted from the 27th January 1791, until the 5th of the enſuing month. During this ſhort interval, the ſeveral depart-

(1) This period is conſidered a concluſion to the firſt campaign; not that the army quitted the field, or entered into quarters, as in other countries; nor on account of any inclemency of weather or ſituation in the ſeaſons; but becauſe the whole, after a total change in the plan of attack, took a new departure from the Carnatic, with freſh equipments and under a different commander.

ments were occupied in completing their equipments for a ſervice, which, from the evident diſinclination of the enemy to give battle, promiſed honour to the Britiſh troops more from perſeverance and a patient endurance of hardſhip, than from any advantages that could be obtained in the field.

THROUGHOUT the Carnatic military preparations forwarded by all deſcriptions of people might be ſeen in every direction. Fourteen hundred Bengal volunteer ſepoys, ſoon after their arrival on the coaſt, received inſtructions to proceed to camp, and to eſcort a reinforcement for the park, conſiſting of eleven eighteen pounders, ſix iron twelves, eight mortars, with an ample proportion of ammunition and a variety of other ſtores, all under the direction of Colonel Patrick Duff of the Bengal artillery; recruits and recovered men belonging to the army, were directed to join their reſpective corps from Madras, Poonamalee, and other adjacent ſtations without loſs of time; the ſick, all the braſs twelve pounders, with whatſoever was judged unneceſſary among the immenſe quantity of baggage and ſtores already collected, were ordered into Fort St. George; the ſervants of that government, as well as of its ſeveral dependencies, whether civil or military, vied with each other in forwarding the public ſervice; nor was the Nabob of the Carnatic altogether deficient in demonſtration of zeal, although circumſcribed by deranged finances. Upwards of three hundred troopers, tolerably accoutred, (of which number one hundred and twenty eight were mounted) detached from his own guards, diſcovered inclinations warm in the Britiſh intereſt. Three elephants with twenty camels enhanced the value of this ſupply. The Nabob's troopers, however, backward in diſcipline, were ſtill leſs ſerviceable from the mean quality and wretched condition of their horſes.

AFTER being formed into battalions headed by Captains Hyndman and Welſh, the Bengal volunteers were ſupplied with two ſix pounders to each corps, and ordered to ſtrengthen the brigades which their countrymen already compoſed; ſome alterations that tended to the improvement of bazars for the native infantry, were recommended to the commandants of battalions on the coaſt eſtabliſhment (1); the twelve pounders ſent to Fort St. George were replaced by an equal number of ſix pounders from that garriſon; commanding officers of regiments were directed to complete their arms, accoutrements, ſtores and camp equipage, to the extent for which they had means of conveyance; pay and allowances for the troops were iſſued to the firſt of the enſuing month, at the exchange of three hundred and ſixty-five rupees for every hundred pagodas; and, the followers were repeatedly cautioned to furniſh themſelves with a ſupply of proviſions, ſufficient for a conſumption of at leaſt twenty days (2).

(1) *G. O.* 31ſt Jan. 1792. My Lord Cornwallis is deſirous that all the Native corps ſhall have Bazars attached to them upon the ſame principle as is regulated for the Bengal native corps, as ſoon as their commanding officers ſhall report themſelves prepared, to carry the arrangement into execution. His Lordſhip is convinced that the convenience to corps from a regulation of this kind, and the advantage that will be derived from it to the ſervice at large, will occaſion immediate attention in the officers at the head of the coaſt native corps. They are directed to report to the adjutant general as ſoon as they have completed their arrangements for regimental bazars. — Lieutenant Bubby being the ſuperintendant with the Bengal bazars with the army, will be ready to give them every information they may require on this ſubject.

(2) *G. O.* 28 February, 1792. Punda, The Prince of Wales.—For the day tomorrow Lieutenant Colonel Dupont—next for duty Major Skelly.—Followers are cautioned to provide themſelves with twenty days rice from the 3d of this month. Field officers of engineers and artillery being ſufficiently employed in their own branch of the ſervice, are not to take the daily duty of the line. Lieutenant Colonel Gleig will ſuperintend and direct the artillery and ordnance of the right wing, Major Mouthouſe of the left, Major Woodburn of the heavy park, and Major Montagu of the advance. Lieutenant F. Capar is permitted to ſerve as volunteer with the Cavalry. Empty money tumbrils to be ſent to Madras. Piquets and guards not to change their front to pay military honours. All piquets and guards are to be informed that Lord Cornwallis diſpenſes with their turning out when he paſſes, and that centries are not to riſe to his Lordſhip.

WHILST

WHILST the army was thus ſtrengthened by men, money, bullocks, and ſtores from different directions, but principally from Bengal, Major General Medows continued at Madras, diſcharging duties of a judicial nature, annexed to his appointment as Governor, that could not be carried on by any delegation of power; reinforced from the ſtations to the northward, Fort St. George, with all the troops remaining in the Carnatic, were given in charge to Major General Muſgrave, during the abſence of Earl Cornwallis and General Medows; and, as the Sultaun ſtill continued his ravages on the Southern diſtricts of the Carnatic, he certainly aimed at enticing his opponents into their former ſyſtem of purſuit (1). Conſcious, from the preparations going forward, that he could not at this period procure an advantageous peace, he wiſhed to divert Earl Cornwallis from his deſigns on Myſore; and as delay muſt have been fatal to the cauſe of Britain, nearly in the ſame proportion with failure or defeat, he wiſhed to protract the war, well knowing, that in this event, his purpoſes would be anſwered, not leſs from the difficulty of ſubſiſting the multitude againſt whom he had to contend, than from the eaſe with which the experience of former times taught him to imagine he could looſen the bands that united the native branches of the confederacy. Diſappointment, however, appears to have attended all his expectations from the inſtant that the Governor General perſonally undertook the charge of the war.

AT whatever period Earl Cornwallis determined to abandon the invaſion of Myſore from the Coimbatore diſtrict, for a length of time after

(1) A ſummons from the Sultaun, accompanied by the appearance of the whole Myſorean force, about this period, threw the inhabitants of Cuddalore into the utmoſt conſternation; ſome eſcaped along bye paths to the ſouthward, ſome conceal'd themſelves in their godowns, whilſt the greater part, quitting their habitations, made the beſt of their way in boats to Madras. However on the very firſt intelligence of Earl Cornwallis's movements towards Myſore, the Sultaun decamped without waiting an anſwer to this ſummons.

after his arrival at Madras, an idea of his joining the army at Trichinopoly, and of entering the enemy's country by the Guzzlehatty paſs, was deſignedly circulated. His Lordſhip, however little he fluctuated in reality, ſtrengthened this idea both by converſation and arrangements. Although occaſional circumſtances of neceſſity diſcovered the real deſign in ſome degree, ſtill, the intention of moving the troops from Trichinopoly to the vicinity of Fort St. George, was not known by any part of the army, until the orders for marching were about to be iſſued. It is now evident that the Britiſh General at an early period "determined, inſtead of proſecuting the plan of a "ſouthern invaſion, to penetrate by the paſſes that lead from the "centre of the Carnatic, and to commence operations with the ſieges "of Ouſſore, and Bangalore, unleſs Tippoo ſhould reſolve to hazard "an action, and its event ſhould render it expedient to take other "meaſures" (2). But on this alternative, which riſked abſolute ruin, whilſt it promiſed little hopes of ſucceſs, the Sultaun did not think proper to venture.

THE advance having joined the army by break of day on the 5th February, the whole was immediately put in motion (3) in a weſterly direction, and proceeding by eaſy marches, paſſed Parumbaucum and Pollilore, ſituations rendered famous in hiſtory by misfortunes, and marked as claſſical ground from the defeat of Colonel Baillie, and the deſtruction of his army; and for an action between Hyder and Sir Eyre

(2) Earl Cornwallis to the right honorable W. W. Grenville, 28th December, 1790.

(3) General Medows will act as general at the head of the line, and he will aſſiſt Lord Cornwallis in forming plans of operations, in arranging the marches, and in conducting the general detail of the army.—G. O. 5th February, 1791.

Eyre Coote, in which if the latter was not put to the route, he certainly could boaft of no material advantage. Sholingur, the ſcene of another action between theſe warriors, being alſo left to the right, the whole arrived at Vellore (1) after a march of ſix days, impeded but little either by the train or ſtores, and not at all by the enemy. A ſmall party of horſe, however, that watched the motions of the army, contrived to carry off ſeveral bullocks, a few bandies, and ſome ſepoys that ſtraggled from the line.

ORDERS of march, however minutely deſcribed, ſeldom convey much ſerviceable information, or afford ſatisfaction to the generality of readers. Varying daily with the nature of the country, and adapting poſitions to the probable ſituation of the enemy, and other caſual circumſtances, when the vaſt multitude of followers and immenſe quantity of baggage is taken into conſideration, there was leſs confuſion and loſs than could reaſonably have been expected (2). But as outlines ſeldom tire, it may be obſerved, that the rules practiſed by the army during the former part of the war were put in force on this occaſion. The cavalry, with the exception of one regiment ordered for the rear guard, ſtrengthened by a regiment of the Company's Europeans, and two battalions of ſepoys, with their proportion of guns, moved in advance; flanked on the left by the relieving piquets

									Miles	*Furs.*
(1) 1792. Feb.	5th.	Caukiloro,	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
	6th.	Parambaucum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
	7th.	Pollilore,	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	4
	9th.	Alumpeak,	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
	10th.	Lallpett,	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
	11th.	Near Vellore,	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—

(2) Beſides elephants, camels, buffaloes, and other beaſts of burden employed by individuals, the contractors for the public departments alone ſtarted from Vellore, with at leaſt a ſupply of forty thouſand bullocks; cattle for ſlaughter, with large ſpeculations by individuals of various complexions, contributed alſo to ren-this an unwieldy maſs, incapable of order.

the

the park followed (3); the infantry marching in general by columns of half companies, with their ſeveral quarter guards, and inlying piquets on the ſame flank, next ſucceeded; the baggage, covered by the Pullicat hills from the north, moved on the right of the whole in perfect ſecurity, the enemy being to the ſouthward; and two battalions of ſepoys, that compoſed the piquets of both wings, ſupported by the regiment of cavalry already mentioned, brought up the rear.

No occurrence that will be deemed of an extraordinary nature by ſuch as are accuſtomed to the wiles of dubaſhes, and Eaſtern hirelings, took place during the march; but, thoſe who never had intercourſe with this race of men, and whoſe ears have been dinned with the ſympathetic epithets of "innocent natives", "injured people", will be aſtoniſhed to hear that many hundreds of the camp followers accumulated fortunes within twenty miles of Fort St. George, by the moſt ſhameful and barefaced plunder that ever took place in any civilized country, to the diſgrace of the Madras police, which wanted energy to ſtop this flagrant, licentious, and dangerous abuſe (4). To ſuch a height did theſe dextrous thieves carry their ravages, that many officers who had pro-

(3) The advance piquets coming on duty will march in future on the flank of the heavy park, inſtead of drawing a battalion from the line for that duty. They are to be formed in front of wings at aſſembly beating, and to move up as ſoon as formed to the flank of the park, where the field officer of the day will receive them, and give the farther neceſſary orders. The captains will march with their piquets, but the field officer of the day is to move with the advance, as ſoon as the line is marked out; the piquets will form in the front of wings reſpectively, and there wait the orders of the field officer of the day. — Lieutenant Colonel Meethouſe is poſted to the heavy park, and Major Woodburn to the left wing. *G. O.* 6th Feb. 1792.

(4) I underſtand, that the want of a police at Madras has been an object of preſentment at every ſeſſion, for upwards of twenty years, and that a plan ſuggeſted by Mr. Popham, the Company's ſolicitor, had been brought forward during Sir Archibald Campbell's adminiſtration, but, unfortunately for the projector, and the community, General Campbell reſigned the government before this plan was thoroughly eſtabliſhed. The conſequence is, that impoſition ſtill prevails, much to the inconvenience of all perſons in moderate circumſtances of life, and to the ſerious prejudice of Mr. Popham, whoſe extenſive bazars are ſtill unoccupied, though built in a moſt ſubſtantial manner, and centrally ſituated. I cannot do juſtice to this gentleman's obſervations in a ſhort note, and therefore refer my readers to an addreſs he has lately publiſhed, to the proprietors of India ſtock, deſcribing his ſervices, and abounding with ſo much local information as muſt eſſentially aſſiſt thoſe who may have the arrangement of any future ſyſtem of reform in the Madras police.

vided

vided themſelves with ſupplies for a campaign of ſix months, were to be ſeen without a ſingle article of comfort or nouriſhment, on their arrival at Caukilore, the firſt ground of encampment. On this occaſion no rank, no ſtation, not even the commander-in-chief, was permitted to proceed without loſs.

During a ſhort halt in the Vellore diſtrict, the ſick of the army were ordered into the fort, and ſeveral other arrangements took place. A reinforcement of two twenty-four with one eighteen pounder, as alſo a quantity of grain, was drawn out of that garriſon; to the carriage of five days proviſion for the Europeans, and of ten for the native troops, both conſented without a murmur (1). The 21ſt Coaſt battalion, left by General Medows in Arnee, joined the army here; and a battalion of Coaſt ſeapoys, the 23d, ordered towards Amboor, with which much baggage ſtrayed, confirmed the Sultaun in an opinion which he for ſome time cheriſhed, that it was the intention of our General to aſcend the ghauts, either by the Padnagdirgum paſs, or through the Barahmahl valley. It was in this perſuaſion that he haſtened through the entrance at Changama, to oppoſe our aſcent; but the diſtance between that and Muglee rendered all attempts at oppoſition abortive.

From Vellore, the army, turning of a ſudden to the right, ſtruck immediately into the Pollums, and for ſeveral days continued marching amongſt rocks, jungles, and eminences which were formerly reckoned impenetrable for cannon, and where horſe can never act. After

(1) *G. O. 19th Feb. 1791.*— Lord Cornwallis is highly pleaſed with the willingneſs which the troops ſhewed to carry an extra quantity of proviſions, to promote the grand object of the war. His Lordſhip's approbation of this additional proof of their zeal is to be communicated to the troops in the ſtrongeſt terms.

forming

forming into two diſtinct diviſions (2), one under the immediate command of Earl Cornwallis, lightly equipped, advanced at break of day on the 14th, leaving the other to follow at leiſure, with the train, under the guidance of Major General Medows. During the whole of this day's march there was no diverſity of ſcene; one rugged jungle terminated the view whereſoever the eye was directed; no veſtige of cultivation could be traced; ſtill nothing that bore reſemblance to thoſe tremendous ghauts deſcribed in ſuch lively colours by Major Rennel, Doctor Thomſon, and others, was to be ſeen.

On the 15th the whole again proceeded, moving with wonderful expedition, conſidering the weight of the train, and vaſt quantity of ſtores that was conducted through thick jungles, interſected by many deep ravines and ſloughs. The appearance of the country varied but little from that on the day before; but ſo confined were the roads, that the firſt diviſion, after ſending the reſerve ſome diſtance in front, was neceſſitated to encamp on two pieces of ground ſeparate from each other; the ſecond remained ſome miles in the rear.

On the following day both diviſions paſſed Chittore, a fort alternately in poſſeſſion of the contending powers during the former war. In ſhape this fort is nearly ſquare, and conſtructed with ſo little judgment as to be commanded by many of the adjacent heights. It was at this period in a ſtate perfectly ruinous, and although moſt of the inha-

(2) *G. O. 23th Feb. 1791.*— The army marches in two diviſions tomorrow: Lord Cornwallis will take the immediate command of the firſt, which is to be compoſed of the advance, the firſt regiment of native cavalry excepted, and the firſt and third brigades. The ſecond diviſion will be commanded by Major General Medows, and is to conſiſt of the left wing, the 4th brigade, and the regiment of cavalry, with the heavy park, and all the ſtores and proviſions of the army, except ſuch proportion as will be directed to move with the firſt diviſion.— Information has been ſignified twice this day, by beat of tom tom, that the followers are to provide themſelves with grain, ſo as to march from the preſent ground ſupplied for twenty days, and as much more as they can carry: this order is to be ſtrictly attended to.

 bitants

bitants had abandoned their homes, ſuch was the plentiful ſtate of the country, and the confidence of thoſe who continued their occupations, that grain, poultry, and gram were to be purchaſed at a cheaper rate than offered afterwards throughout the war. Gram ſold at forty ſeer for a rupee during our march through the Poliums; rice at from twenty five to thirty.

STILL continuing to advance, on the 17th the firſt diviſion obtained ſight of the paſs, which preſented nothing to be dreaded in aſcent. Although the face of the ghauts is wholly covered by jungles, the perpendicular height in this quarter does not exceed nine hundred feet, and that neither ſteep nor ſtony. The nature of the ground, too, was ſo well humoured in conſtructing the road, that with the aſſiſtance of an elephant and a few men to each gun and carriage, the whole was got up in a very inconſiderable ſpace of time. Indeed in ruggedneſs, in ſteepneſs, or in height, the Mugley paſs bears no compariſon at all to that of Tapoor. Major Gowdie, with the infantry of the reſerve, being the firſt diviſion that aſcended, took poſt on the 17th at the top of the hills, whilſt the army encamped in a well cultivated valley at bottom (1). On the 19th the Commander in Chief, with his diviſion aſcended alſo, and by the 21ſt the whole army was encamped in Myſore (2), without firing one ſhot ſince their departure from Vellout.

(1) *G. O. 17th Feb.* 1791.—Parole, Liverpool.—For the day tomorrow Major Skelly; next for duty Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell. The army halts tomorrow. Major Montague, with the guns of the 9th brigade, and with the 97th battalion of native infantry, to join this brigade at the head of the paſs tomorrow morning: they will ſtrike tents at reveille beating, and march off as ſoon as poſſible.

(2) March of the army in two Diviſions, as already noticed:

Route of the firſt diviſion:

			Miles.	Furlongs.
February	14	Chittapelly,		
	15	S. E. Chittore,	12	4
	16	Maſſamoodrum,	8	4
	17	Muglee,	7	—
	19	Pallmanair,	14	4
			8	

FROM

FROM the village of Palmanair, the firſt ground occupied by our army after their aſcent, the hills to the Northward and Weſtward form a grand and picturesque view. This place with other villages for ſeveral miles further in advance, is under the ſupremacy of the Nabob of Arcot, the land being rated in the collectorſhip of Vellore. Although the diſtricts at the top of the ghauts are rocky and mountainous, they have in many inſtances very liberal gifts from nature. The whole face of the country, except where it is overgrown with thickets and jungles, is interſected with natural or artificial ſtreams, and conſequently is friendly to the growth of corn. Great quantities of water, too, are conſtantly collected in tanks around the bottoms of the hills, ſo that large tracts of land in high cultivation, are eaſily inundated at every ſeaſon of the year. Theſe diſtricts are peopled by Poligars of various deſcriptions, who, notwithſtanding their fealty to the Sovereign of the Carnatic, range in tribes under ſeparate leaders. Their manners are truly feudal. Rejecting ſoft and effeminate amuſements, their warlike diſpoſitions are legible in their countenances. They pay obedience to no law but the will of their immediate ruler. Their diſtance from the ſuperior Lord, prevents attendance at his durbar, and conſequently transfers their allegiance to the Poligar Chief, who, living in the midſt of them, is ever ready to adjuſt internal animoſities, or, to avenge foreign inſults. At the diſplay of his banner danger has taught them the neceſſity of pre-

Route of the Second diviſion.

14	Marapetty,		6	4
15	Tadapadoo,		5	4
16	Chittowe,		11	4
18	Inkaragheria,		10	—
19	Muglee,		7	—
20	Pallmanair,		8	—

paration

paration for defence; the ſound of the conque proclaims the approach of that danger throughout the diſtrict; and a circular citadel of conſiderable height that riſes in the centre of each village, and to which they invariably flock, is ſtrongly characteriſtick of their habits and fears. Here they hoard up grain to provide againſt famine and ſcarcity; here they depoſit their valuable effects when they proceed againſt a diſtant foe; here they aſſemble for mutual defence when attacked by ſuperior force; and, as their country is naturally fertile and ſtrong, theſe rude fortifications would never have been built but for the apprehenſion of danger and the frequency of commotion.

It would appear, that the terrace of Myſore declines towards the extremity of the peninſula, as well as towards the eaſtern boundary. The rivers in general, riſing near the ſummits of the Malabar ghauts, or on the tops of the loftieſt mountains, in their courſe wind to the ſouthward: and as they all empty themſelves into the ſea on the Coromandel Coaſt, it is evident that the weſtern range is conſiderably higher than the other. The plains, too, on the Carnatic ſide, decline as you approach to the ſouthward in a proportion ſtill greater than the table land; conſequently, the more ſouthern the paſſes, the more the perpendicular height from the bottom to the terrace. It is on this principle, alſo, that the extraordinary fertility of the diſtricts to the ſouthward of the Coleroon, and the great capability of improvement, can be accounted for with moſt probability of correctneſs.

The ſecrecy that covered the deſigns of Earl Cornwallis contributed in a high degree to the brilliancy of the ſucceſs that attended his arms. So ſudden the movement from Vellout, and ſo unexpected the route from Vellore, that when the diſtance between the

the entrance by Changama and the Mugley paſs is taken into conſideration, all poſſibility of the Sultaun's collecting a force ſufficient to oppoſe our aſcent was done away. Indeed, ſuch was the ardour throughout every department, that no difficulty could obſtruct our progreſs, eſpecially with ſo decided a ſuperiority of diſcipline. Such exertions muſt ever ſurmount all diſadvantages, and reap the fruit of patient perſeverance in the end.

Whilst at Palmanair, proviſions for the troops and followers were to be purchaſed in the utmoſt abundance, and at a rate nearly as reaſonable as in the Pollums. Here ſeveral hundred brinjaries, driving bullocks, aſſes, and buffaloes, laden with rice and other grain, that joined our army, could find no purchaſer; they were, however, induced to follow the camp, by aſſurance of protection, and a ready ſale whenever the followers expended their ſtores, and before any conſumption from the public ſtock ſhould be admitted. Their confidence met the merited attention. It was here alſo, that the elephants from Bengal made their appearance, eſcorted by Lieutenant Macdonald and a ſmall party of troops from that eſtabliſhment. Sixty four of thoſe noble animals, all, excepting five, in high order, facilitated the enſuing marches. Beyond all deſcriptions of cattle, the elephants are uſeful in the movements of Indian armies. Sagacious, powerful, and hardy, they travel for a greater length of time, and carry a greater weight than any other animal; beſides that they feed on grain of any kind, or on whatſoever nouriſhes horſes or bullocks; branches and leaves of trees ſerve them for provender: in ſhort, whilſt their ſervices are more beneficial, their wants are more eaſily ſatisfied than thoſe of any other beaſts of burthen. Thus ſupplied, independent

dent of what was carried by the brinjarries, the whole army was ready to ſtart; with proviſions ſufficient for a conſumption of at leaſt forty-five days.

AMONGST the Polygar chiefs that paid their reſpects and offered ſervices to Earl Cornwallis whilſt in this neighbourhood, Chiel Naig and the chief of Punganore were the moſt conſpicuous. Mounted, and armed with pikes and ſpears, each leader was attended by a groteſque group of adherents firmly attached to his intereſt, but without order or dicipline. The want of union amongſt theſe tribes, ſubjects each individual branch to every adventurous warrior that chuſes to viſit their diſtrict with artillery. Their villages, although abundantly protected by hedges and mud walls againſt the depredations of horſe, are utterly unprovided againſt cannon; conſequently, they ſeldom remain in a ſtate of vaſſalage to one prince for any length of time; indeed they frequently acknowledge no ſuperior at all. The particulars of one amongſt them, will, with ſome allowance for occaſional variations, lead towards forming a ſufficient acquaintance with the whole.

ABOUT forty years ago the chief of Punganore paid fealty to the rajah of Cuddapah. Some time afterwards this rajah yielding to Nizam Ally Khan, transferred to his Highneſs the homage he had juſt acquired. The ſubadar of Decan in his turn had to ſurrender the ſuperiority of Punganore, and many other valuable diſtricts, to the Maratta ſtates; and it is not above ſix years ſince that turbulent people were compelled to abandon the whole of their uſurpations near the ghauts, before the all-graſping power of Tippoo Sultaun. The activity and valour of Chiel Naig, the other Polygar chief, notwith-

withſtanding a far greater viciſſitude of fortune, renders him even at this period rather an ally than a vaſſal to the Eaſt India Company.

AT the top of the ghauts ſome alterations were directed, both in the arrangement of the march, and encampment. The cavalry, after ſending a regiment to cover the baggage, proceeded to the flank on which the army was prepared to form, and preſerving a diſtance of about two thouſand feet, advanced parallel to the head of the column. In the event of an attack, this corps formed the reſerve, and on all occaſions, from the preſent period, encamped in the rear of the centre (1). All the iron twelve-pounders were at the ſame time ordered from the park, and attached to European regiments.

AFTER muſtering the bullocks, and diſtributing the elephants, except a few that were allotted for the park and head quarters, amongſt the ſeveral European corps (2), the army marched towards Bangalore on the twenty fourth, at day-break, in three columns. The infantry moved in the centre, with the artillery on their right, and cavalry on their left, flank. The villages, which were numerous, and defended as already repeatedly deſcribed, were totally abandoned by their inhabitants; great quantities of grain and forage, collected in granaries, or heaped up in ſtacks, ſtrongly indicated high

(1) *G. O. February* 22, 1791.—The army will continue to encamp in the order that is cuſtomary, with the exception of the cavalry and brigade of infantry which is placed under Lieutenant Colonel Floyd. This corps is to encamp in the rear of the centre of the line, and will in future be called the reſerve. The order of march will be only materially altered in reſpect of the corps commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Floyd, who after ſending regiments to flank the baggage & form the rear guard, as uſual, and two troops as an advanced guard at the head of the column, will march with the two three pounders from a quarter to half a mile's diſtance from, and keeping his front nearly oppoſite to the head of, the line, on the flank on which the army is prepared to form. Patroles and flanking parties will be detached, according to the nature of the country.

(2) *G. O. February* 22, 1791.—The elephants and their keepers, being placed under the general controul and ſuperintendance of Lieutenant Sandys, the commanding officers of corps are directed to make their repreſentations to him, when any occur, reſpecting the ſtate of the elephants

culti-

cultivation, mild management, and conſequent happineſs; and extenſive tanks in every direction afforded an abundant ſupply of water.

CONTINUING our march next day, the licentious behaviour of our followers was the cauſe of more vexation to Earl Cornwallis, and of concern to every lover of diſcipline, than any occurrence of a ſimilar nature that offered throughout the war. Many of the principal inhabitants in this diſtrict approached the Commander in Chief to take coule at the very inſtant their villages blazed to aſhes. Parties of horſe were diſpatched in every direction, to ſeize the perpetrators of ſuch wanton miſchief; but the abuſe, once begun, raged without the poſſibility of a check, even for the day. The vaſt tract over which the followers extended, rendered it impoſſible for them to know the motives that actuated the firſt culprits; nor were the horſe able to communicate the deteſtation which theſe ravages occaſioned, to a proportion of one in the hundred; ſo that many conſidered the deſtruction meritorious. Thus, a ſtrict General, at the head of an army diſciplined equal to any on earth, was neceſſitated to witneſs an evil, which, although it galled him to the ſoul (1), he could not for a time correct. Of all curſes impoſed by a wiſe Providence on the human race, this certainly is amongſt the worſt.

PUNISHMENT, the only magiſtrate that can awe an Hindoo, prevented a repetition of this diſgrace; for, nine of the principal leaders, being clearly convicted, they were executed on the following day, in the moſt conſpicuous ſituation of as many bazars. After a tedious

(1) *G. O. 26th February*, 1791.—Lord Cornwallis has too high an opinion of the zeal, honour, and public ſpirit of the officers of the army, to doubt for a moment that every individual amongſt them felt the ſame concern and indignation that he did himſelf at the ſhocking and diſgraceful outrages that were committed on the laſt march. His Lordſhip now calls, in the moſt ſerious manner, for the active aſſiſtance of every officer in the army, and particularly thoſe commanding flanking parties, advance and rear guards, to put a ſtop to this ſcene of horror; which, if it ſhould be ſuffered to continue, muſt defeat all our hopes of ſucceſs, and blaſt the Britiſh name with infamy.

march

march through a country, rugged and difficult to paſs, from ſloughs and other impediments, the whole encamped on the 25th, within a ſhort diſtance of Molwoggle. This hill is from three to four hundred feet in height, ſteep in aſcent, difficult of acceſs, and ſtrengthened with a ſtone wall towards the ſummit, but without baſtions or guns. It was at the foot of Molwoggle, that Captain Brooke, of St. Helena, practiſed a ſtratagem in a former war, which would do credit to the firſt military genius of any age.

ABOUT twenty-five years ago, Colonel Wood, then detached with a diviſion of General Smith's army, had nearly fallen a ſacrifice to the abilities and ſuperior force of Hyder Ally Cawn, when the Captain was attracted by the fire to the ſcene of action, but with a very inconſiderable force. Situated as Colonel Wood then was, any aſſiſtance which this weak party could afford, would evidently prove of no material advantage. Conſcious of this, Captain Brooke rightly judged, that the only chance of rendering effectual ſervice was by impreſſing the enemy with an idea of General Smith's near approach. He therefore beat the grenadier's march in a ſituation where the ſmallneſs of his force was not liable to be diſcovered; and, the ſtratagem ſucceeding, Hyder drew off his troops, in the apprehenſion that the main force of his enemy was at hand.

THE march of the 27th was along a road perfectly good, through a country in a high ſtate of cultivation, and abounding with inhabitants. It had alſo plenty of forage and water, with ſome hills, which although of no conſiderable height, afforded a number of entertaining proſpects. During this day's march, the inhabitants contiguous to the road, in general, had the reſolution to continue in their villages;

nor did they ſuffer the ſmalleſt degree of moleſtation. Here the enemy's horſe made their firſt appearance ſince the departure of our army from Vellore, in number probably about one hundred, but they kept at a very reſpectful diſtance.

It was now evident that the Sultaun had relied on the reſult of his threats to deſtroy the Carnatic for the ſecurity of his Myſorean poſſeſſions, and that he waited the effect of his plans for a length of time too conſiderable to admit of any ſerious oppoſition to the invaſion, even at this period. However, all that was in his power, although it might not eſſentially avail him, he attempted. To harraſs the Britiſh army as they advanced, to deſtroy as much as poſſible their baggage, to lay waſte the whole face of the country, and to burn and carry off all grain and forage, was his firſt object. To deprive his antagoniſt of any communication with the Pollums and Polygars of every deſcription was naturally his next endeavour. Nor was it poſſible entirely to prevent the execution of theſe intentions. The vaſt diſparity in numbers obliged the cavalry of our army to move in compact bodies, although under the neceſſity of keeping a conſtant eye on the baggage and ſtores, whilſt thoſe of the enemy, from the weight of their columns, were enabled to detach parties that ſcampered in every direction, and conſequently, in a conſiderable degree effected their deſigns.

Still proceeding on a good road, over a well cultivated country, the next ground of encampment was cloſe to an opening through the Colar Hills(1). This lofty range, together with an extenſive

			Miles	Fur.
(1) Feb.	24	Goondagal,	14	—
	25	Molwoggle,	14	4
	27	Neſampelly,	10	4
	28	Colar,	10	—

diſtrict, takes its name from a town which is fortified after the ancient manner of the Eaſt. Colar, ſtanding at the bottom of the hills, towards their centre, on the ſouth-eaſt face, is of conſiderable extent, and encloſed by a high mud wall with ſeveral baſtions. The main ſtreet is wide and regular, the houſes in general have flat roofs, with pipes to throw off water; and chimnies, however rare in Aſia, decorate the principal dwellings of this town. From the number of walls, windings, and other obſtacles that ſtand in the way, the citadel, although not tenable againſt cannon, would not be eaſily forced by other means. Here, a few Polygars who awaited our arrival, ſurrendered to the third battalion of Bengal ſepoys: but the killedar, with the garriſon, fled previouſly towards Bangalore. About two hundred blankets, manufactured in the neighbourhood, together with a quantity of gram and ſome proviſions, were captured in this citadel.

At a ſhort diſtance to the weſtward of Colar a ſmall but neat mauſoleum covers the remains of Nadim Sahib, the father of Hyder, as alſo thoſe of his mother. Here likewiſe lies interred his elder brother Iſmael Sahib. Superſtition had decorated the ſeveral tombs with baſkets of flowers, with feathers, and with trinkets of various kinds. It is known too, that the Myſorean hero, having finiſhed his earthly career in the neighbourhood of Vellore, about the middle of December 1782, his corpſe was embalmed and conveyed into Myſore nearly by the route on which Earl Cornwallis had now advanced, and that it remained in this building for ſeveral months, in order, moſt probably, to allow time for finiſhing an elegant mauſoleum then preparing for its reception on the iſland of Seringapatam.

Close

Close to this tomb, a garden, ſurrounded by a high ſtone wall, planted with vines of different deſcriptions, with rows of cypreſs, with clumps of orange, lime, guava, and other trees, and abounding with roſes and ſhrubberries of various kinds, marked the religious veneration in which the ſhrine of Tippoo Sultaun's anceſtors had been held. Nor did this repoſitory, or its ornaments, ſuſtain the leaſt injury on the preſent occaſion, as centries poſted by direction of the Commander in chief, guarded whatſoever appeared ſacred to thoſe relicks. Tanks too, dug at a conſiderable expence, together with a large jeel, or natural ſheet of water, contributed to render this ſituation at once convenient, romantick and agreeable.

The mild and lenient treatment of the natives, who, continuing their reſpective occupations, remained at their homes, together with the ſevere puniſhments already inflicted on ſuch of the followers as diſcovered an inclination to pillage, appeared to have taken the beſt effect on the inhabitants of the diſtricts between Colar and Ooſcotta. On this march villages were to be ſeen crowded with people ready to ſupply every want of the troops, but with gates doubly barred againſt all that were not in arms. Narſipore, an inſignificant fortification near to the firſt ground of encampment, alone offered inſult. A patrole of horſe under Major Young could not prevail on theſe refractory villagers to open their gates; but on the appearance of two ſepoy companies with a gun, the whole of the inhabitants fled with precipitation. From thence to Ooſcotta the road was equally good as for ſeveral preceding days. It had been cut by the inhabitants with

with much labour through an uneven bruſh-wood and thick jungle. Taking advantage of the confined ſituation, which prevented our cavalry from covering our flanks on this march, the looties contrived to carry off two elephants, ſome camels, and a number of bullocks.

Just as the army encamped in the neighbourhood of Ooſcotta, the 13th Bengal battalion, with its guns, were ordered to take poſſeſſion of the fort and pettah. On approaching the gate, the garriſon refuſed admittance. A gun, loaded with blank cartridge, and uſed as a petard, had no effect: but the firſt diſcharge of ſhot ſhattered the bars, ſprung the bolts, and wounding ſome people within, the reſt ſurrendered at diſcretion. This fort is in figure nearly ſquare: its walls are chiefly of mud, with a berme and deep dry ditch. To the north and from the weſt it is protected by an extenſive jeel; and, in front of the gate, a work of excellent maſonry, built in the European manner, is of conſiderable ſtrength. The ſouth face however, is completely commanded from a riſing ground, even to the very bottom of the rampart. Ooſcotta, in circumference, meaſures about twelve hundred yards. A quantity of forage, ſome grain and cattle being ſecured, this fort, like Colar, was put in poſſeſſion of ſome friendly Polygars.

Abandoned by its inhabitants, the pettah was given over to be plundered by our followers during a halt on the enſuing day. They were however prohibited from injuring a plantation of coffee trees, apple trees and vines, that was evidently in its infancy: indeed, the high ſtate of cultivation of the country around promiſed and afforded a conſiderable ſupply of grain. The culture of ſilk, too, appears to have been an article of much attention in this vicinity, as ſeveral worms

worms, in their various forms, from the egg to the inſect enveloped in thread, were found in different factories; and, as the Sultaun had begun to face the wall of the fort with ſtone at a great expence, he certainly intended it for a place of ſome importance.

From this period the nearneſs of the contending powers to each other enabled the Myſoreans to rocket the Britiſh camp at night; and to appear in force through the day. A thick fog that cleared away as the ſun ſtrengthened early on the 4th, diſcovered a body of horſe, in front, ſo near as to induce Earl Cornwallis to order a brigade of infantry to ſupport our cavalry, who were then a ſhort diſtance in advance, and to cover the train as it paſſed a deep ſlough. This enemy, however, did not think proper to riſk an engagement. Content with watching an opportunity to attack the baggage, they ſeparated into ſeveral diviſions, and failed in almoſt every attempt. A troop of Young's regiment, detached againſt one of theſe parties, returned with ſix horſes, having cut down their riders. Another body mounted, and ſtill more conſiderable, appearing in the afternoon, the left wing was ordered under arms, whilſt the Commander in Chief, eſcorted by ſeveral ſquadrons, advanced to reconnoitre. His Lordſhip ſoon diſcovering that this enemy, although in force, had no inclination to fight, returned to camp.

Amongst the many maſterly ſtrokes in the military career of Earl Cornwallis, his manœuvres on the 5th of March will ever hold a conſpicuous place. The whole force of the enemy, now but a few miles diſtant on the left flank, was ready to ſeize on any advantage

tage that offered, either from overſight, or from the natural obſtacles and impediments of the country. Aware of theſe circumſtances, at break of day the left wing, which then led, ſtrengthened by the fourth brigade from the right, was ordered to form on an advantageous ground fronting the direction in which the enemy had been ſeen the day before. The firſt and third brigades, proceeding on their march in columns of half companies, for a ſhort diſtance, were ready to ſupport this line if neceſſary; whilſt the piquets, the ninth brigade, and the cavalry, awaited orders to advance with the baggage. By this piece of generalſhip, the train and ſtores continued in perfect ſecurity for the day; every diviſion of the army underwent the uſual fatigues of an ordinary march, and a front was oppoſed to the enemy which he durſt not venture to attack, but with a diſtant cannonade. After halting in this poſition for upwards of one hour, it was evident that the Sultaun had no inclination to give battle.

Thick fogs concealed the Myſoreans for ſome time after gun fire; but clearing up as the day advanced, their whole force was diſcovered in motion towards Bangalore. Orders for marching were immediately iſſued in the Britiſh camp, and the two powers moved for ſome time parallel to each other, ſeparated by a piece of low ſwampy ground. The line already deſcribed, after fronting the enemy for ſome time, under the immediate direction of the Commander in Chief, followed ſlowly in the rear, and to the left of the baggage. Perceiving our diſpoſition, the Sultaun inclined to his right, as near as the nature of the

the ground would admit, and puſhing forward his cavalry, in order to ſtrike at our baggage in front, he opened a heavy cannonade about ten o'clock, acroſs the ſwamp. The diſtance, however, was ſo conſiderable, that not one ſhot was fired in return. Our loſs throughout the day amounted only to one man killed and four wounded.

The firſt and third brigades proceeded with the baggage, and unlimbering the twelve-pounders whenever the horſe made their appearance, they held them in compleat check, and defeated all their deſigns. Here a moſt daring attempt on the life of Earl Cornwallis was fruſtrated by the vigilance of his guards. Three deſperadoes, riding at full gallop, mixed with a body of our troops on a riſing ground, from whence his Lordſhip, with General Medows, and ſeveral ſtaff officers, viewed the movements of the enemy. Two of them forfeited their lives to their temerity; the third was ſpared through the mercy of the General. Ferocious and unenlightened as the Sultaun has been repreſented throughout this work, to charge him with a deſign ſo diabolical as the deliberate intention of murdering his antagoniſt, would be dangerous to the cauſe of truth. The moſt reaſonable concluſion is, that he was totally ignorant of that dark, ſavage, and truly villainous attempt, and, that it aroſe, either from an ill judged intention to eſtabliſh ſuperiority in courage amongſt the individuals; or, from an inſtantaneous effect of ſtupefaction occaſioned by the free uſe of bang. Towards ſun-ſet the troops encamped within random ſhot of Bangalore (1) after witneſſing villages blazing to aſhes in every direction, by order of the Myſorean ruler.

(1) March 1 Baylore, — Miles 8 Fur. 4
2 Oodiconi, — 8 4
4 Kidnagerum, — 13 4
5 Bangalore, — 5 6
8 4

On

On the morning of the 6th the army changed ground, and embracing the pettah, occupied a poſition on its north-weſt face, in which it continued with but little variation during the ſiege. Towards three o'clock in the afternoon all the cavalry, ſupported by Gowdie's brigade, were ordered out under Colonel Floyd, in order to cover the chief engineer, and other ſtaff officers, whilſt they reconnoitred Bangalore from an eminence on its north-eaſt face (2); about mid-way between this eminence and camp, there was a broad and deep ſwamp, which the artillery and infantry had inſtructions from our leader not to croſs. As the cavalry advanced, the enemy's horſe diſplaying two ſtandards, aſſembled on the reconnoitering ground, ſeemingly with an intention to diſpute the right of poſſeſſion. Colonel Floyd approached it alſo with his ſix regiments, in ſeparate columns, preſerving intervals to form in line; yet the Myſoreans, although far inferior in numbers, did not give way until their opponents approached them to within fifty yards.

Just as this height was gained, another body of horſe, about ſeven hundred in number, appeared on a riſing ground in front, diſplaying ſeveral ſtandards. Swarms of bullocks, with bandies and ſome guns, were alſo ſeen in that direction. Preſerving the ſame order, the cavalry advanced as before, and the enemy again gave way. At this period the baggage of the Sultaun's army, protected

(2) I arrived before Bangalore in the afternoon, on the 5th of March, and on the 6th the engineers were employed in reconnoitering the place, both in the morning and evening; on the latter excurſion Lieutenant Col. Floyd, who eſcorted them, with the whole cavalry, diſcovered the rear of Tippoo's line of march, apparently in great confuſion, and unfortunately ſuffered himſelf to be tempted by the flattering proſpect of ſtriking an important blow, to deviate from the orders he had received from me to attack the enemy. His ſucceſs at firſt was great, but the length and ardour of the purſuit threw his ſquadron into great confuſion. In this ſtate they were charged by Tippoo's cavalry; and being out of the reach of all ſupport, they were obliged to retire with great precipitation, and the loſs of above two hundred men and near three hundred horſes. Lieutenant Colonel Floyd received a very ſevere wound in the face, from which, however, I have the pleaſure to add, that he is now perfectly recovered.—*Earl Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, 24th April, 1791.*

only by an inconſiderable rear guard, aſſiſted by ſmall parties of irregular horſe, on the flanks, was in ſight. The temptation to action was ſcarcely to be reſiſted. Stevenſon's regiment was directed to puſh forward on the right, whilſt the other corps proceeded as before. All theſe movements were at two thirds ſpeed; ſo that the principal part of the enemy's baggage, with a number of guns, were paſſed immediately, without much oppoſition. Panick-ſtruck at an enterprize ſo hardy, daring, and unexpected, the Myſoreans fled in every direction. Horſe and foot relinquiſhed their charge for a time. The nature of the ground, however, now impeding the purſuers, afforded the runaways time for reflection. Volleys of ſhot from a pagoda crowded with people ſtopped Stevenſon in the middle of his victorious career, notwithſtanding his endeavours to poſſeſs it ſword in hand. Rocky heights and deep ravines that ſtretched along and interſected the country in every direction, impeded the other corps; and although the enemy were at firſt unprepared to oppoſe ſo deſperate an attempt, yet perceiving that the aſſailants were totally unſupported by infantry, they faced about, and bethought them of reſiſtance. Collecting their forces, therefore, on the ſeveral heights, they commenced ſuch a diſcharge of muſquetry and rockets as rendered it apparently judicious in our cavalry to put about. In an inſtant the retreat was general. Colonel Floyd, by this time ſhot in the head, had fallen from his horſe as ſuddenly as if ſtruck with a twenty-four pound ball. He was conſequently left on the field for a while. Corporal Murray, with Buchan, a dragoon, obſerved the ſituation of their colonel, and in defiance of danger diſmounted, examined the wound,

wound, and finding it was not mortal, the former haſtened to report, whilſt the latter remained to protect his leader on the ſpot.

As the retreat was at full ſpeed, although but a ſhort time had elapſed, the cavalry had galloped not leſs than a mile when Murray overtook his regiment. Captain Child, then in command of the Dragoons, inſtantly directed that a troop under the writer of this narrative, ſhould return to bring off the Colonel. This ſervice was effected. The enemy preſſed hard in purſuit. Their fire was heavy and deſtructive; but the nature of the country, divided every where by deep ruts and interſections of water courſes, heightened our embarraſſment more than the ſhot and ſwords of our opponents. Jaded and worn down with exceſſive fatigue, the horſes were incapable of clearing ditches which but an hour before they paſſed with ſpirit; and as the Myſoreans mixed with our rear, the ſeaſonable aſſiſtance derived from a determined countenance in the infantry, together with a well-directed fire from our cannon, could alone ſecure the retreat. In ſhort, had not Majors Gowdie and Montagu advanced, although in diſobedience of orders, the greateſt part of the cavalry would moſt aſſuredly have been diſabled from further ſervice for what remained of the campaign.

In whatever light this hazardous enterprize may be viewed by the generality of readers, if a narrator of facts has any right to advance opinions founded on probable contingencies, it is affirmed, that in the event of having been contented with moderate acquiſition, appearances promiſed abundance of ſucceſs. Not only the principal part

part of the Sultaun's baggage, but many of his guns, carts, elephants, and camels, were completely in our poſſeſſion, without a poſſibility of eſcape, had the capture of theſe been our ſole object. It is affirmed alſo, that had not Colonel Floyd been wounded, the cavalry would in all human probability have gone round the fort with a loſs not more conſiderable than they ſuffered through the confuſion of a retreat. However dangerous in a ſoldier to act contrary to orders, if allowable in any inſtance, the temptation on this occaſion will ever be deemed the moſt difficult of reſiſtance; nor was the din of ſtaff officers not only recommending but ſpurring to action, the leaſt preſſing of theſe temptations, eſpecially as their opinions were known to have conſiderable influence amongſt the officers of the army. But few indeed are the inſtances in which blame has not been attached to misfortune. Where things turn out unhappily, mankind in general pretend to diſcover errors, although the ſelf-ſame meaſures, under oppoſite circumſtances, would be ſtamped with the higheſt applauſe; without pauſing to enquire into the ſprings of action, they ever aſcribe misfortunes to want of foreſight and arrangement, which moſt probably, had their riſe in accident, the neglect of others, or ſome improbable contingency. Induced by the preſent failure to ſurvey with a retroſpective and more minute eye the conduct of this leader at Sattimungulum, on which occaſion credit had been given him for an union of judgement with intrepidity; reaſoners affirmed, that the reſult warranted that concluſion in neither inſtance (3).

(3) For a return of the killed and wounded, on this occaſion, and on every day throughout the ſiege of Bangalore, ſee the firſt volume, Appendix, No 21.

An

An intention of ſtorming the pettah on the night of the 5th, with the piquets, had been abandoned, under the idea of its being reinforced during the day, a circumſtance in which various intelligences concurred; however, to do away any impreſſion occaſioned by the late diſaſtrous rencontre, and to ſecure a large ſupply of forage and materials for the ſiege, the intention was again renewed, but with another body of troops. His Majeſty's 36th regiment, and the 26th Bengal battalion of ſepoys, with their field pieces, ſupported by two eighteen and two twelve pounders, were ordered for this ſervice, early in the morning of the 7th, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell. Lieutenant Colonel Moorhouſe took charge of the heavy guns. The point of attack was a gateway of conſiderable ſtrength on the north face, to which a winding paſſage led, that was ſmooth and even, but narrowed ſo much by a thick jungle on either hand, that the troops, unable to extend their front, had ſcarcely room to advance by columns of half companies. The firſt barrier was ſoon carried. After a few diſcharges of an eighteen pounder the troops ruſhed to the bayonet. They ſecured this poſt, and puſhed forward; but whilſt the field pieces played on the inner gate, without effect, as it was barricaded with ſtones, a briſk fire from a mud baſtion, from turrets, and from roofs of houſes, made conſiderable ſlaughter amongſt the Europeans. It was here that the gallant Moorhouſe fell (4), juſt as the heavy guns made their appearance. His manly exertions,

(4) *Earl Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, 25th April, 1791.*— I cannot, however, help expreſſing on this occaſion, my ſincere regret for the death of that brave and valuable officer, Lieutenant Colonel Moorhouſe, who was killed at the aſſault of the Pettah, on the 7th of March.

Preſident and Council of Fort St. George to the Court of Directors, 14th April, 1791.— We ſincerely lament the loſs ſuſtained on that occaſion, by the death of Lieutenant Colonel Moorhouſe, whoſe military character was ſo much diſtinguiſhed, and whoſe long, active, and zealous ſervices to the Company deſerved the higheſt applauſe. In order to teſtify our ſenſe of ſuch conſpicuous merits, we came to the following reſolution;

exertions, conſpicuous from the beginning, were now followed up without intermiſſion, by the intrepid Medows. Enlivened by ſuch examples, the ſoldiery ſtrained every nerve. A delay in bringing up the heavy cannon, together with ſome other untoward circumſtances, inſtead of tending to abandon the enterprize, increaſed their eagerneſs to proceed; and their officers, alike inured to danger and accuſtomed to victory, were foremoſt whether to ſcale the ramparts or to paſs through openings or apertures. Slender in frame, but raiſed up by ſome ſturdy grenadiers, a hole made by ſome eighteen pound ſhot admitted Lieutenant Ayre through the gate, under the immediate eye of his General, who with the ſtrongeſt marks of approbation encouraged the troops to "ſupport the little gentleman" (1). Ladders were now applied, and the ramparts were covered with aſſailants in an inſtant. All obſtacles ſurmounted, the enemy gave way; but the nearneſs of the pettah to the garriſon afforded them ſhelter in the quarter under its immediate protection. During this attack the fort kept up an inceſſant fire of cannon; and ſeveral of their ſhot reached our encampment, although at a diſtance of nearly two miles.

Such was the obſtinacy of this defence, that Earl Cornwallis directed the 76th regiment, with the third Bengal battalion, and the firſt battalion of volunteers, to join in the aſſault; but the confined nature of the paſſage would not admit of their aſſiſtance. However,

lution; viz. "Government having received advice of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Moorhouſe, who was killed in ſtorming the pettah of Bangalore, on the 7th inſtant, reſolve, as a teſtimony of reſpect to the memory of an officer who ſerved the Company many years with diſtinguiſhed zeal, ſpirit, and ability, that his remains be, with the permiſſion of the miniſters and church wardens, publickly interred in the church at Fort St. George, at the Company's expence, and a marble table fixed over his grave, with a ſuitable inſcription, in commemoration of his merits; Reſolved likewiſe, that a letter be written to Earl Cornwallis, to inform him of this intention, and to requeſt his Lordſhip will be pleaſed to direct, that the body of the late Lieutenant Colonel Moorhouſe be removed to the Preſidency ſo ſoon as the ſituation of affairs will permit."— We are aſſured that your honourable Court will be pleaſed to find, that proper reſpect has been paid to the memory of one of the beſt officers that ever ſerved the Company; and we are confident this preſent teſtimony will be gratefully received by the whole army.

(1) Theſe were his own words.

in

in the ſpace of two hours they enabled Colonel Cockerell to eſtabliſh poſts over two thirds of the pettah, and to capture a vaſt quantity of forage, which contributed ſo much to our ultimate ſucceſs, that the Commandant is ſaid to have forfeited his life for diſobedience of the Sultaun's orders, poſitively commmanding, that the whole ſhould be burnt. Confidence in the ſtrength of the place, and not a treacherous diſpoſition, led to this cataſtrophe.

The pettah of Bangalore is of a circular form, and meaſures full three miles in circumference. All around, except where it is defended by the fort, it has a deep dry ditch, the inner ſide of which is in general faced with ſtone. Beſides an open communication towards the garriſon, there are four entrances to this place, all defended by ſtrong gates and baſtions with embraſures for guns. Of theſe one is on the eaſt face; two are to the northward, and one at the north-weſt quarter. A thick and almoſt impenetrable jungle of trees, bamboos, thorny buſhes, and prickly ſhrubs, extends along the ditch, within which a lofty mud wall, with ſeveral turrets, ranges. To ſtrengthen the inner works, this jungle, which is upwards of one hundred yards in depth, is ſecured by redoubts or fletches at each of the outer entrances. Many years ago theſe defences, on repeated occaſions, baffled the whole Maratta force; nor does it appear hazardous to affirm, that they are ſtill abundantly ſtrong againſt any native power in the eaſt. An idea of their ſufficiency, even againſt our army, prevented the deſtruction of all grain and forage, which, without doubt, conſiderably facilitated the fall of Bangalore.

Here there are many ſtreets laid out with much regularity, and of great width; few towns in Hindoſtan can boaſt of better houſes, or of richer inhabitants, if credit can be given to appearances; and although

though the people had removed the principal part of their wealth on the advance of the Britiſh army, ſtill, bales of cloth, with immenſe quantities of cotton and grain, were ſtrewed in every direction; indeed the booty dug up by individuals, out of concealments and deſerted houſes, ſtrongly indicated eaſe, comfort, and happineſs in former times.

GRIEVED at his misfortunes, the Sultaun inſtantly meditated a plan for retaking the pettah. Early in the afternoon, he, as a feint, drew out his army to the north-eaſt of the fort, and advanced towards the Britiſh camp with all the appearance of an intention to give battle, whilſt his real deſign was to ſtrengthen his troops, not yet diſlodged by Colonel Cockerell, with ſix thouſand choſen men. Earl Cornwallis, ſuſpecting the true motives from appearances, immediately directed the 76th regiment, which had been recalled to camp in courſe of the day, to return to Colonel Cockerell. His Lordſhip ſtruck his encampment, and wheeling to the right, he formed his line with its front to the enemy, and watched their approach. A low marſhy ground now ſeparated the two armies, acroſs which the Sultaun contented himſelf in this quarter for the day, with a diſtant cannonade. Widely different was the ſtruggle to deprive us of our late acquiſitions.

As if confident of ſucceſs, the Myſorean reinforcement advanced on the 36th and 76th regiments, but they were received at the point of the bayonet. With the ſepoys alſo, they came to a cloſe engagement. The ſtruggle was obſtinate and bloody. As if fired at being driven from their homes by ſtrangers, they yielded to ſuperior diſcipline with much unwillingneſs. Mortified that their foes ſhould triumph around their altars and zenanas, they fought with uncommon

mon reſolution; and at length, although defeated and purſued with conſiderable ſlaughter, they retreated reluctantly, and diſputed every wall, range of houſes, or other building, that afforded the leaſt proſpect of ſhelter. The loſs fell heavy on the 76th regiment. But although this was their firſt trial in arms, they behaved with a firmneſs that would ſtamp credit on the moſt veteran troops (1). The Myſoreans, after loſing from three to four hundred men, no longer able to contend with ſuch ſucceſsful opponents, abandoned their intentions, and returned to their encampment.

FROM this period to the 12th, nothing of importance occurred. Working parties were employed in cutting down bamboos, in collecting materials for batteries, and in erecting redoubts and fletches in front of the encampment, on a conſtruction more to prevent alarms, than for the ſecurity of the troops (2). A ten gun battery, intended to take off [illegible] eminences, but not to breach, now opened, but without any [illegible] taun in advantage for ſome days. A two gun

(1) *G. O. March* 26, 1792.—Lord Cornwallis having this morning received from the 36th regiment, the colours that were ſo gallantly [illegible] by that corps, at the time that it contributed to render abortive an attempt which was made by a [illegible]ge body of the enemy, to retake the pettah on the 7th inſtant, he gladly embraces this opportunity of declaring, that the behaviour of the officers and ſoldiers of that regiment, during the whole of that day, muſt ever reflect great honour upon their courage and diſcipline, and juſtly entitles them to his higheſt approbation. He likewiſe deſires, that his beſt thanks may be preſented to the 36th Bengal battalion, for the zeal and ſpirit which was manifeſted by that corps in the aſſault of the pettah; and to the 76th regiment, the 3d Bengal battalion, and the 1ſt battalion of Bengal volunteers, for the firmneſs and [illegible]antry which they diſplayed in repulſing the attack which the enemy afterwards made upon it; and his Lordſhip requeſts that Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell will accept of his warmeſt acknowledgments for the vigour and judgment with which he ſo ſucceſsfully conducted the aſſault of the pettah, and for the military ability with which he occupied the different poſts, and maintained poſſeſſion of them during the day, againſt the very extraordinary powerful efforts of the enemy to diſlodge them.—Enſign [illegible]ury, of the 52d regiment, is to do duty as an aſſiſtant engineer in Bangalore until further or[illegible] and Cornwallis orders the following ſums to be paid to the ſerjeant and twelve of the advance[illegible] on the aſſault of the 21ſt inſtant; the ſerjeant, twenty pagodas; corporals five pagodas; and privates, [illegible] pagodas each; if any of the men who were killed in the aſſault have left families, they are to re[illegible] double.

(2) *G. O. March* 8, 1792.—Lord Cornwallis is ſo ſenſible of the zeal and ſpirit of the officers and ſoldiers of the army, that he is convinced they will bear with chearfulneſs, the fatigues which the preſent important criſis renders indiſpenſably neceſſary. He muſt, however, recommend it to them to keep it conſtantly in their minds, that the utmoſt exertion upon all working parties is not leſs requiſite for enſuring ſucceſs, than gallantry under arms; and he with great truth declares, that he ſhall feel the moſt ſincere gratification when he finds it in his power to give them every relaxation that good ſoldiers can deſire, after the ſervice of hardſhip and labour that they have undergone with a degree of animation and ſteadineſs which reflects ſo much honour upon them.

battery for enfilading, with another for firing en ricochet, were in readineſs about the ſame time. A conſiderable diſtance in front, but ſomewhat to the weſtward of theſe, another battery for nine guns, conſtructed by Captain Kyd of the Bengal engineers, was begun; and ſoon afterwards a mortar battery was laid out in that part of the pettah ditch which was neareſt to the fort. This opened on the 15th with excellent effect, and an inceſſant fire from the other on the following day promiſed a practicable breach, at an early period, in the firſt curtain to the eaſtward of the Delhi gate. From the opening of the batteries until now the contingencies were neither important nor numerous.

A ſally attempted on an advanced poſt, in which was ſtationed a company of the 76th regiment, with two of the 28th battalion of Bengal ſepoys, was repulſed with loſs. Rocket[illegible]my's horſe occaſionally made their appearance in parties th[illegible]e right [illegible]he day, and rockets were thrown into our camp at night; fora[illegible] notwithſtanding the ſupply found in the pettah, could not be procu[illegible] at any price; the bullocks of the public departments died daily in hundreds, whilſt the cattle for ſlaughter were reduced to mere carrion; our gallant handful of cavalry, unequal to oppoſe the myriads by which they were ſurrounded, were neceſſitated to forage within piſtol [illegible]ver[illegible] of their pickets; and beſides other neceſſities at this period of the [illegible]a[illegible]c[illegible], two of our guns, a twenty-four and an eighteen pounder, were completely diſabled.

EITHER

EITHER the movements of the enemy, or ſecret intelligence, or perhaps both, induced Earl Cornwallis, on the 16th, to direct ſome alterations in the order of encampment. The cavalry changed ground with the ſecond brigade, and the fifth and ſixth brigades with part of the fourth, occupying a new poſition, fronted outwards in the direction formerly obſerved by the reſerve. By this alteration the horſe were thrown into a hollow that covered them from the enemy's view. A ſudden and briſk cannonade on the morning of the 17th diſcovered the propriety of the late arrangements. This fire was principally directed towards the ground lately occupied by the cavalry; conſequently, the loſs fell principally on the corps encamped in that poſition.

As large bodies of horſe, encircling our encampment like a rainbow, hovered on the eminences all around, it is reaſonable to conjecture, that the Sultaun intended to ſtrike at the baggage and ſtores, in the event of any confuſion; but on the return of Earl Cornwallis from the pettah, where his Lordſhip had been to examine the effect of his batteries, Colonel Stuart, with the principal part of the firſt and third brigades, was ordered to advance againſt the right flank of the enemy. On this movement the Sultaun judged it prudent to retire; and the fort, at the ſame inſtant, ceaſed a diſcharge of cannon, which, as if by concert, it opened with the fire in the field. The only return to the cannonade from the northward was from one eighteen and one twelve pounder, ſerved with excellent aim by Captain Carliſle of the

the Madras eſtabliſhment. A four-gun battery, intended to deſtroy the defences at the gateway, was conſtructed on this night.

So juſt was the aim of our artillery, that on the 18th, notwithſtanding the ſtrength of the wall, the breach was conſidered practicable by ſeveral qualified to judge from the experience of many years ſervice. However, during the night, another parallel, upon which the enemy opened an inceſſant and heavy fire of muſquetry, was laid out and compleated within two hundred yards of the fort, and its proportion of guns were placed in the battery lately erected. A diſcharge of rockets was kept up on our encampment without intermiſſion.

EARLY on the 19th the four-gun battery opened; this, together with thoſe already mentioned, kept up a conſtant cannonade on the breach and neighbouring towers, that of the enemy being much ſlackened; they, however, fired ſharply with muſquets from the covert way and outworks. Againſt theſe a battery for two ſix-pounders was conſtructed, that compleated for four, was enlarged ſo as to admit ſix guns; and on the left of the advanced parallel a mortar battery was finiſhed before day-light. From camp the 36th regiment, and a battalion of ſepoys, were ſent out under Major Skelly, to ſurprize a body of the enemy reported at a ſhort diſtance. Twelve only were found from the intelligence, all of whom were put to death, with the exception of one man, who eſcaped by flight.

THE fire of the 20th widened the breach, and rendered it much more eaſy of acceſs, by the deſtruction of its defences, which notwithſtanding the cannonade, were ſtill numerous and reſpectable. At

duſk

duſk a ſtrong working party of the 72d regiment was ordered to open a ſap from the advanced ſix-gun battery to the creſt of the glacis. This work, ſo very cloſe to the enemy, could not be carried on unperceived, even from the ramparts; but as large bodies of the beſieged were out ſtockading the breach, a galling fire was received juſt as the party began to work, and as it did not ceaſe until under complete cover, the caſualties of this night were very numerous.

EARLY on the 21ſt, the Sultaun, with his whole force, was in motion; part of his troops advanced, with an intention of opening a battery in order to enfilade the pettah, from high grounds on the eaſt ſide of the fort, cloſe to the cypreſs garden; others dragged ſeveral heavy guns to the bank of a tank in which a number of well maſked embraſures had been cut, whilſt his main force was drawn up on the neighbouring heights, to protect theſe operations. A thick fog concealed the Myſoreans from the Britiſh general till towards eight in the morning; but as ſoon as it cleared away, the drums beat to arms, the encampment was inſtantly ſtruck, and the right wing moving towards the enemy by columns, intimidated them for the preſent from their deſigns.

As a ſtorm was now reckoned practicable by all, the fire of this day was levelled chiefly againſt the defences about the point of attack, and the guns and towers which looked in that direction. A ſmall baſtion, cloſe to the Delhi gate, together with one of a much larger ſize, which bore on the breach, and flanked the ſhattered curtain to the eaſtward, were battered to pieces. Anxious under theſe circum-

cumſtances, the Sultaun in the evening again drew out his troops, and as in the morning conducted ſeveral heavy guns to the bank already deſcribed, evidently with intention to cannonade the pettah. The critical ſtage at which affairs had now arrived, required that bold and energetic determination which totally abſtracted from ſcale and compaſs reaſoning, is only to be found with great minds.

As night approached, preparations were made for the ſtorm, with the direction of which Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell was entruſted. A ſerjeant and twelve, ſupported by Lieutenants Duncan and Evans, with thirty choſen men, compoſed the forlorn hope. The grenadiers of the 36th, 52d, 71ſt, 72d, 74th, 76th, and fourth Madras regiment, with the light infantry of the corps juſt mentioned, in all fourteen companies, followed as in this detail: Cloſe to theſe the 36th, 72nd, and 76th advanced according to ſeniority of regiments, and in the rear of the Europeans two Bengal battalions, the 7th and 26th, were poſted in the laſt parallel, with inſtructions to ſcour to the right and left ſo ſoon as the ſtorm ſhould commence. Pioneers carrying ſcaling ladders were judiciouſly interſperſed with the troops; the appearance of General Medows amidſt the ranks, added vigour to diſcipline and valour; and, although Colonel Maxwell iſſued his inſtructions to the whole, the flankers were conſidered under the immediate direction of Major Skelly.

Whilst the troops deſtined for the aſſault, advanced to their ſeveral ſtations, with awful ſtillneſs, the garriſon both in the fort and outworks, as if wearied with inceſſant exertion, were equally lull; a bright moon, at times obſcured by a paſſing cloud, ſhone againſt

againſt the battered precipices over which the aſſailants had to paſs; from the heavens there came not a breath of wind; nothing diſturbed thought; and, this gallant corps, after beſtowing in reflection a ſoldierly and affectionate tribute on their fair friends, bade adieu to all wordly concerns, and rivetted their minds to death or victory.

At the hour of eleven a ſignal for advancing paſſed along the ranks in perfect ſilence. A cauſeway upwards of one hundred yards in length which would not admit of eight men abreaſt, was the only road that led from the trenches to the point of attack. To render the breach inacceſſible, the beſieged had cut a wide and deep trench acroſs this cauſeway, leaving a wall about two feet thick entire on the right hand. As there was no draw-bridge it was by this wall that the garriſon communicated with the covert way, and were enabled to ſally; but, although ſo narrow as to be paſſed by Indian files only, it ſerved alſo to convey our troops over the ditch, which was nowhere fordable in this quarter. To the left the fauſſe-bray, about twenty feet in height, and but little damaged, as it was covered by the glacis, was eſcaladed in an inſtant; but the principal part of the troops, in defiance of all obſtructions, advanced ſtraight forward, and ſurmounted every obſtacle. At ſome places they clambered over mounds, walls, bulwarks, and hindrances of various kinds, that had been ſhattered by the cannonade. At others, where the fortifications were more entire, they aſcended or deſcended by the help of ladders. As the aſſailants approached the baſtion and curtain that had been breached, the reſiſtance, which till then had fallen far ſhort of expectation, began to increaſe. Awakened from a fatal ſecurity into which the garriſon had been lulled, by the multiplicity of dif-

difficulties that the beſiegers had to encounter, as well as by the ſtrength of the place and the number of its defenders, they now bethought of precautions, which, if ſeaſonably applied, would in all probability, have rendered ſucceſs doubtful. The alarm once given circulated like wild-fire. Multitudes crowded tumultuouſly to the point of attack. In an inſtant, blue lights and fire balls thrown in every direction rendered all objects around the fort clear as at noon day; a blaze of muſquetry, which added ſtrength to this magnificent illumination, furniſhed it alſo with abundance of victims; a general diſcharge of rockets contributed to the aweful grandeur of an exhibition in itſelf truly tremendous; and one univerſal roar of cannon all over the fort and pettah at once ſtruck the ſpectator with conſternation and horror.

WHILST the forlorn hope mounted the breach, the leading companies kept a conſtant fire on the parapet; as theſe aſcended, other diviſions ſcoured the ramparts to the right and left. The aſſailants, although broken in advance, puſhed on with irreſiſtible preſſure. Inſtances of individuals at ſingle combat were to be ſeen in different directions; courage was equal on both ſides, but ſuperiority in diſcipline and bodily ſtrength ſecured to the Britiſh troops a firm footing on the ramparts. In ſhort, before one hour had elapſed, the grenadiers march beating all over the works announced to their friends without, complete poſſeſſion of the place. Of the garriſon, however, there were many who fought with a degree of valour that bordered on deſperation; but the want of timely concert amongſt them rendered all attempts at oppoſition abortive.

ALTHOUGH

ALTHOUGH the ſtruggle was of ſhort duration at the breach, it was repeatedly renewed as the columns proceeded to take poſſeſſion of the works. At ſeveral of the baſtions, the defenders, encouraged by ſupplies of freſh troops, in vain endeavoured to retrieve their loſs; and the aſſailants, having previouſly divided their force, ruſhed forward to the right and left, until they met at the oppoſite entrance, which is called the Myſore gate.

WHILST the grenadiers advanced along the ramparts on the right, the light infantry preſſed forwards to the left; the 36th regiment deſcended into the body of the fort; the 72d and 76th regiments, ſupporting the ſeveral diviſions, ſecured all above the breach; and the two ſepoy battalions, ſcouring the glacis and covert way, bayoneted whomſoever offered oppoſition in the outworks. Taking advantage of the circulation of terror by contagion, Lieutenant John Plumer, of the 13th battalion of Bengal ſepoys, ſallied with two companies of that corps from the pettah; and, driving off their guards, he took poſſeſſion of ſome guns which the enemy intended to open on our batteries, from the bank of a tank already deſcribed. In this ſtorm, General Medows, obſerving a number of ſepoys, chiefly of the 7th battalion, amongſt the Europeans at the top of the breach, he immediately directed that they ſhould return to their ſtations in the outworks.

As women and children crowded along with the affrighted garriſon through the gate the carnage there was truly ſhocking. The height of the ſurrounding walls, the length of the arches, and the noiſe of the muſquetry, which had not as yet ſubſided, notwithſtanding

ſtanding the humanity of Britiſh troops, for a time prevented all diſtinction of age or ſex. About two thouſand choſen troops that haſtened to ſtrengthen the garriſon, preſſed to get in at the Myſore gate; but, from the rapidity of the aſſailants, this reinforcement, which was too late in arrival, contributed only to increaſe the confuſion and ſlaughter. On the whole, upwards of fourteen hundred lives were loſt in this momentous event; an event, which firmly fixed the war in the heart of the enemy's dominions, as it put Britain in poſſeſſion of probably the ſtrongeſt and moſt important fortreſs in Myſore.

ALTHOUGH to particularize any individual in military operations, where the merits of all are moſt willingly acknowledged, muſt ever prove a taſk highly invidious, yet the conduct of Colonel Giels during this ſiege, but more eſpecially on the 21ſt of March, 1791, cannot be paſſed over in ſilence. A heavy fire kept up throughout the day was by his direction increaſed and wholly pointed at the breach for a full hour previous to the attack; and as the aſſailants advanced, the cannonade which intimidated the enemy from remaining in that quarter, was continued with blank cartridges, thus furniſhing the forlorn hope an opportunity of approaching the walls unobſerved. The expectation of a ſtorm on the preceding night contributed alſo to the lethargick ſtate of the garriſon. A reinforcement of ſeven hundred choſen horſe-men, diſmounted, gave additional ſtrength to Bangalore late in the evening of the 20th. Theſe, with the reſt of the defendants, continued a conſtant diſcharge of muſquetry until daylight, but the fatigue which they had undergone rendered them unable to watch on the enſuing night, and accounts in ſome meaſure for

for their being ſo little prepared when the attack actually took place (1).

BANGALORE, the capital of a province bearing that name, in ſhape approaches an egg, although by the model it appears to have been originally deſigned for an exact oval. It is ſomewhat more than a mile in circumference. The rampart, which is lofty, ſtrong, and of good maſonry, has a parapet five feet in height, and of the ſame thickneſs. Beſides twenty-ſix circular baſtions, mounting three guns apiece, and at the diſtance of ſixty-ſeven yards from one another, it has five cavaliers, which whilſt they overlook the whole work, are calculated for that number of guns each. Excluſive of theſe, there are other baſtions of a ſmaller ſize over either gateway. All round the bottom of the rampart a regular and ſubſtantial fauſſe-bray is erected. The ditch is wide and deep, but at the ſeaſon of the year in which the ſiege was undertaken, it contained but very

(1) *G. O. March* 22, 1791. Lord Cornwallis feels the moſt ſenſible gratification in congratulating the officers and ſoldiers of the army on the honourable iſſue of the fatigues and dangers which they underwent during the late arduous ſiege.— Their alacrity and firmneſs in the execution of their various duties has perhaps never been exceeded, and he ſhall not only think it incumbent upon him to repreſent their meritorious conduct in the ſtrongeſt colours, but he ſhall ever remember it with the ſincereſt ſentiments of eſteem and admiration The judicious arrangements which were made by Colonel Duff in the artillery department, his exertions, and thoſe of the other officers and ſoldiers of that corps in general in the ſervice of the batteries, are entitled to his Lordſhip's perfect approbation, to which he deſires to add, that he thinks himſelf much obliged to Lieutenant Colonel Giels for the able manner in which he directed the fire during the day of the 21ſt.—Lord Cornwallis is ſo well acquainted with the ardour that pervades the whole army, that he would have been happy if it had been practicable to have allowed every corps to have participated in the glory of the enterprize laſt night. But it muſt be obvious to all, that in forming a diſpoſition for the aſſault, a certain portion of the troops could only be employed. The conduct of all the regiments which happened in their tour to be on duty that evening, did credit in every reſpect to their ſpirit and diſcipline, but His Lordſhip deſires to offer the tribute of his particular and warmeſt praiſes to the European grenadiers and light infantry of the army, and to the 36th regiment, who led the attack, and on that occaſion furniſhed a conſpicuous proof that diſciplined valour in ſoldiers, when directed by a zeal and capacity in officers, is irreſiſtible. The activity and good conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, in the command of the pettah, for ſeveral days previous to the aſſault of the fort, was in every reſpect highly commendable, but His Lordſhip deſires that he will accept his particular thanks for the judicious arrangements which he made for the aſſault, which was committed to his diſpoſal, and for the gallantry which he diſplayed in the execution of them.—He likewiſe returns his warmeſt acknowledgements to Major Skeily, who undertook the command of the corps who commenced the attack of the breach, and who by animating them by his own example, contributed eſſentially to our important ſucceſs.—Lieutenant Colonel Stuart may be aſſured that Lord Cornwallis will ever retain a grateful remembrance of the valuable and ſteady ſupport which that officer affords him, by his military experience and conſtant exertion to promote the public ſervice; and although his Lordſhip is unwilling to offend General Medows's delicacy by attempting to expreſs his full ſenſe of the able and friendly aſſiſtance which he uniformly experiences from him, he cannot avoid declaring, that it has made an impreſſion upon his mind that can never be effaced.

little

little water. On the ſouth-weſt face there were rocks in it, which muſt have conſiderably facilitated an attack, had a breach been made in the oppoſite curtain; but this appears not to have eſcaped obſervation, as the glacis in that quarter covers the works much better than in any other. Here there is alſo a ravelin, which is without any fault; but the oppoſite berme extends ſo far beyond the work as to admit of a lodgment ſhould an enemy get over the ditch; another ravelin ſtrengthens the eaſt face. There are alſo lunets at proper diſtances from each other all around the creſt of the glacis. In front of the Myſore gate there is a work of conſiderable ſtrength, with a large tank on its ſouth face. The Delhi gate, with ſome little diſtance on each ſide, embraced in a kind of creſcent by the pettah, is defended by ſeven ſtrong walls; and cauſeways, which as there are no drawbridges to the fort, terminate the ditch at either entrance, are the only paſſages that lead into the body of the work. Beſides all theſe obſtacles, the glacis, except that part directly oppoſite the pettah, was bounded by a cloſe and thick prickly hedge. The impoſſibility of procuring forage to maintain even the cattle for ſlaughter, heightened the diſtreſs of the beſiegers (1). But above all other diſadvantages, that of a powerful army ſtill in readineſs for motion, keeping our infantry buckled up in their accoutrements, and the cavalry at the heads of their horſes, was the cauſe of much inconvenience to the troops, as it gave riſe to frequent alarms, conſtantly

(1) *G. O. March* 6, 1791. As it is well known, that the cattle in this country are at particular ſeaſons ſubſiſted principally by tufts of graſs, the Commander in Chief recommends it to all individuals to make the utmoſt exertion to feed their cattle in that manner. He likewiſe expects that the agents of the bullock contractor will take ſimilar meaſures for ſupplying the public cattle; and as the Commander in Chief is ſenſible, that in the preſent ſituation of the army, it may not be practicable to make that proviſion without ſome additional expence, he directs that an account of whatever may be incurred in this manner, ſhall be kept with the utmoſt preciſion, and certified upon honour; upon which the Commander in Chief will be ready to allow a reaſonable proportion of it to be defrayed by the public.

ſtantly deſtroying their reſt, and conſequently occaſioning diſeaſe, and heightening the bad effect of every ſickneſs and diſorder (2).

Wherever gallantry is recorded, Bahauder Khan, Killedar of Bangalore, will ho'd a conſpicuous place amongſt the heroes of our times. True to his truſt, he reſigned it with life, after receiving almoſt as many wounds as were inflicted on Cæſar in the capitol. In death his manly countenance wore a mild yet commanding aſpect. His appearance, reſpectable from an old age of temperate living, was rendered venerable by a beard of conſiderable length, every hair of which vied with ſilver in whiteneſs; and his corpſe, fair as any European, covered with wounds, all received from before, and cloſe to the point of attack, clearly declared that this reſolute Mogul, beſides a firm attachment to his Prince, poſſeſſed the genuine ſpirit of a ſoldier. His remains were offered to the Sultaun for interment, but refuſed with many acknowledgments of the attention: they were therefore decently interred according to the Mahommedan rites. It is ſaid that the Sultaun, in anſwer to Lord Cornwallis's ſoldier-like offer, replied, that the Khan could be buried nowhere with greater propriety than in the neighbourhood of the place at the defence of which he had fallen. Muſſelmans of the firſt rank in our army attended his funeral with every mark of reſpect and attention. At the loſs of this faithful ſervant, and the ſeverity of the blow he had recieved, the Sultaun wept; but his reaſonable grief was ſucceeded by unreaſonable and unmanly vengeance, which he wreaked on his unfortunate priſoners.

(2) *G. O. March* 12, 1791. Lord Cornwallis knows that the troops are deſirous on the preſent occaſion to be vigilant and alert. His Lordſhip obſerves, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, that they are chearfully ready for the execution of any duty, and directs that corps ſhall be accoutred, and the cavalry ſaddled, from night every night until ſunriſe, as the ſureſt means of defeating every purpoſe of the enemy, to relieve the place.

Our

Out of about one hundred and twenty pieces of cannon captured at Bangalore, eighty-five of which were fit for immediate uſe, ſeveral were caſt under the auſpices of Hyder; ſome were Spaniſh, ſome French, and a few bore the Engliſh ſtamp. For this train there was ammunition ſufficient for at leaſt a twelve month's ſiege found in four magazines; of theſe, two which are under ground, are ſubſtantially built with the beſt materials, and may be conſidered bomb proof. In the pettah there was an extenſive gunpowder manufactory. Storehouſes, founderies, with public buildings of various deſcriptions, appeared in conſiderable forwardneſs at Bangalore, and a machine copied from a French Encyclopædia, produced different ſamples of carabines, but very unequal in the bore.

Here, a palace begun by Hyder, and at this time completely finiſhed, is, if we except ſome public buildings at Agra and Delhi, the moſt airy and elegant of any in the Eaſt. In form it is an oblong ſquare, with a terrace of eighty-four paces by thirty-two to the principal face. About the centre of the palace, this terrace for a ſpace of eight paces projects beyond the building on either ſide. Here the artiſt has exerted his utmoſt ſkill with ſucceſs. The roof, ſupported by two rows of wooden pillars, that communicate with each other by a ſcolloped arch, is painted with exquiſite taſte; the pillars, which have eight equal ſides, are about twenty feet in height; the field throughout is nearly of a purple colour; and the whole is decorated with a variety of flowers neatly executed in gold leaf. Beſides theſe ornaments, ſeveral galleries and projections magnificent in themſelves, but too difficult of deſcription, give an air of grandeur to

to this palace that is ſeldom to be met with in any country. In one of theſe, to which four flights of ſtairs lead, there is a place with a canopy over it, for the Sultaun to ſit on when giving audience. This rich throne is lacquered within all around; it is ornamented with gildings of various colours; and the magnificence of its appearance is heightened by a beautiful fountain in front. The ſides of the palace that run eaſt and weſt are half the depth of thoſe in the oppoſite directions; the workmanſhip is nearly the ſame throughout the whole, but the painting occaſionally varies. Rich carpets covered the floors, ſuperb hangings decorated the walls, and ivory inlaid in figures of various ſhapes might be ſeen in every quarter. On the frame of a door, in a wretched hovel adjoining this palace, the names of Gowdie and many other Britiſh officers were carved. Here theſe gentlemen had been cloſely confined in maſſy irons, cruelly inſulted, and otherwiſe illtreated during the former war.

The only entrance into this palace is on the eaſt face; neat and commodious zenanas run all around the other ſides; but if we except what has been already deſcribed, the buildings within this fort are deſpicable in the extreme. One univerſal confuſion throughout the ſtore, ammunition, and proviſion departments, clearly diſcovered that the eſtabliſhment for Bangalore, however well ſupplied, was, from a deficiency of arrangement, ſtill in an infant ſtate. In front of the palace, a large ſpace, encloſed with a high wall, ſerved for a grand parade. In this wall there are four gates; one leads to the palace, another to the arſenal and foundery, and another towards each of the entrances to the fort.

To determine the preciſe period at which Bangalore became a military

litary ſtation, would be greatly hazardous; but to affirm that it was a reſpectable fortreſs upwards of forty years ago, and that it has been ſtrengthened piecemeal ſince, is ſafe from various concurrent circumſtances. In the year 1655 it was reduced by Adil Shaw King of Beejapoor; but before the cloſe of that century, it was ſurrendered to the arms of Aurungzebe. From that conqueror it was obtained in purchaſe by the then Rajah of Myſore. In 1730 it was beſieged by a large body of Marattas, without ſucceſs; but from another attack which was made about fifteen years afterwards, under Gopaul Row, its ſafety was purchaſed with a large bribe (1). Towards the Myſore gate part of the original works has undergone no alteration; all around, however, except in that quarter, it has been improved by ſeveral additions, which has ſo thickened the wall, that a breach through it can never be effected with artillery. The eaſt face is the moſt regular, as to the width of the berme, or the height and breadth of the parapet; but, although of conſiderable ſtrength, neither is ſo complete on the oppoſite ſide.

To the princip l actors in this aſſault fell the lead in the province of humanity. Attention to the wounded captives ſucceeded the fury of the ſtorm. Both the fort and pettah, with a garriſon conſiſting of one European regiment, four native corps, a ſmall party of artillery, and a conſiderable number of laſcars and pioneers, were given in charge to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell; but when it became neceſſary

(1) For ſuch of theſe remarks as are not conſiſtent with my own knowledge I am indebted to the reſearches of the ingenious Mr. Colebrook; and as I know that his information is drawn from a ſource highly reſpectable, I entertain no doubt of its correctneſs. On this ſubject the reader is further referred to the explanation of that Gentleman's View, in Myſore.

to

to examine the heavy guns, to repair the damaged carriages, to provide platforms, and to make every preparation for the ſiege of Seringapatam, this charge was transfered to Colonel Patrick Duff.

On the fall of Bangalore the enemy decamped, and proceeded to the weſtward with the utmoſt precipitation. Struck with extreme panick at ſo ſudden a reverſe of fortune, had circumſtances admitted of purſuit, the principal part of the Sultaun's guns and ſtores muſt, in all probability, have been taken; but, when it is conſidered, that the Britiſh forces had nearly exhauſted their ſtock of grain; that their ammunition for the heavy guns had been almoſt expended; that cattle of every deſcription, from a want of forage, died in hundreds at their pickets; and that all communication with ſupplies was cut off, unleſs forced by a movement of the whole army, the ſucceſs of our atchievements, which could not have taken place at a more favourable period, exceeded the moſt ſanguine hopes, and pointed to the propriety of not endangering the loſs of what we had already in poſſeſſion.

The climate of Bangalore is extremely temperate and ſalubrious. Situated, nearly, in the center of the peninſula, and abounding with reſervoirs of water, the lands benefit by the monſoons of either coaſt, without being deluged by the weight of their fall; the ſoil is fruitful, and produces the neceſſaries of life in great plenty; cabbages, lettuce, and other European culinary wares, planted by Britiſh officers, throve in the gardens all around without any extraordinary attention; and cypreſs, plantain, guava, with trees and ſhrubberies of various deſcriptions, riſing in clumps in all directions, afforded abundance of ſhade.

A

SKETCH

OF THE WAR WITH

TIPPOO SULTAUN.

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

THE reduction of Bangalore, whilſt it afforded the Britiſh force a firm eſtabliſhment, and fixed the war on a ſolid foundation, in the heart of Tippoo Sultaun's dominions, was at the ſame time attended with the very beſt conſequences to the ſeveral operations of our allies. The capture of ſo important a fortreſs, diſheartening the Myſoreans whereſoever beſieged, operated to the advantage of the confederates in all directions. Darwar, Capool, with ſeveral inferior forts that had till now perſiſted in a reſolute defence, as if ſtruck with the ſuperior proweſs and tactical ſkill of their antagoniſts, for the firſt time bethought of ſurrender (1); Polligars of all deſcrip-

(1) The ſtrong fortreſſes of Darwar and Capool, had long been inveſted by the Marattas and the Nizam, and with ſo little proſpect of ſucceſs, that it has been more than once under the conſideration of the Courts of Poonah and Hydrabad, whether they ſhould not convert thoſe ſieges into blockades, to ſet their armies at liberty for more active operations; but the news of the fall of Bangalore, which ſeemed to have been unexpected by the garriſons of thoſe places, ſo effectually intimidated them, that although in no ſhape reduced to extremity, or even diſtreſs, they agreed to ſurrender.—Earl Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, 7th September, 1792.

tions transferring their allegiance to the ſuperior power, in order to teſtify attachment at an early period, flocked with proviſions to the Britiſh camp; and the enemy, conſcious of inferiority from the beginning, ſtill continued to evince a determined reſolution not to try his fortune in battle, unleſs accident furniſhed him with ſome unforeſeen advantage. Yet, notwithſtanding theſe and many other favorable circumſtances, grounds that rendered the adjuſtment of diſputes highly adviſeable were not wanting.

Amongst theſe, the ſtate of politics in Europe, ſtrongly preſſed to bring the war with Tippoo Sultaun to a ſpeedy concluſion. Every information, about this period, confirmed an opinion, that a rupture with Spain, in which France muſt have neceſſarily been included, could not be avoided without much loſs of national reputation. In this event, ſituated as the Britiſh forces then were, our ſettlements in the eaſt would be expoſed, not only to the chance of invaſion from the French iſlands in the Indian ſeas, but, Pondicherry, a ſtrong fortreſs, garriſoned with a conſiderable body of regular troops, muſt, from its ſituation, have threatened the worſt of conſequences. To accommodate differences with the Myſorean Prince without loſs of time, was therefore an object of the utmoſt importance; but as none of his overtures had been addreſſed to the confederates jointly, although told all along that ſuch only would gain attention, whether to bring about an advantageous peace, or to effect a total ſubverſion of empire, a movement towards his capital became abſolutely neceſſary.

Whilst

Whilst the loſs of Bangalore was freſh in his memory, the deteſtation which his haughty and imperious demeanour had occaſioned amongſt the neighbouring powers, muſt have preſſed hard upon the Sultaun's mind. He could not be ignorant, that a combination in which all ranks and claſſes united, muſt have ariſen from a conviction that his conduct had been conſidered in a light ſingularly enormous. He clearly perceived, that the Native Princes, the Britiſh Governor General, the managers for other European powers, their adherents, dependants and ſubjects of every deſcription, were under the influence of one impreſſion; that, in order to humble his pride, ties of intereſt, connection, and religion, gave away amongſt individuals in various inſtances; nay, that all for a time fled comfort. He ſaw the examples of the ſeveral chiefs, ſpread like wildfire to the extremities of their dominions; in ſhort, he had the moſt ample proof of the hatred towards him being univerſal amongſt the neighbouring nations, and, ſo firmly rooted, that the ſeveral leaders however guided by prudence, found it difficult to reſtrain their ſubjects.

Under theſe embarraſſments it was natural to ſuppoſe, that a movement towards his capital would induce the Sultaun, to avert the threatening ſtorm by proportionate conceſſions, eſpecially, as he muſt have known, that this capital was unequal to a defence againſt a force which had already captured a fortreſs of much greater ſtrength, and, after being rendered ſtill more formidable by the co-operation of powerful armies and reinforcements, now in readineſs to join. But, the haughty Myſorean, bearing up againſt all theſe diſadvantages,

was

was not as yet ſufficiently humbled to become a ſupplicant or ſuitor.

After burying the dead and providing hoſpitals for the ſick and wounded, Bangalore, with a garriſon conſiſting of his Majeſty's 76th regiment, the 14th Bengal battalion, the 2d battalion of Volunteers, the 21ſt Coaſt battalion, with the exception of one Company, then under command of Lieutenant Munro, and two Companies of Bengal artillery, was, as already mentioned, given in charge to Colonel Patrick Duff, whilſt the principal force continued its operations in the field. Amongſt other advantages, the operations at Bangalore had encouraged a conſiderable body of horſe detached from the army of his Highneſs Nizam Ally Cawn, to advance towards the Britiſh troops. At once to favor a junction with this reinforcement, and to benefit by a conſiderable ſupply of men, money, and proviſions then in readineſs at Amboor, the army ſet out in a direction firſt to the northward, but ſoon afterwards changing towards the eaſt.

The very firſt movement on this ſervice, afforded a freſh proof of the Sultaun's inferiority in the field. As our army proceeded towards the intended ground of encampment, on the 28th March, a battalion of ſepoys ſent in advance, in order to ſecure forage, diſcovered the enemy at a very ſhort diſtance. Conceiving this to be our advance-guard he immediately took the alarm, and, as uſual on our approach, his nagger beat the ſignal for departure. In an inſtant his whole force was in motion. His rear was purſued and cannonaded by our troops in front; but, the reduced ſtate of our cattle, the celerity

lerity with which he moved, and his dexterity in covering a retreat with large bodies of horſe, which our cavalry were not adequate to oppoſe, protected his infantry and ſecured his guns, excepting one braſs nine pounder, of which the carriage had given way. Here a quantity of ammunition, with a ſmall but valuable ſupply of bullocks for ſlaughter, was alſo captured. That neither Commander had been acquainted with the movement of his antagoniſt on this occaſion, until nearly in ſight of each other, was evident throughout the march, which, from the very great fatigue, was the cauſe of a halt on the enſuing day. At this period, it was moſt probably the intention of Tippoo Sultaun, to throw his army in a ſituation, which by intimidating the detachment of Nizam Ally, would induce its leader to fall back.

Continuing our route to the northward, Deonelly, famous from having given birth to Hyder Ally Cawn in the year 1728, was our next ground of encampment. On the ſtrength and decoration of this ſmall fort, the Sultaun appeared to ſpare neither pains nor expence; European workmen thickened the walls all around with hewn ſtone, and materials of the very beſt kind; baſtions and cavaliers defended each angle; a magazine conſtructed with judgement was finiſhed in a ſuperior ſtile; and a gateway, of which the foundation only had been laid, promiſed to render the place reſpectable. As a very large Pettah, ſurrounded by a mud wall, had been built at a ſhort diſtance, it is probable, that in order to procure an eſplanade, the deſtruction of the old one was intended. Still, as

Dconelly is commanded by ſeveral adjacent grounds, it will never be able to hold out againſt a regular force. Here a ſeaſonable ſupply of forage induced the general to halt for a day.

CHINABALABOBAM was on the 1ſt of April (1) found in a ſtate of repair, nearly ſimilar to Deonelly; but being nowhere commanded, the ſituation is preferable in a military point of view. It is ſurrounded with a good fauſſebraye, a deep ditch, a covertway, and a glacis; which as it is raiſed much higher than thoſe hitherto ſeen in Myſore, the wall is under better cover from breaching. Four angular baſtions and cavaliers were entirely finiſhed, but the reſt of the works were very incomplete. This fort was put in poſſeſſion of ſome friendly Polligars; the enemy, however, having ſuddenly turned about, retook it by eſcalade, and put the whole of the party to the ſword.

PROCEEDING from thence to the eaſtward by eaſy marches, after repeated contradictory accounts of their movements, a junction with the Nizam's detachment was effected on the 13th at Cottapilly (2). This reinforcement, which conſiſted of about fifteen thouſand fighting men, all on horſeback, ſet order and diſcipline at defiance. It was commanded by Tedgewunt Sing, a Hindoo, nowiſe dignified in appearance; without reſpectability amongſt his countrymen; without experience in warfare; and, of principles at the beſt doubtful.

				Miles.	Furlongs.
(1) 1791, March	28th,	Teronchy,		15	0
	30th,	Deonilly,		10	0
April	1ſt,	Chinabalaboram,		14	0
				9	4
(2) April	5th,	Sillgottah,		14	0
	6th,	Chintomenty,		20	2
	21th,	Tranbipetty,		22	4
	22th,	Cottapilly,			

Armed

Armed with ſwords, ſpears, pikes, matchloks, bows and arrows, with implements of deſtruction from every nation, their very appearance forbade the expectation of benefit or regularity. Each was prepared to fight, according as his fancy or judgement dictated. One clad the right arm up to the elbow in ſteel; another with both expoſed had for defence a maſſy breaſt-plate; ſome truſted their ſafety to ſhields and bucklers; others were covered over with complete coats of mail; ſome wore regular helmets of ſolid metal; many had caſques with trappings, to ſecure the neck and ſhoulders: beſides theſe, there were ſeveral who without aught for defence, were armed with loaded rockets. Each moved as if himſelf had been ſole commander. In ſhort, ſcampering in every direction, they appeared like mountebanks tilting their weapons in the air, as at a juſt or tournament, and not like a regular force, ſeeking redreſs of wrongs. From a people of this deſcription, and under ſuch a leader, but little could in reaſon, be expected. Yet, there were a few, who, on the principle which ſometimes gives the day to an unſkilful gladiator, forbode advantage even from their irregularities. But, as in every inſtance they proved inferior to the enemy, their aſſiſtance fell miſerably ſhort of the moſt moderate hopes. Of this motley groupe, about two thouſand were attached to the reſerve, and put under the immediate direction of Brigade Major Dallas, to whom, without any advantage whatſoever, they proved the ſource of much trouble and vexation. Lieutenant Stewart, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, aſſiſtant to Sir John Kennaway, accompanied this detachment of Nizam Ally.

AFTER

After a ſalute of ſeventeen guns, and a compliment from the line under arms to the Nizam's general, the whole proceeded to Venkitaghery, and were there (1) joined by Lieutenant Colonel Oldham, having under his command about four hundred and fifty Bengal cavalry, ſeven hundred European infantry, and nearly four thouſand ſepoys. With this reinforcement there was a large ſupply of proviſions, which had been principally collected by Captain Alexander Read; an officer, whoſe indefatigable exertions have been pointedly acknowledged by his ſuperiors on repeated occaſions. But from the villainy of the native drivers, or ſome other cauſe, to aſcertain which, a court of enquiry aſſembled, upwards of thirteen hundred bullocks, laden with grain, were captured by looties whilſt on their way to join. Colonel Martin, of Bengal, a gentleman advanced in years, high in reſpectability and fortune, ſerved as volunteer with Earl Cornwallis from this period; Lieutenant Colonel Roſs, of the Madras engineers, Meſſrs. Hoare and Kingſcot, with ſome others of leſs note, here alſo joined the army.

Strengthened with men, money and proviſions, the Britiſh force directed its route towards Bangalore, on the 22d of the month. This movement was productive of little worthy to be recorded. Small detachments from the enemy's horſe, hovered on our ſkirts, whether encamped or in motion; but they did no miſchief beſides cutting down a few native camp-colourmen. On all occaſions they

			Miles.	Furlongs.
(1) April 14th,	Hoodally,		17	4
15th,	Moodinoor,		21	4
17th,	Agaui,		14	0
18th,	Venkitaghery,		8	0

ſtudiouſly

ſtudiouſly diſplayed their contempt of our Hyderabad allies. Throughout this country, villages depopulated, gardens unprotected by fences, houſes burnt down to the ground, whole fields of unripe corn torn away by the roots, trees not only robbed of their fruit, but ſtripped of their very branches, nay, the whole creation piteouſly bemoaning the deſolations of war, engraved the ruinous ſcene on the contemplative mind, and ſtamped the remembrance of its horrid effects in the moſt laſting characters. But not to dwell on this dreary proſpect, after a march of ſeven days from Venkitaghery, and an abſence of juſt one month from our late valuable acquiſitions, the whole arrived on the 28th, in the neighbourhood of Bangalore (2).

At this ſtage of the war, however, in order to give a juſt idea of the calamitous ſtate to which the affairs of Tippoo Sultaun had been reduced, and of the ſhocks that threatened to burſt his empire aſunder, it will be neceſſary to caſt a retroſpective eye towards the operations carried on by the other branches of the confederacy, before the deſcription of any movement againſt Seringapatam is attempted. In the proſecution of this deſign, the arrangement which appears beſt adapted for elucidation, is, to trace the military operations, juſt as they were carried on by the ſeveral powers in alliance, according

			Miles.	Furlongs.
(2) April 22d,	Mindapilly,		10	6
23d,	Aytenpilly,		12	4
24th,	Valtuldroo,		12	6
26th,	Maloor,		12	0
27th,	Durootanee,		10	4
28th,	Agaum,		10	4

to the natural position of their respective dominions. Quitting therefore the exertions of Earl Cornwallis, agreeably to the plan proposed, the part which His Highness Nizam Ally Cawn took in the war, comes next under consideration.

FAR from a certainty of exactitude, with respect to the number of fighting men, that assembled on the plains of Hyderabad, towards the latter end of May 1790, even conjecture must be deemed dangerous. The desire of revenging the many insults offered to their Prince, and of recovering their ancient possessions, was so strong amongst the subjects of Nizam Ally, as that the whole face of the country was covered with men in arms, with elephants, camels, horses and military equipments of every description. This unwieldy mass, moving in a southerly direction, after crossing the Kistna, reached Rachore, and pitched their encampment in that neighbourhood, for a term of at least six weeks. From thence proceeding still towards the south, possession was taken of Vanoo, with various other barrier stations, which offered little or no resistance.

AFTER laying waste the whole country, and being strengthened according to agreement (1), by two battalions of Madras sepoys, under Major Montgomery of that establishment, with about sixty

(1) Establishment of a battalion of native infantry, according to the stipulation between the Right Honorable the Governor General, and His Highness the Nizam:

1 Captain,
4 Lieutenants,
4 Ensigns,
1 Adjutant,
1 Assistant Surgeon,
8 Serjeants,
8 Subedars,
8 Jemmadars,
32 Havildars,
32 Naigues,
8 Drummers,
2 Fifers,
1 Black Doctor,
8 Puckallies,
200 Sepoys,
40 Recruits,
1 Head Conceply,
1 Assistant ditto.

European

European artillery-men, under Captain Tutt, the grand army of Nizam Ally sat down before Capool, on the 28th of October, 1790. This high rock, although scarcely accessible from nature, is surrounded at the summit with a strong wall, within which, several barracks and magazines are constructed. A lofty cavalier, which stands in the centre of this enclosure, overlooks the other works, and commands all around; in every other part where the steepness will admit of it, batteries and other defences are erected; and the lower walls, which are built with hard blue stone and chunam, have bastions and out works, with a deep ditch. The Pettah was soon taken possession of, and in less than six days, the siege was turned into a blockade. One battery of six twenty-four-pounders, opened on the north face of the fort, and immediately after, another which had four guns of the same calibre, played on the opposite side. Several skirmishing parties, and sallies, too tedious to detail, were constantly opposed with success by Monsieur Remon, an enterprizing Frenchman, in the employ of the Subah; the cannonade although it had not effected a complete breach, appeared to have made considerable impression upon the wall; but such had been the unserviceable state of the guns, that in one week, all were completely disabled, by their own fire alone. The probability of this dangerous event, although pointed out at an early period (2), had not been attended

(2) As the instructions given to the officer at the head of the detachment sent to Nizam Ally, would occupy more room than the nature of this volume could conveniently spare, it is conceived the following extract may prove satisfactory to the reader:—"Major General Medows, is highly pleased with the readiness expressed on "your part, at the meeting with Meer Abdul Cossim, to comply in every respect, to the utmost of your power, "with the wishes of His Highness the Nizam; and recommends strongly your continuing this line of conduct.

"He

tended to by Mahomed Jung, an unexperienced Muſſelman, who then held the ſupreme command. From various concurrent teſtimonies, this man's obſtinacy, which could only be equalled by his ignorance, prevented all poſſibility of convincing him that his opinions were erroneous. Under theſe circumſtances, it became neceſſary to draw a ſupply of cannon from Rachore and Pangul, at the latter of which ſtations, His Highneſs had determined to await the return of his army.

From the difficulties attendant on a freſh equipment, it was the middle of January before the new guns were ready to open; but as the battery on which they were chiefly planted, was erected within three hundred yards of the fort on the weſtern face, a breach of twenty-ſeven feet in width, was effected; ſtill a ſteep rock of conſiderable height rendered all acceſs to the wall in this quarter extremely difficult. The cannonade was inceſſant, until a flag hung out in the beginning of April, diſcovered a diſpoſition to ſurrender (1). On the 18th, the place was given up by treaty, and about a week afterwards, the example was followed by Bahauder Bunder, a ſtrong rock, at the diſtance of about three miles. In theſe forts near

"He is highly ſenſible that many difficulties may occur, in the courſe of the ſervice in which you are employed, "in co-operating with the general, appointed by the Nizam, to conduct the expedition. On this ſubject, the "Commander in Chief truſts much to your judgement and diſcretion; and that as the command of the expedi- "tions, will unavoidably be placed in the Nizam's officer, you will pay the neceſſary attention to the execution of "every plan of operation he may finally determine upon. Captain Kennaway intimates, that the Nizam's officer "will be directed to conſult you, on whatever is propoſed to be undertaken; and the General directs me to expreſs "his earneſt hope, that you will in every reſpect, as far as poſſible, conduct the public ſervice, in the beſt, and "moſt conciliating manner; ſo as not only to prevent complaint, but to enſure ſucceſs." Adjutant General, to Major Montgomerie, the 2d of July, 1790.

(1) The fall of Capool was as already noticed, one of the ſalutary conſequences which reſulted from the capture of Bangalore, and not from the operations of the troops, by whom it was inveſted. The diſcretional powers given to Lieutenant Colonel Cockerel, whilſt the Bengal detachment was on its way to the ſouthward, muſt lead the reader to believe, that conſiderable expectations had been founded on the exertions of our Hyderabad allies at the beginning; however, as no requiſition for troops, beyond the two battalions already mentioned, appears

near three thouſand fighting men ſurrendered to the army of His Highneſs, and upwards of fifty pieces of cannon, with a conſiderable quantity of proviſions fell to the captors.

Leaving Rachore to the left, this force moved on the 1ſt of May, 1791, towards Cuddapah. When they had advanced as far as Canool, after a halt of one week in that neighbourhood, news which confirmed the ſurrender of Gunjecotta to Haffez Jee, an officer of merit and enterprize, was brought in from different directions. The main force now proceeded towards their late acquiſitions, and forming a junction with the ſucceſsful diviſion at Gunjecotta towards the end of June, the whole halted for the ſpace of one month. Proceeding again to the ſouthward, and leaving Cuddapah, which had now been given up, on the left, after a march of ſix weeks, Gurrumconda was beſieged on the 15th of September.

Here, as on a former occaſion at Capool, the guns ſoon became unſerviceable. However, this deficiency was remedied by a ſupply of two eighteen-pounders, under Lieutenant Ruſſel, of the Madras

appears to have been made from that court, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that Nizam Ally had determined at an early period not to attempt any hazardous enterprize, but contenting himſelf with retaking thoſe diſtricts which had been lately wreſted out of his poſſeſſion by Tippoo Sultaun and his father, to await the reſult of our operations, as obſerved at the cloſe of the firſt volume. A letter from the Adjutant General to Colonel Cockerel, runs thus: "In anſwer to the part of your letter, that ſtates the diſcretional power granted by Earl Cornwallis to join the forces "of his Highneſs the Nizam, in caſe they had croſſed the Kiſtna into the northern countries of the Myſore "chief, under the poſſibility that his Highneſs had placed a reliance on being ſupported with a part or the whole of "the detachment under your command, I am directed to ſignify as follows from the Commander in Chief: That "as Earl Cornwallis authoriſed you to halt the detachment eventually, and communicate with Colonel Kelly, com- "manding the troops in the centre diviſion, and with Captain Kennaway, the public Miniſter at the Nizam's "court, and to act conformable to the orders and communications you might receive in conſequence, that there- "fore your conduct ought to be guided by ſuch communications and orders, to the extent preſcribed by his Lord- "ſhip. But I am directed to ſignify at the ſame time, that Major General Medows is of opinion, it will meet "with the approbation of Earl Cornwallis, conſidering the advanced ſituation to the ſouthward of your detach- "ment, before this letter can reach you, if you do not join the Nizam without poſitive orders from his Lordſhip, "from the Commander in Chief on the Coaſt, or from the Council of Fort St. George. I am alſo directed to ſig- "nify from Major General Medows, his decided opinion, that your detachment ought not to be divided in the "event of your receiving orders to join the Nizams."

eſtabliſhment, which had been employed in the reduction of Nundydroog; theſe, together with two twenty-ſix pounders, and large quantities of ammunition ſent by order of Earl Cornwallis from Bangalore, arriving in charge of Lieutenant Macgregor of Bengal, with a detachment of ſepoys, gave additional vigor to the operations againſt Gurrumconda.

Towards the beginning of November, the batteries opened afreſh; and on the 6th of that month, a practicable breach was effected. About nine o'clock at night, the beſiegers advanced to the ſtorm; twelve Europeans under Mr. Nixon, a conductor of ſtores, compoſed the forlorn hope; theſe, ſupported by all the artillery, grenadiers, and ſix companies of ſepoys under the direction of Captain Andrew Read, got poſſeſſion of the lower fort, but not without much reſiſtance and loſs of blood. Two Killedars, with about three hundred of the defendants are ſaid to have fallen in the breach. Of the Madras troops upwards of thirty were killed and wounded; amongſt the latter, Lieutenant Hall of that eſtabliſhment was numbered. At this place a number of ſepoys of the Company's ſervice, together with ſeveral hircarras in the employ of Earl Cornwallis, and Sir John Kennaway, were releaſed; all of them had been detained in heavy irons.

Although the beſiegers had thus become maſters of the works around the bottom of the hill, the upper fort ſtill continued in poſſeſſion of the enemy. Strong by nature, this fort was now ſtrengthened

ſtrengthened by all who ſaved their lives in the ſtorm of the lower wall; it was acceſſible only by one confined paſſage, which had been defended by nine gates of the beſt conſtruction; and was not, therefore, to be taken without much loſs of time. The proſecution of the ſiege was conſequently given in charge to Haffez Jee, with about five thouſand fighting men, of which number nine hundred were mounted; but the principal force, which had now been joined by about twenty-five thouſand fighting men, under the Prince Secunder Jaw, attended by Meer Allum, and Sir John Kennaway, moved towards the Padnagdirgum paſs, in order to ſtrengthen a convoy then on its way to the grand army, with Lieutenant Colonel Floyd.

As this force proceeded, information received on the 22d left no room to doubt, that Gurrumconda had been retaken about the 20th of the month. Led by Hyder Sahib, one of the Sultaun's illegitimate ſons, about ten thouſand fighting men, chiefly on horſeback, advanced to attack Haffez Jee. In order to ſave ſome Vakeels that imprudently reſided without the works, and to do away the diſadvantage of fighting between two fires, this reſolute warrior determined to advance on the enemy, at the head of his horſe. Of his firſt onſet nothing could withſtand the ſhock; but overcome by ſuperiority of numbers, he fell under a multitude of blows, and with him the greateſt part of his detachment were cut to pieces. Under the young Prince of Canool, ſupported by Rajah Joute Sing, the combat, however unequal, was for a time fiercely maintained; but, overpowered

overpowered by a multitude, after the Rajah had been ſeverely wounded, the Prince yielded to his untoward fate and reluctantly gave way. He, however, managed his retreat with ſuch dexterity, that he protected his wounded friend, and got poſſeſſion of Muddawier, a ſmall fort which he maintained until he found an opportunity of joining Secunder Jaw, on the 24th of the month. Such as preferred a chance of protection from within to the fortunes of the field, communicated a fatal panick to the whole of the defendants. The enemy preſſing in cloſe purſuit, entered the works along with the fugitives; the garriſon of the upper fort ſallied at the ſame inſtant; and, as the attack thickened from all ſides, the route was general and compleat. At the head of the infantry, whilſt attempting to encourage them, the Rajah Paparow, and his brother were amongſt the firſt that fell; in ſhort, but few eſcaped this bloody maſſacre, and theſe owe their exiſtence to dexterity in feigning the appearance of death. Here a conſiderable quantity of treaſure, with a large ſupply of proviſion and ſtores fell to the captors.

Contented for the preſent with this inſtance of fortune's favour, Hyder Sahib returned towards his father, and having taken the family of Cummer ul Deen out of the upper fort, he left a reinforcement of men and proviſions in Gurrumconda. But this ſtrong hold was doomed to be the ſcite of further contention. On Chriſtmas day, about the hour of ten, the Madras detachment ſtill under Captain Read, ſupported by Secunder Jaw, again attacked the Myſorean garriſon and ſoon became maſters of the lower fort, without the loſs of

of one man; indeed, it is ſaid, there were none wounded. The enemy, however, ſuffered a little, although their retreat into the upper fort was very precipitate: they were purſued with much intrepidity to the very gates. During the attack, and for ſeveral days after, there was a conſtant diſcharge of cannon from the top of the hill; and ſeveral of thoſe that fought under the unfortunate Haffez Jee, quitting their lurking places amidſt the jungles, preſented ſpectacles miſerable to behold, all of them being deprived of ſome limb or other.

The army of Nizam Ally Cawn advancing to the ſouthward, left the lower fort of Gurrumconda, with a force much ſuperior to that which had been lately cut off, in charge of Aſſed Ally, and took a final departure about the middle of January 1792. As the Britiſh forces were at that time employed in the reduction of ſeveral Droogs that riſe amongſt the jungles, between Bangalore and Seringapatam, it was recommended to the Prince by Earl Cornwallis, to advance but ſlowly with his army, as it would be impoſſible for ſo large a force to approach within ſeveral miles of the ground upon which the Britiſh troops were obliged to encamp; therefore, after halting for ſome days in the neighbourhood of Bangalore, the Hyderabad forces proceeded by eaſy marches, and formed a junction with the grand army towards the latter end of the month.

A degree of caution that may be ſaid to have bordered on fear, marked all efforts made by a conſiderable force from the Marratta ſtates, which was employed in the diſtricts between the Kiſtna and

Tumbudra rivers, throughout the firſt ſtage of the Myſorean war. The leader of this armament, conſcious of inferiority, and conceiving that the Britiſh nation might, from want of ſucceſs or ſome other cauſe, be forced into a ſeparate accommodation, dreaded offending the Sultaun beyond the probability of reconciliation. However numerous, the eaſtern Marratta diviſion, truſting for protection more to the powers in alliance than to their own ſtrength, they contented themſelves with taking poſſeſſion of Gudgenagur, and ſome other barrier ſtations, at the time their Hyderabad allies laid ſiege to Capool, Gunjecotta, Cuddapa and Gurrumconda; but they reſolved not to attempt any hazardous enterprize, unleſs ſupported by another branch of the confederacy; indeed it is well known that by themſelves they effected nothing worthy of notice. The operations of the Marrattas who aſſembled under Purſeram Bhow, were widely different; but as the inſults to which this Prince had been ſubjected, roufed him to powerful exertions, not leſs than the perſonal injuries he had ſuſtained, it will be neceſſary to detail his exploits at greater length.

Early in the month of September 1790, after being joined by two battalions of Bombay ſepoys, under Captain Little, agreeable to ſtipulation, about twenty thouſand fighting men, headed by the Bhow in perſon, proceeded to beſiege Darwar. As this force advanced, ſeveral inferior ſtations ſurrendered, without oppoſition; but a ſtrong party that was poſted in advance, in order to cover the fort, was not diſlodged without conſiderable loſs. In this action, which took place on the 21ſt October, four ſepoy grenadier companies, and the

the eight Bombay battalions, under Captain Macdonald, commenced the attack with great ſteadineſs; and being well ſupported by the Marrattas, continued to advance on the enemy until they gave way. The fugitives quitted the field with much precipitation, and leaving their guns to the conquerors, they fled to Darwar for ſhelter. In this action the loſs, which amounted in all to about one hundred and twenty killed and wounded, fell nearly equal on the Bombay and Marratta troops. Of the enemy upwards of two hundred were ſlain. Lieutenants Maxwell and Wynne, of Captain Little's detachment, were amongſt the wounded.

Darwar, garriſoned by ſeven thouſand fighting men, was now cloſely inveſted, but without ſuffering any material injury for a conſiderable length of time. Againſt this ſtrong hold, it was on the 13th of December that the firſt project of importance was attempted. Under Appa Sahib, ſon to Purſeram Bhow, the Bombay battalions, aſſiſted by a numerous Marratta force, aſſaulted the Pettah. They carried the lower works by eſcalade, and drove the enemy into the upper ones; but the diviſion under Captain Little excepted, the whole, unable to depart from their wonted habits, betook to plunder.

The garriſon of the upper fort, taking advantage of this circumſtance, ſallied from different directions and drove the Marrattas in all quarters. The diſcipline of a few ſaved the whole from deſtruction. Emboldened by ſucceſs, the Myſoreans dealt ſlaughter on every hand, and the utmoſt efforts of the Bombay troops was required to cover the

the retreat. This ſmall body, however, contrived to carry off three of the Sultaun's guns. Captain Little was himſelf wounded; Lieutenant Forſter, with about thirty ſepoys, ſhared a ſimilar fate. Amongſt our ſlain, which amounted to about half that number, there was no man of rank; but the confuſion in which the Mairattas attempted to eſcape, ſubjected them to a loſs far more conſiderable, although it could never be exactly aſcertained.

After the beſieging army had been ſtrengthened by one regiment of Europeans, a battalion of ſepoys, and a detachment of artillery and laſcars from Bombay, under Lieutenant Colonel Frederick, Darwar was ſurrendered by capitulation, on the 4th April, 1791 (1). Reports generally believed ſay, that the articles of this capitulation were ſhamefully violated by the Bhow's troops. The terms of ſurrender were highly honourable to the Killedar, Budder ul Zemeen Cawn. With ſecurity for private property, he had the promiſe of a paſſport for his garriſon, their fire arms, and public treaſure to Simoga, a fort which the Sultaun held on the northern bank of the Tumbudra; but before they had advanced any diſtance, beſides being forcibly ſtripped of their whole property, ſeveral lives are ſaid to have been taken; and the venerable Killedar, although he eſcaped with life, ſuffered a number of ſevere wounds.

(1) "Laſt night official accounts arrived of the ſurrender of Darwar to Purſeram Bhow, on the 4th inſtant. "From what is reported of the capitulation, the conditions on the part of the Mairattas are ſhameful. The enemy's "garriſon were allowed to paſs out with all their fire-arms, ammunition, and ſeveral field pieces. All the public "treaſure, as well as private property, were to remain in the enemy's hands; and the whole to be conducted ſafe "to Simoga, one of Tippoo's forts at ſome diſtance to the ſouthward of the Tumbudra." Extract of a letter from an officer of Major Montgomery's detachment to a friend in Bengal, dated 7th April, 1791.

The

The ſhort period which elapſed between the fall of Darwar, and the junction of Purſeram Bhow with Earl Cornwallis, was employed by the former in providing magazines, and ſecuring a ſafe communication with his own country, by occupying a chain of poſts that ſtretched in a direct line from the vicinity of Seringapatam to Darwar. But the failure of an expedition which ſoon afterwards took place againſt the enemy's capital, rendered it neceſſary to abandon this chain, as it led ſo far to the weſtward, for another, which ſtretching by Sera and Roydroog, could be maintained with much leſs chance of danger. However, as theſe circumſtances will be more fully detailed in due time, the reader is conducted to an attempt at the fulfillment of a promiſe that was made in the firſt volume.

The confidence which the appearance of Lieutenant Colonel Hartley's detachment in Travancore, ſo early as April 1790, afforded to the Ram Rajah and his ſubjects, was cloſely followed up by the moſt vigorous exertions of the Britiſh forces on both ſides of the peninſula. The unbridled ambition of the Sultaun, by a premature attempt to commit an act of injuſtice in flagrant breach of the treaty of Mangalore, having given juſt cauſe for war during the period of a vigorous government, called forth the only power whoſe influence in India could forge ſhackles anywiſe capable of reſtraining that ambition.

His reſtleſs temper had no ſooner conſented to the treaty juſt mentioned, than he meditated an extenſion of conqueſt from his northern neighbours, which he ſoon carried into execution; conſequently ſquabbles

and bickerings, in which he was generally ſucceſsful, enſued between him and theſe powers for a period of nearly two years. The time that intervened between theſe troubles and the late war, he employed in preparation for the accompliſhment of thoſe latent ſchemes of conqueſt which have ſince been attempted againſt the King of Travancore, and which he well knew muſt ultimately have embroiled him with the allies of that prince. Whilſt the Sultaun by the erection of fortreſſes out of number, daily acquired internal ſtrength, he invigorated his whole ſyſtem by principles of ſound government, and by an œconomical management of reſources to which thoſe of any neighbouring power, if ſtate exigencies are conſidered, bore no compariſon. However bigotted to the tenets of the Koran, the vaſt number of Hindoo temples recently decorated throughout his dominions authorizes an aſſertion, that his enthuſiaſm gave way to his ambition, and that his zeal to propagate the Muſſulman faith, did not occaſion ſo many inſtances of barbarity, as his rage for conqueſt, and an innate cruel and revengeful diſpoſition. Although parſimonious in a high degree, numbers of his confidential Hindoo ſervants, who during the war fell into our hands, acknowledged him a lenient and indulgent maſter; nor have we to boaſt of many inſtances where his people were induced by our flattering proſpects of ſucceſs, to throw off his yoke and ſhelter themſelves under the benign influence of Chriſtian rulers. On the contrary, with the exception of a very few diſtricts, the inhabitants of Myſore have invariably laid waſte their country. They deſtroyed their habitations, and flying in every

every direction, they drove their cattle into the moſt hidden receſſes, burning their grain, although famine muſt have been the inevitable conſequence.

Checking the frauds of intermediate agents by ſevere and exemplary puniſhments, the Sultaun protected his ryuts, who were chiefly of the Hindoo religion, from the enormities of black collectors; and wherever it became neceſſary to hold out an oſtenſible reaſon for the inhuman cruelties which he frequently committed, the cloak of religion was always ſpread to ſanctify the tranſaction. Although ſo parſimonious, that it was attended with the utmoſt difficulty to prevail upon him to diſcharge, with any degree of punctuality, the arrears due to his troops, yet their attachment to his cauſe, was ſuch all along that they paid the moſt implicit obedience to his mandates in the worſt of times.

In all favorable ſituations, particularly contiguous to Bangalore, he was employed in erecting new forts with broad and deep ditches, with excellent covert ways and glacis, and flanked with ſtrong baſtions. As theſe were built of the beſt materials, under the direction of European workmen, they muſt have been intended as places of ſafety for the ſurrounding inhabitants, whilſt the ſtanding army ſhould be occupied in the conqueſt of diſtant countries. Fortunately, however, he commenced his career at a period in itſelf too early, and rendered ſtill more diſadvantageous to his purſuits from the internal diſtractions that agitated the Houſe of Bourbon. Beſides, he could not poſſibly have expected, that any negociation of our Governor General, could have united

united powers ſo diſcordant, as the ſeveral chiefs of the peninſula, for the overthrow of his Houſe.

Sensible of the part which Great Britain would take in the cauſe of her ally, and fearful of the conſequences, it is ſaid that in the laſt council of war which the Sultaun called before his attack of the Travancore lines, more than the majority of his confidential ſervants oppoſed the meaſure; but none ſo pointedly as his favorite Buckſhee, a Hindoo, to whom he facetiouſly obſerved, that his was not the profeſſion of arms; that although he ſought his opinion, he was not obliged to abide by it; and, cautioning him to provide ample reſources, he declared his intention to march with the light of the enſuing day. His progreſs in the proſecution of that deſign has been already detailed, and the recovering of about forty guns out of the Paniani river, by Lieutenant Colonel Hartley, clearly diſcovers the precipitate manner in which he for a time abandoned his trophies and proſpects of conqueſt.

The advance of Major General Medows into the Coimbatore diſtrict in April 1790, rendering it neceſſary for the Sultaun to withdraw from his intended invaſion to the protection of his own dominions, the Bombay detachment remained in Travancore without being ſent on any material exploit, until ordered in the enſuing September to relieve the Madras battalions which had been left in charge of Palligautcherry. Soon after this ſervice was effected, truſting the ſecurity of our ſouthern acquiſitions to Major Cuppage, with two ſepoy battalions, and a conſiderable body of troops from the Rajah of Travancore,

core, Colonel Hartley returned to the Malabar Coaſt. As he approached Callicut on the 10th December, information was brought into camp, that about fourteen thouſand of the enemy were ſtrongly poſted in a jungle at the diſtance of about ten miles, and that they were under the command of Mohub Cawn with Hooſſen Ally Cawn, then phuſdar of thoſe diſtricts. At the head of His Majeſty's 75th regiment, the 7th Bombay battalion, and one of native grenadiers, Colonel Hartley ſet out in queſt of this enemy, who truſting to ſuperiority of numbers, and the natural ſtrength of their poſition, did not decline the engagement. However, after a warm conflict they were driven to a village, where they made a moſt obſtinate defence; but compelled at length to give up this new poſt, they fled with precipitation to Trincalore fort.

Here the grenadier ſepoys entering with the fugitives, Hooſſen Ally Cawn was taken priſoner, but Mohub Cawn having put himſelf at the head of ſome horſe, eſcaped by flight. A victory ſo complete, could not be in reaſon expected over ſuch ſuperiority of numbers, without loſs of blood; yet our ſufferings bore no proportion to the advantages gained, or to the length of the action. In Colonel Hartley's detachment, there was no man of rank ſlain; Captains Lawman and Blachford, with Lieutenants Powel and Stewart, were amongſt the wounded. This brilliant victory, was followed by the immediate evacuation of Furrucabad, a new fort in the vicinity of Callicut.

About the time that Lieutenant Colonel Frederick advanced to the aſſiſtance of Purſeram Bhow, Major General Abercromby, with His Majeſty's 77th regiment, the 12th battalion of ſepoys, and ſome artillery and laſcars, proceeded to the Malabar Coaſt; on the arrival of this force at Tellicherry, early in December 1790, one and all of the native princes who had paid implicit obedience to the will of Tippoo Sultaun, ever ſince his acceſſion to the Myſorean throne, made a ready and ſincere declaration of allegiance to the Britiſh government. The reduction of Cannanore by that General, on the 16th of the month, which was ſoon ſucceeded by the ſurrender of Biliapatam, without loſs of blood, left no part of the rich and fertile diſtricts that ſtretch from the Decla to Travancore, under the ſovereignty of the uſurper's ſon. The approach of Colonel Hartley's detachment on the laſt day of the year, enabled the Governor of Bombay to proſecute the plan of operations, which he had at an early period concerted with Earl Cornwallis; and in order to forward a junction of our force at the enemy's capital, by the neareſt route, nothing which induſtry, judgement, and zeal could effect, had been neglected throughout the ſeveral departments of our weſtern army.

The difficulties of equipment for weighty military operations from the Malabar Coaſt, are widely different from thoſe that offer in Bengal and the Carnatic. The Nairs who in general ſpread along the weſtern ſhores, do not ſubmit to labour like the inhabitants of other countries, far leſs is that degree of condeſcenſion to be expected from the

the rich and uſurious Moplahs. The confined nature of Bombay forbids the expectation of an adequate proportion of camp-followers from that quarter, conſequently our principal dependence reſted on what ſupplies could be procured from the Maratta ſtates; but as that people have an unconquerable averſion to expeditions by ſea, however well inclined to the public cauſe, the inſular ſituation of our weſtern preſidency, offered a formidable barrier to their exertions.

Notwithstanding theſe diſadvantages, an army which conſiſted of His Majeſty's 73d, 75th and 77th regiments, one Bombay regiment of Europeans, the 2d, 7th, 10th and 12th battalions of Bombay ſepoys, the 14th battalion of Coaſt ſepoys, and two flank battalions, with a proportion of artillery laſcars and pioneers, proceeded to the eaſtward on the 22d February, 1791. From the moment that Earl Cornwallis aſſumed the ſupreme command of the troops in the field, one uniform plan of approaching the enemy's capital by the neareſt convenient route was laid down, and invariably adhered to by both armies. Whatever advantages might have been derived from diverſions or attempts to cut off the enemy's ſupplies, fatal experience had taught us the danger of dividing troops, and of throwing them at a diſtance from the main ſcene of action. The Sultaun had now become too formidable to be fought in detail, and any good which could poſſibly have ariſen from traverſing diſtant countries, in order to cripple his reſources, could in no ſort balance the chance of injury to which detachments muſt have been expoſed, from the rapidity

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dity of his evolutions, in conſequence of ſo decided a ſuperiority in cattle.

THE beſt and ſhorteſt road from the Malabar Coaſt to Seringapatam, is that which leads through the Coorga country. There is a ſafe conveyance by water from our ſeveral ſea-ports, by the Keeway river as far as Iliacore. From thence to the top of the principal Ghaut, including the riſe, is twenty-one miles, but from the ruggedneſs of the country, and cloſeneſs of the jungles, it is a journey which cannot well be performed with artillery in leſs than three days. To Periapatam from this ſummit, the diſtance is not ſhort of thirty-ſix miles, the country is difficult to penetrate, and conſequently cannot be paſſed over in a ſhorter period of time, than the other diviſion of the paſs. From Periapatam to Seringapatam, the diſtance is nearly the ſame as to the Ghaut, but the road is better beyond all compariſon.

AFTER their communication with the Coaſt had been ſecured, with infinite labour the battering guns, field pieces and ſtores, were got up an immenſe range of mountains, which riſing almoſt perpendicular, ſeparates the ancient dominions of Myſore from the poſſeſſions of the Rajahs, who time immemorial have inhabited the Malabar Coaſt. By fixing tackles to large trees, that grow all over the face of this range, a ſervice which otherwiſe appeared impracticable was conſiderably facilitated; but beſides other difficulties which they had to encounter, the making a road for heavy guns through a foreſt of ſixty miles, where the whole way is cloſely interwoven with thick jungles

jungles, or over ſoft paddy fields, is a ſtrong proof of the indefatigable exertions of the army at large.

BESIDES the difficulties attendant on aſcending at Poodicherum, and deſcending at Sedaſier, this ſtupenduous barrier, for a diſtance of about thirty miles, appears from nature to bid defiance to invaſion. All the rivers that water the Malabar coaſt, and ſome of thoſe that enrich the ſouthern diſtricts of the Carnatick, take their riſe on theſe mountains, which although in general covered with almoſt impenetrable jungles, are here and there divided by vallies of extraordinary fertility. A tribe of the Hindoo religion called Coorgs, a people in their manners and appearance ſingular as the country itſelf, inhabits theſe wilds from the confines of Bedanore nearly to the ſouthern extremity of the table land.

HABITUATED from an early period in life to hunt the deer, the hog, and the fox, as well as to guard againſt the aſſault of the elephant, the tyger and the bear, the principal boaſt of the Coorgs is in the dexterous management of their arms, yet they are by no means negligent with reſpect to the cultivation of their lands. From the height of the mountains that riſe on all hands, the vallies are conſtantly watered by the breaking of clouds around their ſummits, ſo that the country, however wild in appearance, is a granary which peace and induſtry muſt render inexhauſtible. Nor were the advantages, which might have been derived from theſe circumſtances in the event of beſieging Seringapatam as at firſt intended, ſuffered to paſs in neglect. The weſtern force continued for a time to collect a

ſtock of proviſions in the Coorga country, which, if it became requiſite, might eaſily be brought forward from thence, after a junction of the two armies; an employment than which none more uſeful could poſſibly attract their attention.

ALTHOUGH the equipments of our weſtern force for the firſt campaign, were not ſo complete as thoſe at the heads of departments could have wiſhed, the exertions that effected ſo much, rather than any deficiency, raiſes admiration. The hardſhips attendant on want of conveyance, had already been ſeverely felt at Bangalore; but whether a Britiſh army can at all traverſe the plains of Hindoſtan, with ſtores and proviſions adequate to momentuous military undertakings, without ſome dependance on aſſiſtance from local contingencies, is a matter which admits of much doubt; nor is it hazardous to affirm, that the wiſdom and addreſs of Earl Cornwallis, in conciliating the Brinjaries, and in ſecuring their ſervices by protection and liberal payments, contributed to our ultimate ſucceſs, not leſs than the exertions of the ſeveral ſubordinate preſidencies, his own ſuperior policy and happy arrangement, or the extreme valour and rigid diſcipline of his troops. Without the aid of theſe induſtrious carriers, even the united force which Bengal, Madras, and Bombay had ſent abroad, although it amounted in all to about forty battalions of infantry, and ſix regiments of horſe, together with the myriads of our Poona and Hyderabad allies, would ſcarcely have enabled us to advance to Seringapatam, ſo as to ſit down for the reduction of the place with any certainty of ſucceſs.

UNTAMED

UNTAMED as the elephants and tygers that inhabit the weſtern barrier of the Myſorean dominions, the Coorgs ſpurning a foreign yoke, maintained perpetual hoſtilities with the Houſe of Hyder, ever ſince his firſt attempt at their ſubjection. Repeatedly have they been reduced to fly their country, but never have been brought to acknowledge a maſter, who aimed not only at the converſion of their principles, but at the extirpation of their race. Their preſent Prince, whilſt a captive at Seringapatam, after being compelled to endure the painful rituals of the creſcent, found means to make his eſcape; but the diſgrace to which he had been neceſſitated to ſubmit, rivetted his mind to juſt revenge.

SENSIBLE of the advantages which his aſſiſtance muſt have afforded, the Sultaun at an early period of this war, for the firſt time ſought an alliance with the Chief of the Coorgs; and, in order to eſtabliſh a friendſhip between them on a ſolid baſis, he is ſaid to have offered one of his daughters in marriage. Mercara, the capital of thoſe wilds, had been for a length of time in the poſſeſſion of the Myſorean Prince. It was cloſely inveſted by the Rajah at the time the Britiſh army paſſed through his dominions; but in the true ſpirit of chivalry, he with much profeſſion of gratitude, refuſed aſſiſtance. On a prior occaſion, in return for ſervices rendered this Prince, during his captivity, by an officer who had been ſent with a detachment to relieve Mercara, he not only ſuffered the whole party to eſcape, although completely in the power, but he permitted them to throw their ſuccours into the place. However, to do away any unfavorable

impreſſion

impreſſion to which a conduct of this nature might give riſe, he explained his motives to the perfect ſatisfaction of General Abercromby. He ſtated, that this return for former kindneſſes could avail the Sultaun nothing, for that it would contribute to leſſen his magazines of proviſion, without retarding the fall of Mercara many weeks; and in the metaphorical ſtile of his country, proteſted that he had but one heart, and that it was locked up in a ſtrong box, of which the key had been ſent to the King of England.

The policy of Hyder in the eſtabliſhment of his houſe, was uniform throughout. Fomenting the quarrels of his neighbours, he conſtantly overthrew the ſtronger of the contending parties, by taking the weaker under his protection; and, whilſt ſo decided a ſuperiority enſured the deſtruction of the former, the latter became an eaſy prey to his ambition. It was thus that he ſeized, and for a time held, not only the country of the Coorgs, but Bedanore and all the diſtricts of the Nairs, even to the confines of Travancore. The barbarities that took place in quelling the ſubſequent inſurrections, particularly thoſe inflicted on the Coorgs, however ſhocking to humanity, only ſerved to heighten the diſcontents of that people and to whet their revenge: nor is the period diſtant, at which, after collecting the whole force of their nation, they fell ſuddenly and ſilently on a brigade of the Sultaun's troops, then eſcorting a rich convoy from the Malabar Coaſt towards Seringapatam. The remains of this corps, unburied as our army paſſed the place, lay ſcattered all over the ſcene of action, and fully confirmed the truth of this relation.

Oppressed

Oppressed and weakened by repeated ſtruggles to recover their rights, the whole force of the Coorgs at the commencement of this war amounted only to about five thouſand fighting men. Deſolated from repeated invaſions, their neglected fields, ſometimes, ſcarcely yielded a ſufficiency for the maintainance of their cultivators; yet ſo ſincere was the Rajah in his endeavours, and ſo punctual in the performance of his engagements, that conſiderable advantages were derived from his aſſiſtance; the firſt inſtance whereof, appeared in an early and valuable ſupply of bullocks. This piece of ſervice was cloſely followed by the moſt ſpirited exertions to forward the tranſport of our equipments acroſs his country. Unaffected in his manners, he cultivated the acquaintance of our officers, and as his heart was a ſtranger to guile, he was readily admitted to their ſociety without diſtruſt.

The detention of the Coorga Rajah at Seringapatam, although it excited his indignation and juſtified his vengeance, was ſtill attended with conſequences that ultimately turned out highly advantageous to his intereſt. Compelled to abandon the prejudices of his education and religion at an early period, his mind was prepared to receive inſtruction from every channel of information, to which he could find acceſs. Active, by nature, and deſirous of intelligence the regularity of our ſhipping, attracted his particular attention on repeated viſits; but it was on horſe-back only, that he acknowledged the ſuperior advantages, and conſequently appeared in our dreſs. The attachment of the Coorgs to his perſon was heightened by his ſufferings, and their

readineſs to obey his commands, proved of the moſt eſſential benefit in paſſing through his dominions.

As the weſtern army deſcended into the plains of Myſore at Sedaſier on the 15th of May, they diſtinctly heard a canonade in the direction of the enemy's capital: they encamped on the following day at a ſhort diſtance from Periapatam, an extenſive country fort, which had been diſmantled and abandoned by its garriſon; ſeveral baſtions had been blown up, but an iron twelve-pounder, with its carriage and yokes complete, ſtood at the gate-way. Here, after throwing the 12th battalion into the place, in order to ſecure the general hoſpital and public ſtores, the encampment was changed to a ſtrong ground on the ſouthweſt face, where they continued for ſome days, in perfect readineſs for contributing to a ſpeedy termination of the war. To a well regulated camp, and happy arrangement in the detail of duty, every thing neceſſary to good order and protection was added.

The troops were divided into three brigades. The advance compoſed of the two flank battalions, with his Majeſty's 73d and 75th regiments, was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hartley. The 77th regiment, the 2d, 10th and 14th battalions of native infantry, under Colonel Balfour, formed the 1ſt brigade; and the Bombay regiment, with the 7th and 12th battalions of ſepoys, were called the ſecond. The whole encamped in one line on riſing grounds, where the two brigades on the right were covered in front by a low ſwampy valley of conſiderable width, which was ſtrengthened with jungles, and the other extending towards the fort, was completely protected

tected on the left by the 12th battalion. Beyond the ſwampy valley in front, there was an open dry height on which the piquets of the army were poſted.

Secured from inſult by the ſtrength of their poſition, and ready to act their part in whatever meaſures ſhould be judged moſt adviſeable for bringing the war to a cloſe, our weſtern force awaited orders in this encampment. But as all their operations had a cloſe reference to thoſe of the other diviſion, and as no juſt idea of their movements after this period can be conveyed, without previous acquaintance with the operations carried on by Earl Cornwallis, it will be neceſſary for the reader to return to the grand army, which has been left at Bangalore, from whence it was to proceed towards the enemy's capital.

A SKETCH

OF THE WAR WITH TIPPOO SULTAUN.

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

ALTHOUGH the havock amongſt our cattle, from a ſcarcity of forage or ſuſtenance of any kind during the operations at Bangalore, had been in ſome degree remedied by the ſupplies which Lieutenant Colonel Oldham had brought from the Carnatic, yet, the bullock department was in a ſtate miſerably inadequate to the tranſport of neceſſaries ſufficient for the ſiege of Seringapatam. This deficiency rendering it requiſite for Earl Cornwallis to call forth the exertions of individuals(1), public ſpirit, zeal in the cauſe of their coun-

(1) *G. O. April* 25. 1792. The Commander in Chief has experienced ſo perfect a readineſs in the officers and ſoldiers of this army to undergo very great fatigues with the greateſt chearfulneſs, that he cannot for a moment doubt of a correſponding inclination to ſubmit to any temporary inconvenience which may conduce to the ſucceſs of the important object the army is now proceeding to attempt. The number of public cattle and carriage bullocks in particular, having from various cauſes diminiſhed to a very alarming degree within theſe two laſt months, and there being very little reaſon to hope that the contractors can replace the deficiency with ſo much expedition as the preſent emergency requires, it is directed, that the commanding officers of the reſerve, and of the right and left wing do ſeparately aſſemble the commanding officers of brigades and regiments under their command, as ſoon as convenient, and from an inſpection of the preſent ſtate of corps, do allot for each regiment, in conjunction with the commanding officers of brigades, as ſmall a proportion of camp equipage as poſſible. The commanding officers of artillery will make a ſimilar arrangement in that corps; and the Commander in Chief is convinced that the commanding officers above-mentioned, the gentlemen at head quarters,

try, and perſonal attachment to the General, was diſplayed to a very conſpicuous height. Even amongſt our Nizamite allies, the example ſhewn by the Britiſh troops had ſo good an effect, that for a trifling reward their principal people afforded conſiderable aſſiſtance; but without any advantage whatſoever, and, with all the chearfulneſs of men acting for the advancement of their own private fortunes, the very ſubalterns of the Britiſh army might be ſeen with from twenty to ſixty cannon balls daily piled up at their tents (1), at a time when they laboured under every diſadvantage that dearth of cattle, deſertion of ſervants, and ſevere duty, could create.

But although many diſheartening circumſtances oppoſed the deſign, others that counterbalanced them preſſed the General to attempt an attack on the enemy's capital at an early period (2). The propriety of bringing an expenſive war to a ſpeedy concluſion, various rumours of a rupture with the Houſe of Bourbon, an expectation

quarters, and all other officers, and perſons on the ſtaff, will be diſpoſed to give the utmoſt aſſiſtance, by reducing as much as the buſineſs of their ſtation will allow, their own camp equipage on this occaſion. Whatever camp equipage can by this means be diſpenſed with, is to be ſent to Bangalore, whenever the army takes up its poſition near it; and the public cattle which can be ſpared in conſequence, are to be ſent, with their proportion of drivers, to the commiſſary of ſtores, as ſoon after as poſſible; but as this meaſure may ſtill be inſufficient to equip the army ſo amply as the Commander in Chief would wiſh, he heſitates not, on ſuch emergency, to call forth the ſpontaneous exertions of all the officers of the army: truſting, that they will be prevailed upon to depoſit, alſo, every article of ſuperfluous private baggage they can poſſibly ſpare, in the garriſon of Bangalore; and to apply whatever means of carriage they have in their power to command, to the ſervice of the public, either by tranſferring, for the few days they can be required, their carts or cattle, to the commiſſary of ſtores, with the drivers of them; or, if more agreeable, by taking up from the park, ſuch a number of loads as they can find conveyance for, retaining the charge and direction of their own cattle and ſervants, and uſing their moſt careful endeavours to return again to the park what they take charge of when the army arrives before Seringapatam. It is hoped the officers of the Bengal eſtabliſhment, who have cattle for the carriage of their camp equipage or private property, will apply, in like manner, ſuch proportion of them as may be in their power, to the ſervice of the public.

(1) *G. O. 28th April, 1791.* Lord Cornwallis takes this public method of expreſſing the high ſenſe he entertains of the zeal of the officers of this army, and of the troops in general, in their exertions to ſupply, to the utmoſt of their ability, the deficiency of carriage for public ſtores and proviſions. His Lordſhip can only expreſs to the officers his ſenſe of their public ſpirit, at this time, by offering them his warmeſt thanks; and as he has likewiſe underſtood the Commanding officers of corps have an intention to prevail on many of their followers to carry ſhot to Seringapatam, he authoriſes them to offer a premium to every follower upon whoſe care they can place any dependence, in charge of ſhot intruſted to them, of one rupee and a half for every twenty-four pound ſhot, and one rupee for every eighteen that they return to the park on the arrival of the army at Seringapatam.

of

of deriving eſſential aſſiſtance from our allies, a certainty of the north eaſt monſoon's near approach, and the probability of finding with General Abercrombie a ſupply of grain ſufficient for the ſiege, ſuperceded every other conſideration, and with the candid and liberal will for ever juſtify the meaſure.

After the utmoſt ſtretch of exertion, Earl Cornwallis found it impoſſible to move from Bangalore with proviſions ſufficient to laſt for more than twenty days, and that only for his fighting men; his Lordſhip, in order to facilitate the tranſport of food, iſſued as much grain as the ſoldiery could carry, without a charge on that account; and as liquors could not be procured at any price, officers were indulged with permiſſion to draw from the public ſtores an allowance equal to what has always been granted to the privates (3). Through uncommon activity the train had been put in a ſtate of complete repair, and drawn out on the eſplanade, during the abſence of the army; but, beſides the number of cattle requiſite to move our ſtores, ammunition, fifty-two field pieces already in camp, together with a few howitzers, bullocks ſufficient for the draft of fifteen battering guns, could only be procured.

(2) *Earl Cornwallis to the Right Honourable W. W. Grenville, dated 21ſt of April, 1791.*— Our ſucceſs at Bangalore has tended to eſtabliſh, in the general opinion of the natives, the ſuperiority of the Britiſh arms; and it has, in particular, made an impreſſion on the minds of our allies, which I am perſuaded will contribute to induce them to uſe vigorous exertions in proſecuting the war to an honourable concluſion. At preſent we can only look for the ſpeedy accompliſhment of that deſirable object, by proceeding to attack the enemy's capital, which I clearly foreſee will, from the near approach of the ſeaſon of the periodical rains, and the danger of a ſcarcity of proviſions and forage, for the large bodies of troops that are to be employed, be attended with ſo many difficulties, that upon any other occaſion I ſhould have thought it adviſeable to have deferred the attempt to the end of the enſuing monſoon. Having, however, been informed of the critical ſituation of political affairs in Europe, and being ſenſible that the finances of the Company require the adoption of thoſe meaſures that are moſt likely to bring the conteſt to an early deciſion, I have thought it my duty to hazard the undertaking; and having received the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of exertions from the chiefs of the Nizam's cavalry that are now with me; and the Marattas having alſo promiſed an hearty co-operation againſt the common enemy, I am encouraged to entertain ſanguine hopes, that all obſtacles will give way to our efforts, and that the enterprize will ſucceed.

(3) *G. O. May 1ſt, 1791.* As it may be convenient for many officers to draw a certain proportion of arrack from the commiſſary of ſtores, when their own ſtock happens to be expended, the Commander in Chief authoriſes the commiſſary to comply with their indents, on their being counterſigned by commanding officers of corps. The indents are only to be made in caſe of neceſſity; and when the neceſſity ariſes, they are to be given daily, and to the ſame amount as is drawn for the ſoldiers at the time. The payment to be made on receipt, at the eſtabliſhed price, agreeable to the regulations.

Thus

Thus equipped, after being joined by the 76th regiment, the 14th Bengal battalion, and the ſecond battalion of volunteers from Bangalore, the army, conſiſting of one regiment of European cavalry, five regiments of native cavalry, three battalions of artillery, ſeven regiments of European infantry, ten battalions of Coaſt ſepoys, with ſeven battalions of ſepoys from Bengal, and fourteen thouſand irregular horſe, marched on the 4th of May in a weſterly direction, over a country which from the ruggedneſs of its ſurface, occaſioned the loſs of ſeveral carts and much baggage. In order to obſtruct our advance, the direct road by Chinapatam, and Ramgherry, had been ſtrengthened with redoubts and batteries, at this time occupied by the Sultaun's principal force. A movement to the northward, by Magree, and Bumanelli, beſides thwarting the intention of an early junction with General Abercombie, as it would lead wide of the fords ſuppoſed paſſable, below Seringapatam, was exceptionable from being threatened by Savandroog, Outradroog, Hooleadroog, and ſeveral other hill forts; it became therefore neceſſary to advance by Cankenelli, and Sultaunpet, a route which inclining to the ſouthward, led through a valley ſo jungly and uneven, as to render it impoſſible to convey any adequate idea of the difficulties which the army had to encounter.

Following the policy of his father, when attacked by a ſimilar confederacy in 1767, Tippoo Sultaun now contrived to reduce to aſhes, not only the villages in this direction, but every veſtige of ſtraw and forage above ground. From the roughneſs of the roads, heavy rains, and the low ſtate to which they had been already reduced, the cattle exhauſted in their yokes, fell down in hundreds; and

and notwithſtanding the extent over which our army of neceſſity ranged, not one inhabitant could be found, to act as a guide, or to diſcover where the grain had been concealed; but it is difficult to determine, whether this muſt be attributed to inviolable attachment to their Prince, or to the activity of a party ſent to drive away the villagers by his command. It is certain, however, that our puſillanimous allies, either under the influence of fear, or actuated by ſome deteſtable Aſiatic chicanery, reſiſted all entreaties, and could not be prevailed on to face this enemy, although in a tenfold proportion as to numbers (1).

Preſſing onward, after paſſing Gopauldroog, one of the Sultaun's principal ſeites, for exerciſing his invention to inflict cruelties, with ſome other hill forts of leſs note, and leaving Cancanelly (2), and Sultaunpet (3) in the rear, the army quitted the jungles, and took poſſeſſion of Mallavelly (4), a ſtone fort in which a conſiderable

(1) *Earl Cornwallis to the Court of Directors, September 7th, 1791.*—It ſoon appeared, that only a ſmall number of the enemy's irregular horſe had been appointed to attend to that road; but by an extraordinary activity on their part, and a moſt unaccountable ſupineneſs and want of exertion on the part of the Nizam's cavalry, which neither my requiſitions nor orders could overcome, we ſuffered ſome loſs, both in baggage and followers, on the march; not only the villages were laid in aſhes, but all the inhabitants of the country, on the whole of the road to Seringapatam, were alſo, with the moſt unrelenting barbarity, carried off, and more completely removed beyond our reach than could have been ſuppoſed to be practicable. Thoſe ſevere meaſures of the enemy, and the inactivity of the Nizam's cavalry, who could not be prevailed upon to forage at a diſtance, frequently occaſioned a ſcarcity in camp, both of forage for the cattle, and proviſion for the followers; and in a country of which no accurate or minute deſcription has hitherto been publiſhed, or till now obtained by any European, I experienced the greateſt inconvenience, in many ſhapes, by the removal of the inhabitants.

(2) Cancanelli, a ſmall mud fort of no ſtrength, is ſituated in a beautiful and fertile valley, which is narrowed by jungles and hills on each ſide, and watered by a conſtant and clear ſtream. In this fort there was a machine for boring muſquets, with ſeveral anvils, forges, and other articles neceſſary for a foundery. As the army approached Cancanelli, the enemy's horſe ſkirted our rear guard; but our allies, inſtead of attacking, puſhed to the front on all hands, and could not be prevailed upon to face about, until beyond the reach of danger.

(3) Sultaunpet is an extenſive village ſituated in a fertile plain. The road to this place was by no means bad, yet the public cattle were ſo completely diſabled, that notwithſtanding great quantities of grain had been left behind, and ſeveral carts deſtroyed, the rear guard was not at its ground of encampment till nine at night. In paſſing a narrow defile the enemy was ſo daring as to render it neceſſary to unlimber ſome of the guns, and to fire ſeveral rounds of grape.

			Miles	Fur.
(4)	May	3d.—Baſentiporam,	6	—
		4th.—Caſſiagerry,	10	—
		5th.—Soominapelly,	10	5
		6th.—Cancanelly,	8	1
		7th.—Sultaunpet,	15	2
		10th.—Mallevelly,	9	6

ſupply

ſupply of grain was found; yet, the quantity loſt on the march rendered it neceſſary, at this period, to reduce the iſſue of rice (1) for the troops to one half the uſual allowance. Here delightful plains all around, whilſt they furniſhed a pleaſant contraſt to the cloſely interwoven thickets through which we had lately paſſed, afforded at the ſame time abundance of paſture for our half-famiſhed cattle (2). This favourable change, together with a heavy fall of rain, occaſioned a halt for one day, during which the Cauveri was examined at different fords, but found every where impaſſable.

As there was no place of ſtrength near the capital to the northward, in which the heavy guns and ſtores could be lodged in ſecurity for a few days, with a moderate garriſon, Earl Cornwallis was in hopes he might be able to ford the river, with the whole of his army, below Seringapatam, and to effect a junction with General Abercrombie before he ſhould find it neceſſary to approach near to the ul-

(1) *G. O. May 10th*, 1791. — Lord Cornwallis having been informed, that large quantities of grain, of various kinds, which it is not in the enemy's power to deſtroy, can by a moderate degree of induſtry be diſcovered, or dug up, either in the villages, or in the fields adjoining to them, over the whole face of the country in which the army is now arrived, and being deſirous to adopt a meaſure which will equally tend to facilitate the ſucceſs of our future operations and to promote the private intereſt of the ſoldiers; he has on the one hand directed, that in future one half ſeer of rice, or in lieu of it one ſeer of paddy, ſhall be iſſued as the daily allowance to each European and native ſoldier; and on the other hand he has given orders, that no charge whatſoever ſhall be made to the natives, for the rice or paddy ſo delivered, and that an equivalent in money ſhall be paid to the Europeans, for the quantity of grain to which they are entitled by the regulations. Conſiderable magazines of grain will in general be applied to increaſe the public ſtock of proviſions; but, except in ſuch caſes, for which particular orders will be given, Lord Cornwallis expreſſly prohibits either corps or individuals from poſting guards, or giving the ſmalleſt interruption, either to the ſoldiers or followers, in carrying off the grain that they can find either by ſearching or digging in any places where they may think proper to uſe their induſtry, under the protection of the piquets or detachments of this army. This order is not to interfere with the general inſtructions which the quartermaſter-general has received, to preſerve the forage of all new encampments, as far as it may be poſſible for the public departments. It is to be conſidered, by the field officer of the day, as an object of his attention, to protect as many villages in the day time as he conveniently can, without expoſing his poſts to any material hazard. The provoſt marſhall is not to go on with the advanced guard, nor to confine any perſons, on pretence of their going into villages, or ſearching houſes, until further orders.

(2) *G. O. May 8th*, 1791.— Lord Cornwallis is highly pleaſed with the exertions of the troops in aſſiſting the ſtore-carts yeſterday and the day before, and directs that working money ſhall be drawn for the companies ſent for that duty on thoſe days; as alſo working money for thoſe days, for ſuch detail of the rear guard as ſhall be certified by the commanding officer of the rear guard, to have exerted themſelves to aſſiſt the carts.

timate

timate object of the movement: to favour this intention, in the event of being able to croſs, the fort of Myſore, from its ſituation, promiſed a convenient and ſecure place of arms, whilſt a body of troops, lightly equipped, might approach the other diviſion. However, from obſervation, and other intelligence, it ſoon appeared, that the bed of the Cauveri, for ſome diſtance below the capital, was ſo deep, rocky, and uneven, as to render the conveyance of heavy guns over it utterly impracticable; even the ford of Arickery (3), at which place the army arrived on the 13th, although reckoned by far the beſt, was after the moſt particular examination, reported impaſſable. But as the account which Lord Cornwallis has given of the tranſactions at this period, is ſo full, as to require neither elucidation nor comment, it is here ſubjoined, without any attempt at alteration. The language of his Lordſhip runs thus; "After minutely re-examining every perſon in the army, who was acquainted with the river, my expectations of being able to form an early junction with General Abercrombie reſted ſolely on aſſurances, that the ford near the village of Caniambaddy, about eight or nine miles above Seringapatam, over which it was poſitively aſſerted that Hyder Alli had frequently paſſed twelve pounders, and ſome heavier guns, would be found practicable. In the mean time, however, I conceived, that Tippoo had furniſhed an opening which would enable me to force him to riſk an action, and I reſolved not to let ſlip ſo favourable an opportunity

(3) May 12th,—Candoorconde, — — — — — — — Miles. 13 Fur. 6
13th,—Arickery, — — — — — — — — 10 —

to

" to endeavour to obtain the reputation to our arms, which muſt ne-
" ceſſarily reſult from a victory in the ſight of his capital; and, in the
" event of my being able to cut off the greateſt part of his army, to
" be prepared to follow up the advantage to the greateſt extent that
" might be poſſible.

" Upon my arrival on the ground which was marked for the en-
" campment at Arickery, I ſaw a conſiderable body of the enemy
" at the diſtance of about ſix miles in our front, who were drawn up
" with their right to the river, and their left to a mountain of a
" very rugged and inacceſſible appearance; but I conſidered them in
" no other light, at that time, than a large detachment, ſent to ob-
" ſerve our motions, without any deſign to wait for our approach.

" My intention to paſs the river at that place, if the ford could
" be rendered practicable, and the hopes that were at firſt held out,
" of the ſucceſs of our working parties, occaſioned my halting on the
" 14th, in the camp at Arickery; and I then obtained certain intel-
" ligence, that although only a ſmall part of the enemy's forces
" could be ſeen from the ground in our poſſeſſion, yet that Tippoo,
" with his whole army, had encamped between us and Seringa-
" patam, his right covered by the Cauveri, and his left extended along
" the front of a high mountain, with a deep ſwampy ravine, the
" paſſage of which was defended by batteries running along the whole
" of his front, and that being encouraged by the advantages of this
" poſition, as well as thoſe of the intermediate ground, which, by the
" river on one ſide, and a ſteep ridge of hills on the other, was nar-
rowed

" rowed to a ſpace nowhere between the two encampments exceed-
" ing a mile and a half, and within cannon ſhot of his line not above
" one mile in breadth, he had determined at a hazard of the event of
" a battle, to endeavour to prevent our nearer approach to his ca-
" pital.

" In conſequence of this information, and from my having aſcer-
" tained, from the few people in camp, who had any knowledge of the
" adjoining country, as well as from the obſervations of intelligent
" perſons who were employed for the purpoſe, that it was practicable
" though difficult, to croſs the ridge on our right, from the great
" road on which we were encamped to a road which leads from Ce-
" nepatam to Seringapatam, I reſolved upon that knowledge, to at-
" tempt, by a night march, to turn the enemy's left flank; and by
" gaining his rear before day-light, to cut off the retreat of the main
" body of his army to the iſland and fort of Seringapatam.

" Orders were accordingly given, with the utmoſt ſecrecy, to
" the principal officers who were to be employed, that the 19th
" dragoons, the three ſtrongeſt of the native regiments of cavalry,
" His Majeſty's ſix regiments, and twelve battalions of native infan-
" try, with field pieces only, ſhould be in readineſs to march at ele-
" ven o'clock at night, leaving their piquets and camp guards be-
" hind, and their tents ſtanding; and Colonel Duff with thoſe de-
" tachments, and the remainder of the army, (except the Nizam's
" horſe, who were directed to follow me at day-light) was left in
" charge of the encampment, proviſions, ſtores, and heavy artillery.

" We had ſuffered greatly during the preceding week, by rains " uncommonly frequent and heavy ſo early in the ſeaſon; but un- " luckily, on that particular night, we had for ſeveral hours the moſt " violent thunder, lightning, and rain that I have ſeen in this part of " India.

" The ground of our encampment having been interſected by " ſome ruined villages and incloſures, and ſeveral deep ravines, much " valuable time was loſt before it was poſſible to form the troops in " the order of march which was directed; and, owing to the heavy " rain and exceſſive darkneſs of the night, I was obliged to halt ſo " frequently after I had begun to move forward, either on account " of many of the regiments loſing at different times the line of march, " or of the weakneſs of the gun bullocks, which were ſo jaded and " exhauſted by the ſeverity of the ſtorm, that I had only advanced a " few miles when the day began to-dawn.

" All hopes were then at an end of being able to execute my " original plan; but having accompliſhed the part of the march that " had been deſcribed to me as the moſt difficult, and having the ut- " moſt confidence in the valour and diſcipline of the King's and Com- " pany's troops, I determined to perſevere in endeavouring to force " Tippoo to hazard an action on ground which I hoped would be leſs " advantageous to him than that which he had choſen; with the ex- " pectation that a complete victory might not only relieve many of " our temporary diſtreſſes, but tend to bring the war to a very ſpee- " dy concluſion.

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" The army, therefore, continued its march, and the movement " had been ſo entirely unexpected by the enemy, that we had begun " to deſcend the heights on the Eaſtward of the deep ravine that I " have mentioned, and at the diſtance of four or five miles from the " left of their camp, before they took the alarm.

" After ſome movements, the object of which could not for a " ſhort time be clearly aſcertained, it appeared that Tippoo, not- " withſtanding that we were advancing by a route for which he was " not prepared, did not decline to riſk the event of a battle in a " new poſition. He detached immediately from his main body a large " corps of infantry and cavalry, with eight guns, to occupy the ſum- " mit of a riſing ground about two miles from the extremity of his " left, which terminates to the northward in an abrupt precipice in the " middle of a plain; and though the aſcent is broken by large rocks, " ſome intermediate leſſer heights riſe gradually for about a mile and " a half or two miles, from a valley that was in our front, and " which continued to the Cauveri, and divided the ridge of hills " that we had croſſed during the night from another ſteep ridge, " conſiſting principally of two large mountains (on a projecting point " of the ſouthernmoſt of which ſtands the Carigat pagoda) running " nearly at right angles to the former, at the diſtance of about a mile " and a half, and extending very near to the Cauveri, oppoſite the " iſland of Seringapatam.

" Whilst the corps was on its march, to poſſeſs itſelf of the ſum- " mit that I have mentioned, Tippoo was employed in changing the " front of his army to the left, covering his left flank with the ſteep " hill, which had been in his rear, and his right flank with the ravine " which ran along his former front.

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" detachment was then moving, and from which it was abſolutely " neceſſary to diſlodge it before I could attack their main body.

" Our march was therefore continued in that direction acroſs " the valley, through which ran a continuation of the ravine, which " covered the enemy's right; but, owing to the depth of that ravine, " the weak ſtate of the gun bullocks, and the near approach of a large " body of the enemy's horſe, that, though repulſed in ſeveral at- " tempts, appeared to be prepared to take advantage of the leaſt diſor- " der in any of our battalions, it was upwards of two hours after the " paſſage of the head of the column, before the whole infantry could " croſs to the ſame ſide of the ravine with the enemy, and conſe- " quently before the diſpoſition for action could be completed; and " during that time we ſuffered ſome loſs from the guns on the height, " oppoſite to the head of the column, but were ſeverely galled by a " well-directed though diſtant fire from the artillery of the enemy's " main body, which had formed nearly parallel to the direction of our " march.

" Under theſe difficulties, and under the diſadvantage of the " want of all ſatisfactory local information beyond what could be " ſeen, of the intended field of battle, and of the adjoining country, " nine battalions were formed oppoſite to the enemy's main body, " in a firſt line, under the command of Major General Medows and " Lieutenant Colonel Stuart; four battalions in a ſecond line, un- " der Lieutenant Colonel Harris; and five under Lieutenant Colo- " nel Maxwell were deſtined for the attack of the enemy's corps on " the ſummit of the hill upon our right: This attack had been un- " avoidably poſtponed until the other parts of the diſpoſition could " be

" be made, and by that means Tippoo ſhould be effectually awed, " and prevented from making any attempt on the flank or rear of " thoſe troops, whilſt they were moving forward to drive his detach- " ment from their poſt. Our own cavalry, and the Nizam's horſe, " were left out of the reach of the cannonade on the deſcent of the " riſing ground on the oppoſite ſide of the ravine, in readineſs to " take advantage of any confuſion they might obſerve in the enemy's " army; and orders were given to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, " after ſucceeding in his attack, to leave only a ſufficient force to " retain poſſeſſion of the ſummit of the hill, and to advance imme- " diately with the remainder of his corps, and endeavour to poſſeſs " himſelf of the mountains which covered the left flank of the main " army of the enemy.

" A rocky height afforded conſiderable protection to the troops " from the enfilade from the hill on our right, during the time that " was neceſſarily employed in making the diſpoſition, and forming " the lines; which being accompliſhed, I began the action, by or- " dering Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell's corps to attack the hill on our " right, and upon obſerving that he had without much loſs or diffi- " culty, completely ſucceeded, I moved forward with the main body " of the army, and the action ſoon became general along the " whole front.

" The enemy's cavalry that had harraſſed us, and frequently at- " tempted to break in upon the infantry, whilſt the column was " paſſing the ravine, made no ſtand after we were prepared to advance. " Part of it retreating to the weſtward of the ridge on which the Ca- " rigat pagoda ſtands, with the infantry that had been driven from

" the

" the hill by Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, and the remainder falling " into the rear of the main army. Their infantry on this occaſion " ſhewed a much better countenance than uſual, which perhaps " may be principally attributed to Tippoo's own preſence and exer- " tions amongſt them; but, in a ſhort time, they began to waver, " and ſoon after, upon the cavalry moving towards their right, and " three battalions of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell's corps advancing " rapidly to gain the heights on their left, they entirely gave way.

" At this moment our own cavalry made a gallant charge; but, " after diſperſing and almoſt deſtroying a ſmall body of infantry that " made a very determined reſiſtance, were ſoon obliged to fall back, " from a more conſiderable body of infantry, that had rallied and made " a ſtand on a ſpace of broken rocky ground, extremely diſadvantage- " ous for cavalry; and at the moment of their retreat, and whilſt " the whole of our firſt line was impeded by it, the Nizam's horſe " who had followed Colonel Floyd acroſs the ravine, with very " good intentions, but very injudiciouſly, threw themſelves in an un- " wieldy maſs, into the front of our left wing, on a piece of ground " ſo rugged and rocky, as well as ſo near to the enemy's batteries " on the iſland of Seringapatam, that they could not act with effica- " cy in front, and continued to prevent our line of infantry from " advancing; by which means an invaluable though ſhort ſpace of " time was loſt, which enabled the enemy to avail themſelves of the " vicinity of the batteries upon the iſland, and, by retreating to their " protection in the utmoſt confuſion, to ſave their army from " entire deſtruction.

" Fatigued

" Fatigued and exhauſted as the troops were by the badneſs " of the night, the tedioufneſs of the march, and by their long and " extraordinary exertions during an exceſſive hot day; and covered " as the beaten enemy were by the works on the iſland, and by the " guns of the fort, nothing more could then be attempted: and the " army accordingly, after the arrival of the tents from Arickery, en- " camped juſt beyond the reach of the cannon on the iſland, and " nearly on the ground upon which the action had terminated.

" Three of the enemy's guns were taken, on the hill that was " attacked by the corps under the command of Lieutenant Colonel " Maxwell, and one gun, with a great number of ſtandards and co- " lours, were taken from their main body. Their loſs in men was " very conſiderable, but the number could not be aſcertained (1). "

That the enemy ſhould have made a better ſtand in this action than on any former occaſion, cannot be wondered at when the extraordinary advantages of their poſition are conſidered. Superior in numbers, and individually valorous, they could not have been driven from hills, rocks, and ravines, ſuch as they occupied, but by the uniform exertions of troops linked together in ſtrict diſcipline, and holding the moſt implicit confidence as well in their leader as in one another. Although a total defeat within the range of cannon mounted on the outworks of his capital muſt have made a deep impreſſion, not only on the Sultaun, but on the minds of all the troops whom he

(1) *G. O. May 16, 1791.* — Lord Cornwallis congratulates the army on the ſignal victory which was obtained yeſterday over an enemy who for the firſt time ſince the commencement of this war, came to a reſolution to try his fortune in a general action. The movements of the enemy, and the diſpoſitions which became neceſſary on our ſide, in conſequence of them, afforded opportunities to all the officers and ſoldiers of the army to manifeſt at different periods alacrity and firmneſs either in immediate action, or in ſuſtaining the heavy cannonade to which they were for ſome time expoſed, that did honour to their courage and diſcipline. On an occaſion where the behaviour of all has ſo eminently been diſtinguiſhed, His Lordſhip offers the tribute of his private thanks to the whole army in general, and requeſts that both officers and ſoldiers may be aſſured, that he is truly ſenſible of what he owes to their uncommon ſpirit and zeal for the public ſervice ſince he had the honour to command the army. For a Return of killed and wounded, ſee the 1ſt Vol.—Appendix, No 22, Art: B.

head-

headed, yet, notwithſtanding the victory was ſo complete, the penetration and judgment by which it was acquired, pointed to the propriety of reſting ſatisfied with the advantages already obtained; and of abandoning all flattering hopes from an attack on Seringapatam, until the attempt became leſs liable to failure. From the ſufferings of a well-fought day, after a night ſo uncommonly ſevere, it became adviſable to deſiſt from action or purſuit until refreſhed from fatigue, and ſtrengthened by the additional force then at Periapatam; and in order to ſecure in quietneſs the ground on which the battle had been fought, Major Fraſer with his own regiment was directed to carry a poſt which the enemy ſtill occupied, on the ſummit of the higheſt hill. This ſervice was effected, and the camp equipage having arrived in the night, the troops reſted until the 18th of the month. During our encampment on this memorable ground, the pioneers were employed in burying the ſlain, whilſt the wounded were treated with every poſſible attention.

From the field of battle two marches brought the army to Caniambaddy: but, notwithſtanding the preſſure for time, the miſerable ſtate of the cattle rendered a halt for one intervening day abſolutely indiſpenſible. The whole country, where rocks and ſtones had not been removed, was from an inceſſant deluge of rain ſo ſoft, that the wheels of the carriages ſunk down to the axles; conſequently large detachments of fighting men were neceſſitated to pull at the traces; but although they performed ſervices to which bullocks in their beſt ſtate muſt have been very unequal, ſome of the heavy guns, diſunited, from the nature of the country, ſtill remained at a conſiderable diſtance in the rear. Advancing ſlowly, from theſe circumſtances, the troops in front alarmed an extenſive encampment, which

which had been pitched cloſe to the ford at Caniambaddy, on each ſide of the river. To take advantage of this diſcovery, the advance, ſtrengthened by a brigade of ſepoys under Colonel Cockerell, immediately puſhed forward; the expedition, however, with which the Myſoreans decamped, although it occaſioned conſiderable loſs in croſſing the river, left nothing to their enemies beſides a few bullocks loaded with grain. Towards nine at night, after the moſt ſevere fatigue, the rear guard reached the intended ground of encampment (1). It was not until now that we felt in full force the bad effect of the unavoidable delay which the reduction of Bangalore, and our ſubſequent junction with the Nizamites, had of neceſſity occaſioned. In truth, at this period, but little was known relative to the changes of the weather in that country.

Here, amongſt other cauſes, the lateneſs of our arrival, the ſeverity of the monſoon, the deficiency of proviſions, and the very extraordinary inactivity of our allies, diſcovered the futility of attempting the ſiege of Seringapatam; until a more favourable ſeaſon, freſh equipments, and an addition of ſtrength, ſhou'd afford better proſpects of ſucceſs. "It was not, however," ſays Lord Cornwallis, "till after "I had received the reports from the different departments on the "following morning, of the general wretched condition of the pub-"lick cattle of the army, that I ſaw the impoſſibility of moving the "heavy guns and ſtores from the ſpot where they then were; "and that it became neceſſary for me to decide on relinquiſhing "entirely the proſecution of the plan for the campaign, in which

(1) May 15. North Eaſt of Seringapatam, — — — — Miles 6 Fur. —
18. Five miles North of Seringapatam, — — — — 9 —
20. Caniambaddy, — — — — — 11 —

" General Abercromby had been inſtructed to co-operate. I then " loſt no time in communicating my determination to General " Abercromby, who had advanced as far as Periapatam; and direct- " ed him, after deſcending the ghauts, with the troops under his com- " mand, to put them into cantonments on the coaſt of Malabar du- " ring the rains, and until the proper ſeaſon ſhould return, for re- " commencing our operations."

THUS neceſſitated to abandon the enterprize, orders were iſſued on the 22d of the month, to burſt three twenty-four and eight eighteen-pounders, to bury and deſtroy all military ſtores for which conveyance could not be procured, and to diſtribute the whole of the public grain amongſt the troops. Two brigades ſent acroſs the river on the 24th, in order to intimidate a large body of the enemy then on its march to the weſtward, from any attempt againſt the Bombay army, having been re-called, Earl Cornwallis moved from Caniambaddy on the 26th, in the direction of Bangalore; but as the deſigns of General Abercromby, from their immediate connection with the plans of Earl Cornwallis, had undergone a total alteration at this period, it will be neceſſary to detail the effect which a change of meaſures at head quarters had on the operations at Periapatam, before any deſcription of our return to the eaſtward is attempted.

WHILST the weſtern army remained above the ghauts, a total want of horſe, the cautious conduct of the Sultaun, and the naked ſituation of the country, however diſcretional his powers, left no opening for General Abercromby, either to diſtreſs the enemy, or to add to his own fame. The body of Myſorean cavalry which had been ſeen on the 23d, from Caniambaddy, nowiſe affected by the movement

ment of Colonel Stuart acroſs the river, approached on the evening of that day to the ſkirts of the encampment at Periapatam. As this was the firſt appearance of the Myſoreans before the Bombay troops, the cattle of that army grazed until then without moleſtation; and as the native drivers, who are never on their guard until they have experienced danger, ſuffered conſiderable numbers of them to wander at a diſtance, notwithſtanding the moſt poſitive injunctions to the contrary, ſome were unavoidably captured.

THE encampment of the enemy having been ſeen at no great diſtance, towards evening, in order to prevent further loſs, it was determined to attack this force at break of the enſuing day; but the arrival of a meſſenger from Earl Cornwallis about ſun-ſet left the General no longer at liberty to purſue any active meaſures, except ſuch as in his opinion appeared neceſſary for conducting his troops to the coaſt. At an immediate conſultation of the principal officers, it was judged adviſeable not to advance on the enemy, but to fall back about the hour of eleven. Inſtructions to that effect were conſequently communicated to the heads of departments without a moment's loſs of time. The tents were ordered to be ſtruck; the baggage maſter, directed to aſſemble his people about nine o'clock, on the main road which led to the ghaut, was commanded to proceed with all poſſible diſpatch; and the ſurgeon-general, in particular, after being furniſhed with cattle to ſupply the deficiency of doolies, had, with the earlieſt notice of the intended movement, ſtrict cautions regarding a timous removal of the ſick.

ALTHOUGH

ALTHOUGH the monſoon does not in general ſet in with full force at this ſeaſon of the year, ſtill, towards the middle of May, heavy rains occaſionally fall all over the Malabar coaſt. Hitherto the weather, in this quarter, had been clear and open; unfortunately, however, on this night it rained exceſſively; it was dark and diſmal; and to add to the natural torpor of the followers on ſuch occaſions, all of them, conceiving that the movement was intended to effect a junction with Earl Cornwallis on the enſuing day, conſidered the rear as the ſituation of moſt ſafety. The heads of departments excepted, there were ſcarce any amongſt our troops who did not expect to advance; conſequently few indeed were ſolicitous about baggage. The ſervants of all were negligent. From theſe circumſtances, from the inclemency of the weather, the badneſs of the night, and the reluctance with which the publick followers came together, difficulties and delays aroſe that could not have been guarded againſt, as they were totally unexpected. In ſhort, it was day-break before the 12th battalion of ſepoys, which was ſtationed in the rear, took up its ground on the road.

THE ſtores, with the principal part of the baggage, had by this time gone on towards the paſs, but that of ſome officers moving in a contrary direction, from cauſes already aſſigned, was taken by the enemy; a number of tents were ſo heavy, from the rain, that they ſhared a ſimilar fate; however, from the diſlike of retreat, and various loſſes, as ſeveral of this army ſuffered ſome diſappointment or other, murmurs prevailed; but in truth, the loſs which chiefly deſerved to be lamented, was the capture of Enſign Mackie of the 77th, with about ſixteen men, who, through ſome unaccountable neglect in the hoſpital department, were left to a mercileſs enemy. Towards eight o'clock bodies

bodies of horſe which made their appearance in the rear, were kept in check by a company of the 12th battalion; yet as they contrived to wound two or three followers, whole groups of that daſtardly people threw down their loads and took to their heels. The day clearing up, the troops, after a march of eleven miles, encamped at the muddy tank in the Coorga country.

THE movement from this tank to Ahmoonah, about ten miles, was performed without much difficulty; but the dragging of the heavy guns on the 26th, for thirteen miles, the diſtance from thence to the top of the paſs, was attended with the utmoſt labour. Here as the troops deſcended on the 28th, the gullies which in advancing had been filled up with earth, from the inceſſant pour of rain became ſo miry, as to render the conveyance of heavy guns utterly impracticable. That, and the ruts made by water-courſes in a road originally ſteep, narrow, and difficult of paſſage, pointed to the propriety of not waſting the troops in attempting to drag heavy guns; eſpecially as theſe troops muſt have been expoſed to the moſt inclement weather, and unavoidably without any ſhelter. Four heavy pieces of ordnance were conſequently buried on the top of the paſs. Indeed, even the tranſport of the field pieces took the hard work of ſix long days. However, after the moſt extreme fatigue, which beſides much injury to the troops, had almoſt deſtroyed all the cattle, the field train and ſtores arriving at Iliacore, they were ſent from thence to the coaſt by water: and the ſeveral corps having finiſhed their fatigues for a time, about the 10th of June, they were cantoned in Biliapatam, Cananore, Durrampatam, and Tellicherry. But to return to Earl Cornwallis.

AT

At the close of the first march from Caniambaddy, his Lordship was agreeably surprized with the arrival of about forty thousand Marratta horse, accompanied by two battalions of Bombay sepoys, under Capt. Little, of that establishment. There was also a crowd of irregular infantry. This immense reinforcement, headed by Hurry Punt and Purseram Bhow, besides upwards of twenty pieces of cannon, with an adequate proportion of ammunition, had with them provisions and supplies of every description in abundance; but, taking advantage of our necessities, in a two-fold degree, they produced the articles most wanted, with a very sparing hand, screwing up their prices to a most exorbitant height, whilst they lowered the value of our coin a rupee in every pagoda; indeed, silver was the only coin which would pass current amongst them for near its value; and, as our troops had been for a length of time paid in gold, the exorbitant prices at which they sold grain, and their diminishing the value of our specie, almost precluded the possibility of our becoming purchasers, so as to relieve the distresses of our followers.

The destruction of our guns became now matter of concern to all. Instigated by revenge, the chiefs discovered an uncommon degree of eagerness to prosecute the war; but they felt conscious it was to the tardiness of their own movement to co-operate in the reduction of the capital, they could alone attribute the respite which must of necessity be allowed to the Sultaun; however, that the time which ought to be employed in repairing misfortune might not be wasted in unprofitable regret, Earl Cornwallis, accompanied by Major General Medows, held a conference with the Maratta leaders, on

on the 29th, in tents pitched between the two encampments for that purpose; here, according to his Lordship, "as it was of great consequence, to cultivate a good understanding with them, I said very little on the just grounds which I had to complain of the lateness of their arrival, and contented myself, at the first meeting, with obtaining a knowledge of the nature of their instructions, and of their future intentions.

"They made the most explicit declarations, that they were ordered by the Peishwa, and it was equally their own inclination, to act entirely in concert with me; and in the course of two or three conferences, it was not only settled, that all the confederate forces should keep the field in the Mysore country, during the rains, but they also acquiesced in a general arrangement that I proposed, for the disposition of the armies, the principal objects of which were to give me an easy and safe communication with the Carnatic, to enable me to draw from thence the supplies of artillery and stores, that would be necessary for prosecuting the operations of the ensuing campaign, to subsist the allied armies, as much as might be possible, at the expence of the enemy, and to endeavour to deprive him of the revenues and resources of all the northern parts of his dominions.

"Having stated to the Maratta chiefs the danger of attempting to maintain the communication with their own country, by the route to the westward of Chittledroog, by which Purseram Bhow had marched from Darwar, they agreed to relinquish it, and to be satisfied with that by Sera and Roydroog, which I recommended as preferable, on condition that I would delay my march to the east-

ward

"ward until the detachments which Purseram Bhow had left upon "his route could join the army, or be sent back across the Tumbu- "dra, to which, upon their assurances that we should be able to pur- "chase from the grain dealers attached to them, a sufficient quantity "of grain to subsist our troops and followers for some time to come, "I consented.

"In order, therefore, to effect these purposes, we halted frequently, "and having soon after the junction of the Marattas, sent back to the "Nizam, all those of his troops that had, either from the loss or the "weakness of their horses, become unfit for service, the confederate "force moved together gradually, though slowly, towards Banga- "lore, and upon our arrival within about twenty miles of that place, "it was thought advisable to acquiesce in Purseram Bhow's wishes, "to move, with the army under his own immediate command, to- "wards Sera, to secure that communication, and to possess himself "of the adjoining country, according to the plan that had been ar- "ranged; Hurry Punt, with his division, and the Nizam's cavalry, "remaining with our army." (1)

Sensible that the suspension of his ruin depended on sowing dis- sention amongst the confederates, and on keeping them at the utmost possible distance from each other, the Sultaun, by means of his irregu- lar horse, and faithful villagers, contrived that out of about forty mes- sengers dispatched at different periods by the Marattas, whilst on their way to join, not one should reach the British camp. Far from neglecting the essential point of communication with Earl Cornwallis, hircarras in succession were from time to time dispatched, by Hur- ry Punt, as well to camp, as to Bangalore; and had any of these made

(1) This and the two foregoing extracts will be found in a letter from Earl Cornwallis to the Court of Direct- ors, dated the 7th September, 1791.

their

their appearance, we should have avoided all the public and private evils which ensued (1). Surrounded by enemies, and disheartened from recent defeat, it required management in a superior degree to convince the Sultaun's people that their respite from the impending destruction was not nearly at an end; and although a salute fired at Se- ringapatam on the 26th was said to announce some advantage gained by Sayed Sahib, over the rear of the Bombay army, the real intention must have been, to buoy up the spirits of his people from sinking un- der circumstances of accumulated distress.

However incredible, that two large armies should march near three hundred miles towards a third engaged in the same cause, without any mutual communication or intimation of each other's approach, yet to this very fortuitous circumstance the Sultaun owed possession of his ca- pital; for, had a junction of the Marattas with the British armies been effected before the destruction of our battering guns, his whole force must have been shut up in the island of Seringapatam, to the total de- struction of his cavalry, and utmost distress of his people at large. As an additional prop to the remains of his tottering empire, a flag of truce, accompanied with a present of fruit and vegetables, conveyed propo- sals for accommodation from the Mysorean ruler to Earl Cornwallis, on the 27th; but the present was returned untouched, and in the same manly spirit of perseverance, it was still declared, that no negociation could be entered upon unless the proposals came addressed to the con-

(1). It is said, that one of these messengers delivered his dispatches at Bangalore, for which the Punt pro- duced Colonel Oldham's receipt, and that it was forwarded from thence to Earl Cornwallis early in May, but intercepted on its way by the enemy. Had several successive copies of this dispatch been transmitted, as the army was at such an inconsiderable distance, it is reasonable to suppose that some one must have arrived safe. But, whether the Commandant of Bangalore had permission to open his Lordship's public letters, or otherwise, it is not for me to determine. As the success or failure of the most momentous military operations frequently depend on slender links like these, 'tis pity that officers in command of stations, do not, from a consciousness of right intention, consider themselves more at liberation.

federacy, and until a general releaſe of all the Britiſh ſubjects in the Myſorean dominions was granted. However, truſting that he could breed diſcord in the league, he could not be prevailed upon publickly to acknowledge its exiſtence, and ſtill perſiſting that no Britiſh priſoners were detainde in Myſore, he flatly objected to a truce that had been recurred to as a preliminary which of neceſſity muſt have preceded accommodation.

ALTHOUGH fantaſtical figures, like thoſe that have been deſcribed in the detachment of Nizam Ally were not to be ſeen in ſuch numbers amongſt the Marattas, yet their appearance, upon the whole, reſembled that of a banditti, anxious to ſhare the ſpoils of Seringapatam, rather than of a regular force, determined to humble an overbearing foe. In conſequence of the junction, however, our affairs wore a very different complexion; naturally enterprizing, our new allies ridiculed the Subah's troops for inactivity; their foraging parties ranging to a conſiderable diſtance, brought in large ſupplies of cattle; the neceſſity of a precipitate return to Bangalore was done away; famine was no longer to be dreaded; but the Nizam's troops, whoſe attendance, independent of political conſiderations, we had every reaſon to deprecate, ſtill gave us room to regret their preſence, as they ruſhed into the Maratta camp, and bought up all the grain and proviſions they could find. It was on the ground where this junction took place, that Hyder drew out his army, in 1772, when upwards of fifty thouſand Marattas, under Madharou, advanced to attack his capital; but the Myſorean was defeated with ſuch ſlaughter, that upwards of twenty thouſand of his men were left on the field of battle; however, ſo abundant were his reſources, even at this early period, that he, in a few months,

months, appeared again in the field, with a powerful army. On the ground where this battle was fought a neat tomb was erected to the memory of Seif Sahib, an officer of rank, who there was mortally wounded, by the thruſt of a ſpear, in the loins; the remains of his ſon Budder ul dien Cawn, who was ſlain at Sattimungulum, were depoſited cloſe to thoſe of his father, under the Milgottah pagoda (1). Whilſt the army remained in theſe diſtricts, a quantity of grain captured in Nagmungulum was given over by Purſeram Bhow to the thirteenth and twenty-eight battallions of bengal ſepops, who had been detached for that purpoſe.

MOVING leiſurely, as well to favour the advance of ſeveral convoys that the Marattas expected, from the Sera diſtrict, as to weary the enemy into a compliance with reaſonable terms by helping to exhauſt his ſupplies, the army on the 18th croſſed the Madoor river, a beautiful ſtream then about knee deep, and encamped in ſight of Hooliadroog (2). This fort, ſituated on the ſummit of a high circular rock, is nearly ſurrounded by an extenſive pettah. Colonel Roſs, the chief engineer, attended by the 6th brigade, was directed to ſummon Hooliahdroog. It was of great ſtrength, but the appearance of ſo powerful an army within three miles induced the killedar to ſurrender, on a

(1) This pagoda ſtands on the top of a hill, bearing the ſame name, which is the principal in a range of conſiderable height that trends with a curve from north to ſouth. In a populous village, cloſe to the baſe of Milgottah, there was a large quantity of grain, with a vaſt number of cattle, until the arrival of the Marattas: However, from want of intelligence, we did not benefit by that circumſtance. At a ſhort diſtance from thence the lake of Mooty Tallaw is formed by an embankment between the hills; but as a minute deſcription of this romantic ſpot is given by Mr. Colebrooke, the reader is referred to the explanation of that gentleman's view in Myſore.

			Miles.	Fur.
(2). May.	26.	Six miles north weſt of Seringapatam,	7	—
	27.	Five miles north of Seringapatam,	3	4
	29.	Toudanoor,	4	—
June.	4.	Mooty Tallaw,	2	—
	6.	Milgotta,	8	4
	7.	Near Rajahmungulum,	9	—
	9.	Yekaty,	6	4
	14.	Boomanelly,	6	4
	18.	Near Hooliadroog,	10	4

promiſe

promiſe of ſecurity for private property and perſonal protection to the multitude that it ſheltered. The terms of capitulation were rigidly adhered to; but our allies following their wonted habits, attempted to plunder the crowds of inhabitants, as they returned to their villages. Sepoy detachments, however, ſent to protect them, were true to their truſt; and it was not until ſeveral lives were loſt that the plunderers could be prevailed upon to deſiſt.

DURING former periods of public diſturbance in Myſore, the inhabitants took refuge in diſtricts at a diſtance from the invaders, on the tops of high hills, or in the midſt of thick jungles; but the complete eſtabliſhment of new maſters in every direction, now reduced ſuch as refuſed allegiance to the neceſſity of ſeeking protection around the fortifications, conſequently, the villagers ſwarming under cover of the guns clung to the ſeveral droogs, and in particular to this rock, like bees around a hive. Here they were induced to conſider themſelves in ſecurity, as the only acceſs to the principal work, is, in general, by ſingle ſteps cut obliquely in the face of the ſolid rock, at one part of which the aſcent is by a ladder about twenty feet in length, and through a natural arch, which a few reſolute men might defend againſt the aſſault of whole armies. This hill, which meaſures upwards of a hundred yards in height, is about one mile in circumference around the baſe (1).

(1) If guns of a large calibre were placed on the weſtern extremity of a range of hills which ſtand to the eaſtward of this rock, the ſhot would in my opinion, reach the works; but as its baſe is on every ſide, except where it is acceſſible by the ladder, narrower than toward the top, it might reſiſt an enemy who neglected that advantage, for a length of time. The Pettah, at firſt ſight, has the appearance of being built on ground, choſen for that purpoſe, conſiderably above the level of the country: its walls were not of ſufficient ſtrength to reſiſt cannon-ſhot; and, as the Killedar had only three Malabar guns on the rock, to protect the whole, he was induced the more readily to accept of terms; whatever credit he might acquire by a reſolute defence, he knew that the place was in itſelf of no political importance. Pettahs in general, and this one in particular, appear, conſtructed more for the convenience of providing garriſons with bazar's, and for procuring a maintenance for the Killedar, and other public officers, than for ſtrengthening or defending the principal fortifications.

AMONGST

AMONGST a number of captives that were found in chains of various conſtructions, at Hoolladroog, ſeveral who had their ancles faſtened aſunder by a heavy iron bar of about eighteen inches in length, had from habit acquired a ſtraddling amble, which, when liberated, they could not for a length of time alter or amend; ſome from having been cloſely pinioned could move neither arm; others had acquired a ſtoop, from which they were unable to ſtand erect; in ſhort, as moſt of them had been confined in this wretched ſtate for a period of about ten years, there were few indeed who had not loſt the power of ſome limb or other. Here, after ſecuring ſeveral thouſand head of cattle, with large quantities of grain, the guns and tanks were deſtroyed; and the works were blown up, and otherwiſe diſmantled.

MOVING from thence by eaſy marches, on a road which winded round a variety of eminences, covered with jungle, or led through vallies interſected by numerous ſtreams, the army, after ſummoning Outradroog (2), and reconnoitring Savandroog (3), without any proſpect of ſucceſs, encamped on the 11th of July, at a ſhort diſtance to the weſtward of Bangalore (4). During this movement, the Sul-

(2) Lieutenant Macleod, of the intelligence department, was ſent with a flag of truce to ſummon Outradroog: the fort, at firſt, diring on the party, it was evident that the garriſon was not of a diſpoſition to ſurrender; but the killedar afterwards ſent an anſwer which was couched in terms highly proper. He declared by a meſſenger, that he could not for a moment think of a ſurrender; that as a confidential ſervant, entruſted with a ſtrong hold, he could not after eating the ſalt of Tippoo Sultan, for upwards of twenty years, deliver it up, until his maſter would ſhew the example at Seringapatam: that as the children of an indulgent parent, the people were determined to hazard their all in his ſupport; even their lives, or what was ſtill more near and dear. This ſimple, but determined anſwer, left them in undiſturbed poſſeſſion of the place for a while.

(3) On the 29th of the month, under cover of the 7th and 13th Bengal ſepoy battalions, the chief engineer reconnoitred Savandroog, on the north face, and from the weſtward. The next day, his Majeſty's 52d regiment, accompanied by the 13th, 14th and 26th battalions of Bengal ſepoys, with the 9th co-ſt battalion, marched in order to protect the engineers, whilſt they examined the hill from the ſouthward; after ſeveral minute views of this immenſe rock, the troops returned to camp. No attack was made on Savandroog, as it was conſidered by many totally impracticable. All agreed that the army, in its preſent crippled ſtate, could reap no benefit from the attempt, that would compenſate for the loſs which in all probability would enſue; and from the waſte of time which muſt have been employed in its reduction.

			Miles.	Fur.
(4) June	22d,	Hoolloloocundah,	11	4
	25th,	Coonigul	8	6
	26th,	Outradroog	5	6
	28th,	Soomaſſengoody,	6	—
	29th,	Maggree,	3	4
July	2d,	Goodimanelly,	10	—
	4th,	Sandicoopen,	7	4
	5th,	Kittanhelly,	6	4
	11th,	Weſt of Bangalore,	6	—

taun

taun attempted nothing againſt the main force of the confederates In order to ſecure forage, as well as to avoid a country confined by much bruſh-wood, our allies made a circuit of ſeveral miles, through open diſtricts to the northward. Three battalions of ſepoys were ordered from the left wing with Captain Archibald Brown, to ſtrengthen a convoy under Captain Alexander Read, which eſcorted towards Bangalore a body of brinjaries, then threatened by a party of Myſorean cavalry in the neighbourhood of Venkitaghery; and, as it had been judged adviſable, during the monſoon, and the time neceſſarily employed in freſh equipment, to ſtraiten the enemy within the leaſt poſſible bounds, the army of Purſeram Bhow retired towards Sera, and the other diſtricts which had been wreſted from the Sultaun, in that direction. Amongſt the horſes of our Nizamite auxiliaries, but few were at this period in a ſtate capable of keeping the field; the greater part of them were conſequently permitted to return home; whilſt the ſquadrons under Lieutenant Colonel Floyd, equally in want of being recruited, were directed to proceed to the Carnatic. Much to the credit of Lieutenants Turner and Grant, who commanded the body guards of Earl Cornwallis and General Medows, it muſt be acknowledged, that their troops were in a very different ſtate; they therefore continued with the army, without any reſpite from fatigue.

AGREEABLE to the plan which had been concerted amongſt the leaders of the allied forces, it was now judged adviſeable to open a communication with the Carnatic, by whichever road was reckoned the moſt eaſy of acceſs. The able exertions of Sir Charles Oakley had ſo ſeconded the deſigns of the Governor General, all along, that nothing

thing remained but to determine on the moſt judicious route for conveying the freſh equipment to Bangalore. The direction of the Mugly paſs, although advantageous on many accounts, led ſo far to the northward, that it muſt have either diſunited the armies for its protection, or allowed a greater range to the enemy than was neceſſary. The Padneigdirgum paſs had long been conſidered practicable, amongſt the ſenior officers on the Coaſt, provided a ſufficient eſtabliſhment of troops ſecured the diſtricts in the vicinity of Venkitaghery; but it was known to be exceſſive ſteep, and difficult of draft for heavy guns. The footpaths by Cuddapanatam, Cungoody, Neelghery, Malicandroog, and Alumbaddy, were conſidered totally impracticable for the conveyance of a battering train. In ſhort, after a minute examination of the whole range, from the entrance at Mugly, to the Cauvery river (1), the paſſage which leads by Oodiadirgum and Palicode was conſidered by far the moſt eaſy of acceſs. In addition to other recommendations, poſſeſſion of this paſs, whilſt it confined the enemy within the leaſt poſſible bounds, muſt have threatened any detachments which he might think proper to employ againſt our acquiſitions to the ſouthward.

THROWING the ſick, and one half the tumbrils of the field pieces into Bangalore, the army marched with four battering guns from

(1) Whilſt the army halted at Meodagampelly, about the beginning of Auguſt, the 23th Bengal and 27th Coaſt battalions, were detached on this ſervice, under the command of Capt Norman Macleod. It was intended alſo, that a ſtrong party of the Nizam's horſe ſhould have accompanied the ſepoys; but as uſual, very few could be found, with inclinations to proceed. This detachment advancing to the ſouthward, paſſed Denaincottah, an extenſive village, protected by a mud fort and inhabited ſolely by weavers, on the 4th of the month. As the troops made their appearance at this place, the villagers, abandoning their cloths, cotton, and other valuables, fled in every direction. On the 6th the battalions deſcended by a narrow paſs into a ſmall valley encloſed in jungles. Here they took poſſeſſion of a pagoda fortified on the top of a hill. It was called by the natives Mollygerrydirgum. It had a pettah crowded with people, and a great number of cattle which were driven away for the uſe of the army. As the guns could not be carried any further, from the badneſs of the roads, the 27th battalion returned with them to camp. A detachment from the thirteenth proceeded to the bank of the Cauveri, and fully aſcertained that there was not any road to the ſouthward of the Paliſode paſs, by which troops with guns could enter the Berrahmahl. A party of Polygars attempted to oppoſe the ſepoys in their progreſs, but they were driven back after a ſlight ſkirmiſh. In all this track there appeared but one pathway which was acceſſible even for ſhot paſſengers. Satisfied on theſe points, the battalion returned to camp.

thence,

thence, and on the 15th encamped near the village of Satrum, having previouſly detached Major Gowdie, with his brigade, to ſummon Ouſſore. This fort is a parallellogram of conſiderable ſtrength: its defences had been far advanced in their repair. Inſtead of baſtions on the ramparts, it had ſeveral circular towers. A deep ditch, about eighty feet in breadth, with which it was ſurrounded, might be filled at any time from a large tank which had a ſluice on the eaſt face, cloſe to the gate; but like moſt of the leſſer forts which are ſpread over the plains, it was commanded from a neighbouring height. Ouſſore was abandoned on the approach of Major Gowdie. The garriſon blew up one of the angles; fortunately, however, they failed in their attempt on the magazine, through ſome interruption in the train. After depoſiting the guns, this poſt, with the ſecond battalion of volunteers, and Captain Glaſs's company of artillery, was given in charge to Captain Thomas Welſh, of the Bengal eſtabliſhment. As a wide road, with an avenue of trees, ſtretched from the fort to Bangalore, and towards Kiſtnagherry, it was certainly intended as a place of great importance.

THE horrors of a piteous tale told by the inhabitants of Ouſſore, in their own ſimple but pathetic ſtrain, cannot be heightened in relation. Piqued at the bold meaſures of Earl Cornwallis, and in order to prevent detection in falſe aſſertions, the Britiſh forces had advanced but a ſhort way into Myſore when the Sultaun iſſued a mandate for the aſſaſſination of three Europeans who had been priſoners in this fort for ſeveral years. The fact is too well authenticated to admit a doubt. A manuſcript written in the Engliſh language by one of the ſufferers was found in the arſenal. It detailed carpenter's work which this unfortunate man had been neceſſitated to perform. His name was Hamilton. He had been an officer in the Britiſh navy, but deſpairing of freedom, he contracted an intimacy with

with a companion of the other ſex, from which a family ſprung, that naturally impelled him to every honeſt endeavour for their maintenance.

WHEN the bloody mandate was about to be put in execution, the people ſurrounding the houſe of their killedar, with prayers and lamentations intreated to ſpare the whole, but for the life of Hamilton they were clamorous. Beſides the ties of a family and connexions, he had become perfect in their language: he improved the mechanics in their ſeveral occupations; his advice was the guide in all common tranſactions; he was umpire in matters of diſpute; in ſhort, as he dignified a ſuperior underſtanding by a life perfectly harmleſs, he was univerſally known by the diſtinction of father. Hamilton was for a time given to their intreaties; but the other two were beheaded with the ſabre. His reprieve was of ſhort duration. On the fall of Bangalore his doom was irrevocably fixed; and, a ſpecial meſſenger, habituated to the ſcene, was forbid the preſence until he ſaw performed the murderous office. Their behaviour in death was diſtinctly told by witneſſes nowiſe intereſted in colouring the narrative. It was manly and firm. After paſſing ſome minutes in fervent prayer, they bent forward, reſting their hands upon their knees. The heads of the two former were ſevered from their bodies at the firſt blow; but with Hamilton it required repetition. Their graves were pointed out to ſeveral Britiſh officers. Their remains confirmed this relation; and, a lock of hair from each head, which is now in the writer's poſſeſſion, will, when depoſited in a Britiſh repoſitory, contribute to ſtamp the appellation of tyrant on Tippoo Sultaun amidſt thouſands as yet unborn.

The army, proceeding from Ouſſore, towards the Palicode paſs, took poſſeſſion of Anchittydirgum on the evening of the 18th. On the 20th Neelghery (1) and Ruttonghery ſubmitted without reſiſtance, but the garriſon of Ryacottah refuſing to ſurrender, Major Gowdie, with his own brigade, after carrying the lower fort in a ſpirited aſſault, got poſſeſſion of the upper one by capitulation. Ryacottah is defended by three diſtinct fortifications, each of which admits of a ſeparate defence. The principal work, towards the ſummit of the rock, is nearly of a circular form; that in the centre, conſtructed on the face of the hill, is acceſſible only by one narrow paſſage, which is exceſſive ſteep and rugged; and the pettah, or lower fort, beſides the advantages of its own works, is protected by the guns of the other two. Confident, from the ſtrength of the place, and the numbers by which it was defended, the killedar not only refuſed to ſurrender, but fired on the flag that conducted the firſt ſummons. Early on the morning of the 20th, a detachment conſiſting of about three hundred and fifty men, with a brigade of guns, advanced under Captain Oliver, to attack the pettah. The gate was ſoon blown open; but the garriſon, ſtrengthened by the neighbouring inhabitants, fired briſkly from the top and center works. Major Gowdie now led the attack in perſon; animated by his example, the troops entered, and took poſſeſſion of the ſecond fort; ſtill the enemy occupied the upper work, nor could they be prevailed upon to

(1) As the havildar who was ſent with a flag to ſummon Neelghery, approached the fort, he was fired upon and killed by the enemy. The place ſurrendered in the courſe of the day, and the man by whom the havildar had been ſlain being demanded, he was immediately given up; but as it appeared that he was totally unacquainted with the nature of a flag of truce, he eſcaped puniſhment. Fearful of their maſter's diſpleaſure, almoſt all the Myſorean forts fired leſs or more ſhot before their ſubmiſſion. The quantity was in general regulated by their degree of ſtrength; but few of them directed their guns ſo as to do much execution. On a former occaſion one of their garriſons propoſed not to deliver up the poſt until a certain number of guns had been diſcharged.—See the firſt volume, page 63.

capt-

capitulate, until a reinforcement was ſeen, conducting ſome additional heavy guns to the beſiegers.

Kenchillydroog, Tyandroog, Chinroydirgum, and Oodiadirgum, with ſeveral inferior hill forts, offered little or no oppoſition, at a change of maſters. Conſiderable quantities of grain, ſtores, and cattle, were found in and about thoſe caſtles, all of which were occupied by the ſeventh Coaſt battalion, under Captain Chaſe, or diſmantled of their defences. On this ſervice we had to lament the fall of Lieutenant Crie, of the Madras engineers; a few ſepoys were alſo ſlain; but the number wounded was conſiderable.

CHAP. IV.

SKETCH
OF THE WAR WITH
TIPPOO SULTAUN.

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

ALTHOUGH the Myſoreans were thus hemmed in on all ſides, they occaſionally found means to burſt through the ſurrounding multitude. Their horſe, deprived of the range neceſſary to feed in, were enfeebled from want of forage beyond the ſufferings of the moſt ſevere ſervice, yet their exertions were wonderful; whatſoever of the country's produce was ſpared in pity by the diſciplined troops, was conſumed through the ravages of unfeeling followers. Of that vaſt empire which at the commencement of hoſtilities, acknowledged the ſuperiority of Tippoo Sultaun, Bednore was the only province which had not now been laid waſte by either of the powers in alliance; and in order to draw ſupplies from thence, as well as to check the depredations of Purſeram Bhow on the diſtricts around Chittledroog, the Sultaun moved to the northward, with his principal force, whilſt a ſtrong detachment endeavoured to recover the provinces which had been wreſted out of his poſſeſſion at the beginning of the war.

As the army under General Medows fell down along the northern bank of the Cauveri, towards the close of the first campaign, a large reinforcement of sepoys crossed that river, in order to secure our acquisitions to the southward. Charged with the defence of these districts, Major Cuppage, after examining the post at Coimbatore, directed that the heavy guns, ammunition, and stores, should be removed to Paligautcherry. Coimbatore was not considered tenable against disciplined troops with artillery: it was intended solely, as a check on irregulars and horse who might threaten to molest Mr. Vincentia Corbet, whilst employed in collecting the revenues (1). The fourteenth battalion of Coast sepoys having been therefore withdrawn, it was ordered to escort the convoy from thence to its place of destination; and a body of Travancorean troops being placed in the pettah, Lieutenant Chambers, of the Madras establishment, with his own corps of topasses, was left in charge of the whole.

GREAT quantities of damaged powder, with a number of guns which had been considered unserviceable, were found in Coimbatore. Of these guns three stood a proof. Mr. Chambers, therefore, contrived to mount them on carriages that he patched together from wheels and fragments which lay scattered about the fort. Two three pounders, with one four pounder, were thus put in a state of com-

(1) I am directed by Major Cuppage to communicate to you the following instructions as a guidance for your conduct in the command of the troops and post at Coimbatore, to which the Commander in Chief has been pleased to nominate you. Coimbatore is to be considered as a post of protection against cavalry, or other force of the enemy that may appear before it, without having the means of attacking it, with any probability of success, in opposition to the resistance which may be made with effect by the troops under your orders. Major Cuppage does not conceive it in the power of the enemy's whole force to possess themselves of Coimbatore, without bringing heavy cannon against it, which he desires may be understood as the interpretations of the words mean. The Travancore battalion and topass corps to remain under your command; the Major recommends your placing the Travancore battalion in the pettah, and the topasses in the post. Mr. Corbet is desired to place immediately in Coimbatore rice and provisions for 100 men, sufficient for four months; you are to give every assistance he may require in the protection of it, and report to Major Cuppage, from time to time, the quantity provided; as far as is consistent with the nature of your post. You are to comply with the requisitions made to you by the collector, Mr. Corbet, for military aid in his collections. You are without delay to report every material occurrence to Major Cuppage; particularly any intelligence you may receive, in regard to the movements of an enemy, towards your quarter.—*Major of Brigade Bannerman to Lieutenant Chambers. 2d February* 1791.

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plete repair; on an application to Major Cuppage a supply of five hundred shot was furnished from Paligautcherry; to these two hundred stone ones were added by some of the topasses who had been employed about guns whilst in the service of Mahomed Ally; and as Mr. Chambers conceived that extraordinary exertions might possibly keep out an enemy for some days, the whole garrison set to work at a barbet battery, which had been begun by a regular engineer on the pettah face.

TOWARDS the first of May, 1791, the troops intended for the defence of Coimbatore, were reduced by detachments (2) and otherwise, to one hundred and twenty topasses, with two hundred of the Ram Rajah's sepoys. From these, small parties were repeatedly sent out, to scour the country; but, opposed by Cawder Ally Cawn, an active dewan who had been appointed by the Sultaun to the Sattimungulum district, and without the countenance of an European leader, they were as often driven back. On the 10th of the month, Captain La Combe, an enterprizing Frenchman in the employ of the Rajah, made offer of his services at Coimbatore. Under this zealous officer, about one hundred men were pushed on in advance; they attacked and beat back the dewan, and continuing in the field, they kept his people at a distance for the rest of the month. However, before the first week in June had elapsed, reports of the descent of an

(2) I am directed by Major Cuppage to acquaint you, that one Commandant, three Subadars, two Jemidars, eight Havildars, six Naigues, three Drummers, three Fifers, and two hundred sepoys of the Travancore battalion, now doing duty at Coimbatore, will in a day or two be ordered to proceed to this place, where they are to remain. Should the detachments from your post render it inconvenient for you to send the above detail, you will lose no time in calling in a sufficient number, to enable you to send the number intended for this garrison when ordered.—I am further directed to signify to you, that one Serjeant, one Corporal, and twenty-five topasses, will be ordered to proceed to this place at the same time with the Travancoreans; they are also to do duty at this place: you are to select from the topasses such men as have been brought up to the gun exercise, as they are intended for that service.—The 14th battalion will march in a few days to join General Abercromby, when the detail for this place coming from Coimbatore will be directed to proceed. *Major of Brigade Bannerman to Lieutenant Chambers. 13th February* 1791.

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army by the Guzzlehatty paſs, induced Mr. Chambers to recall Captain La Combe with his party (3).

EARLY on the 13th of this month fifty horſemen reconnoitered Coimbatore, and the pettah all around. Immediately after, a laſcar who had been made priſoner, but found meansto eſcape, came in and gave correct information of the enemy's ſtrength. It conſiſted of two cuſhoons, each about one thouſand men, with eight pieces of cannon, the heavieſt of which was an eighteen pounder; there was one fourteen, one twelve, and five four pounders, a number of the inhabitants with ginjal pieces, one thouſand horſe, two elephants, four camels loaded with rockets, and a multitude of polygars, all under the command of Meer Buckſhee Shadavadelly Cawn.

ABOUT 10 o'clock in the morning of the 16th, a party of infantry, ſupported by upwards of two hundred horſe, charged the guard at the pettah, and put them to the rout. The exertions of Captain La Combe, however, reſtored order, but it required no ſmall degree of perſuaſion to prevail on this people to enter the fort. Several amongſt them, preferring a chance of eſcape to Paligautcherry, betook to the hills; the reſt were prevented following with the utmoſt difficulty; indeed a total want of ſubordination and diſcipline has, on almoſt every occaſion, ſubjected the Travancorean troops to defeat from an inferior force, unleſs when headed by European officers. After pitching his encampment to the northweſt of the pettah on this day, the Myſorean leader ſummoned the fort verbally; he demanded immediate poſ-

(3) From the repreſentations of Timulrow, the late Amuldar, I have reaſon to think he would fall a ſacrifice, ſhould you be unfortunate enough to be obliged to ſurrender to a ſuperior force. I have from motives of humanity allowed him to proceed with his effects to Paligautcherry; I requeſt you will order a truſty guard to accompany him, who are to prevent the poſſibility of his eſcape, by their vigilance.—*Vincentia Corbet to Lieutenant Chambers.* 12th *June* 1791.

poſſeſſion of the place, on pain of death, without exception of women or children. His threats were diſregarded, and a determined refuſal was ſent for anſwer.

A DISCHARGE of muſquetry opened from both ſides on the 17th, and as it continued for the whole of the enſuing day, Mr. Chambers found it neceſſary to withdraw ſome ſwivels which fired en barbette. Whilſt his people ſtood to theſe ſwivels, ſeveral were wounded by ginjal pieces, from the tops of houſes in the pettah; another ſummons on the 19th had a refuſal ſimilar to the firſt; but as the next day cleared up, a battery which had been nearly finiſhed in the courſe of the night, was obſerved within four hundred yards of the walls. A party was immediately ordered to be in readineſs to ſtorm this work; but before it advanced, a third ſummons made its appearance, with offer of terms highly favourable. The refuſal of this, although conveyed in a milder ſtrain, was equally determined as on either of the former occaſions. Hoſtilities inſtantly re-commenced. After firing ſeveral ſhots at the battery, the party ſallied, but galled on their approach by muſquetry from the tops of houſes, they were obliged to return without accompliſhing their intention.

A DESERTER completely equipped, who formerly ſerved the Company, but had been taken with Colonel Braithwaite, now came in, and informed the garriſon that the batteries would open upon them in the courſe of the evening. Accordingly, about duſk, a French twelve pounder and two long ſixes began and fired inceſſantly until near eleven o'clock; they commenced again at four next morning, and continued until ſix in the evening. Upwards of two hundred ſhots entered the works; ſeveral of theſe ſtruck the magazine: it becam-

therefore, neceſſary to fill up the intervals of the incloſures. In addition to this labour, the troops found much employment during the night, in repairing what damage had been done to the cavaliers and baſtions.

EARLY on the 22d another battery for three guns was in readineſs. Here, eight ſcaling ladders, capable of allowing four men to mount abreaſt, were diſtinctly ſeen. A ſmart cannonade continued from the firſt battery all the forenoon, with much more effect than hitherto; ſeveral rockets were thrown into the fort; yet as all the ſtraw roofs and other combuſtible erections had been pulled down, little damage enſued. When the following day broke, the new battery opened, but ceaſed to fire towards nine o'clock, as one of their guns had by that time been diſmounted; the other battery, however, continued throughout the day. The garriſon employed the night in repairing the damage done to the works, and the beſiegers continued to impede them with ſhowers of rockets.

A THIRD battery of two embraſures was nearly completed by daylight on the 24th, within two hundred yards of the baſtion on the north-weſt angle. The whole fire of the garriſon was pointed in this direction; but as there were no guns of a calibre ſufficient to receive ſhot of a greater weight than four pounds, and as the powder was in quality miſerably bad, the damage was trifling through the day. The continuance of our fire, however, prevented their ſtrengthening the battery in the dark. A diſcharge of cannon, muſquetry, and rockets, was kept up all the next day and night without intermiſſion. At this period

period of the ſiege ſeveral caſks full of combuſtibles were planted on the ramparts, in order to annoy the enemy, in the event of their attempting an eſcalade.

As a fourth battery within one hundred and fifty yards of the half moon threatened the beſieged on the 26th, three mines were opened in that direction. Here the enemy did not preſs on in advance. They contented themſelves, on this and the two enſuing days, in opening approaches to their batteries, and making them communicate with each other. The fire of the beſiegers ſlackened a little; but the garriſon, conceiving that this indicated an intention to lull them into ſecurity, continued indefatigable in their exertions. The mines were loaded, the gates were blocked up with earth and ſtones, and as ſhot run ſhort, although there was abundance of powder, the hammermen were ſet to making iron ſlugs, to ſupply the deficiency of balls.

UNDER an increaſe of fire, from cannon, ginjals, and ſmall arms, the Myſoreans advanced their works on the 29th and 30th, whilſt the garriſon redoubling their induſtry, oppoſed them with ſhowers of grenades from the guns. By means of ſwivels mounted on arrack carts the fire increaſed from within alſo; and the beſieged, grubbing the weeds from the ditch, bound them into faſcines for repairing the breaches. On the 31ſt a reſolute party of the enemy that advanced in order to capture ſome bullocks whilſt they watered at the tank, occaſioned an alarm in the garriſon; but as it brought on a ſmart fire, the enemy ſuffered a repulſe, accompanied with the loſs of a few daring men. By the beginning of Auguſt the batteries of the beſiegers were all completed. Beſides other miſchief, they diſmounted a gun which ſtood in one of the cavaliers; and as their fire had been deſtruct-

deſtructive as well as conſtant, the caſualties within increaſed faſt. The garriſon now mounted a Malabar gun, from which they managed to throw ſeveral grenades. On the 3d, however, this new ſource of defence burſt, and wounded ſeveral men; on the 4th and 5th the beſiegers advanced their approaches to within fifty yards of the ditch; their fire increaſed in fury; and as the garriſon had information of large reinforcements to the enemy, from the diſtrict of Sattimungulum and Denaguncottah, a general attack was hourly expected.

THE cannonade from the north-weſt was ſo heavy on the 6th, that large pieces of the parapet and revetment of the curtain came down. An active ſerjeant of topaſſes, with ſeveral of the people, were wounded on this day. The beſiegers ſuffered in their turn. The nearneſs of their batteries enabled the garriſon to take ſuch certain aim, that every ſhot entered their embraſures, and obliged them to draw their guns under cover of the merlons, to re-load. The neceſſities of the beſieged thickened; their ammunition was nearly exhauſted; their wounded were numerous, and without medical aſſiſtance; almoſt all the table and other linen within the works were cut up for cartridges; and, to add to the wretchedneſs of the proſpect, the Travancoreans grew clamorous for ſurrender.

THE beſiegers ſlackened in working at night, about this period; but their guns opened at break of day on the 7th, and battered inceſſantly, until twelve o'clock. In two hours afterwards they re-commenced, and continued to play without intermiſſion until ſun-ſet, when about twenty yards of the parapet gave way. A fourth ſummons

mons now made its appearance. The Cawn condeſcended to reaſon with his antagoniſt, on the impropriety of holding out any longer, againſt ſuch ſuperiority of force. He argued, that regard for the families which he knew were in the place ought to induce Lieutenant Chambers to capitulate; but if the garriſon ſtill perſiſted, he proteſted that no living creature ſhould find mercy. To this it was anſwered, that the ladders had been diſtinctly ſeen, and that the beſieged were determined to ſtand the aſſault. A letter received on this day, from Major Cuppage, promiſing relief, confirmed the reſolute, encouraged the timid, and ſtrengthened the confidence of the ſteady.

THE cannonade opened with the light on the 8th, and continued throughout that and the two enſuing days, until ſunſet. The beſiegers now working inceſſantly in the dark, advanced their approaches to within twenty yards of the ditch. Emboldened from a want of flints amongſt their antagoniſts, the bad quality of their powder, and a conſumption of bullets which the ſmiths were unequal to ſupply, they threatened to ſtorm without delay. The garriſon, however, having repaired ſome ſwivels, planted them on poſts ſunk into the ground, ſo as to enfilade the breach, and uſed every means that could favour a reſolute reſiſtance. Beſides the caſks loaded with combuſtibles, as already mentioned, they covered the ramparts with large ſtones and miſſile weapons of various kinds. In ſhort, nothing was neglected, to render the defence deſperate.

A GENERAL aſſault, which took place about four o'clock on the morning of the 11th, was announced by an univerſal roar of cannon, muſquetry and rockets from the trenches and all around. The garri-

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ſon, flying to their ſtations in an inſtant, returned the fire with much briſkneſs. Regardleſs of danger, the ditch was immediately crowded with the enemy; they planted their ladders with compoſure, and mounted the parapet on the eaſt and ſouth faces at five diſtinct points. La Combe was in charge of this quarter, with his ſepoys. He was nearly overpowered by numbers; but ſtrengthened by a party of topaſſes from Lieutenant Chambers, he redoubled his exertions. His activity and valour encouraged the defendants to wonderful feats; and the people, following his example, cloſed with the aſſailants all around. At this critical juncture a ſubadar ſet off one of the combuſtible caſks. This new inſtrument of deſtruction terrified the Myſoreans on all hands; they put about; the defendants, following their advantage, threw ſhowers of ſtones on the enemy; one and all of them retired from the ramparts; they abandoned their ladders, and took ſhelter in the ditch, and under a wall on the creſt of the glacis. To the northward, and from the weſtward, however, they ſtill advanced with much ſpirit. Driving in the troops that defended the half moon, they carefully avoided the mines. Numbers of them preſſed to the gate; but their principal force in this quarter, planting their ladders againſt the curtain, cloſe to the ſouth-weſt baſtion, ſeveral got to the top. Here they were manfully oppoſed by Mr. Chambers, with his topaſſes. As that officer, fighting amidſt crowds, ſtrained every nerve, his people gave ample ſupport. Fortunately, too, the curtain was flanked with ſome ſwivels, that played with good effect; and, as fireballs and rockets expoſed the movements of the aſſailants to full view, they were compelled to retire with conſiderable ſlaughter.

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THE day now clearing up, the diſcomfiture of the enemy was ſoon compleated. Towards ſix o'clock they abandoned the attempt all around. With the utmoſt ſpeed they ran from the works in every direction; ſtill, all of them aſſiſted in carrying off their wounded and ſlain. Notwithſtanding theſe efforts, ſuch was the carnage, that upwards of two hundred bodies were found on the glacis and in the ditch. The loſs ſuſtained by the garriſon bore no proportion to that of the aſſailants; only ſix men were ſlain, and the wounded ſcarcely doubled that number. Twenty-five ladders, with a number of ſwords, and pieces of armour of different deſcriptions, lay ſtrewed about the works; but the defeat was rendered more complete by the fortunate appearance of Major Cuppage, who, on being apprized of the enemy's deſigns, moved to raiſe the ſiege. His approach was the ſignal for the garriſon to ſally. The inſtant the Myſoreans beat to arms, La Combe, with eighty topaſſes and ſepoys, entered their trenches. Although under a heavy fire of muſquetry and rockets, he took poſſeſſion of their batteries, put their guards to the rout, and as one eighteen and one twelve pounder had been already limbered, they were dragged into the fort. The overthrow of the beſiegers was rendered ſtill more perfect.

NEWS of the enemy's deſcent into Coimbatore having been conveyed to the Travancorean miniſter, who then reſided at Calicut, he immediately detached Captain De Crock with a battalion of the Ram Rajah's troops, to Paligautcherry. On the ſame occaſion the ſpirited exertions of Mr. Macleod, the then collector of Madura, brought forward about three hundred and fifty polygars and revenue

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troops. Quitting the enjoyment of domeſtick happineſs, in its beſt ſhape, this patriot, in defiance of hardſhips, headed the fighting men of his diſtrict in perſon. So ſoon as information of theſe aids had been received, Major Cuppage detached Captain B. Vigors, with a battalion of Coaſt ſepoys, to Chatram, in order to favour a communication with the beſieged; and in a few days afterwards, the people under Macleod and De Crock formed a junction with the Madras troops.

This force, which in all amounted to about one thouſand fighting men, advanced with four iron four pounders, and two braſs fixes, towards Coimbatore. Approaching the enemy juſt as they had ſuffered the repulſe from Lieutenant Chambers, Major Cuppage continued to heighten their diſtreſſes. The two flank companies of the 16th battalion, ſupporting the party already deſcribed under La Combe, drove the enemy from all their poſts in the pettah. As uſual, however, their horſe drew up on a riſing ground, evidently with a view to cover the retreat of their infantry; but a few ſhot from the ſix pounders, made them alſo fall back. The rapidity with which the Cawn moved off, the extreme fatigue which the bullocks had undergone, the approach of night, and the neceſſity of attending to the garriſon, rendered purſuit ineffectual.

It was ten o'clock next morning before the neceſſary arrangements for purſuit took place at Coimbatore. About that hour Captain La Combe having joined Major Cuppage, with as many men as the garriſon could ſpare, the whole advanced after the enemy, and by a rapid movement, obtained Vellady, a diſtance of twenty-one miles, without a halt; and as ſeveral wounded men, and ſome camp equipage, were

were taken in the courſe of this march, it is highly probable, that if circumſtances had admitted an immediate purſuit, the whole corps muſt have been diſperſed. The victors proceeded to the banks of the Bevani; but as the river was nowhere fordable, and as the enemy had already ſecured the boats on the oppoſite ſide, they began to take heart; and, after croſſing the river, they took poſt at Demiacottah.

The principal object of the detachment being thus effected, the Major pitched his tents on the ſouthern bank. The Myſoreans, ſkreened from view by thick woods, brought two four-pounders to play on the encampment, before their approach was obſerved. The party conſequently changed ground: they fell back from the Bevani, proceeded by eaſy marches to Coimbatore, and having put that poſt in as good a ſtate of defence as circumſtances would admit, the corps diſperſed to their ſeveral ſtations. Mr. Macleod returned with his polygars to his occupations at Madura. De Crock remained with Major Cuppage at Paligautcherry; whilſt La Combe continued to aſſiſt Lieutenant Chalmers at Coimbatore.

Preſſed as the Sultaun had been on all hands, at this ſtage of the war, he could not brook the failure of an expedition, to the ſucceſs of which he looked forward with the utmoſt confidence. Without loſs of time, he detached a much larger body of troops, under Cummer ul dien Cawn, towards Coimbatore. The approach of this force, about the latter end of September, left but a ſhort interval for Mr. Chalmers to refreſh his garriſon, and to repair the breaches which had been made during the former ſiege. Different reinforcements had, however, increaſed his ſtrength to ſeven hundred fighting men; he had alſo the two pieces of cannon which were captured from the

enemy at their late failure; and as he was now ſupported by upwards of forty regular ſepoys, under Lieutenant Naſh, of the Madras eſtabliſhment, he was if poſſible more determined than ever on reſiſtance.

The Cawn, having under his command ſix regular cuſhoons, each about one thouſand ſtrong; upwards of five hundred ſtable horſe, in low condition; twelve ſix pounders; two eighteen pounders; four mortars; twenty camels loaded with rockets, and a number of irregular troops, ſat down to the north weſt of Coimbatore, on the 6th of October, and took poſſeſſion of the pettah without oppoſition. They changed ground to the ſouthward on the following day, and on the 8th, they attempted to drive in a ſmall party which occupied the bank of a tank cloſe to the poſt. Lieutenant Naſh, with his own ſepoys, a party of topaſſes, and a company of Travancoreans with a gun, were ſent out in order to prevent their getting poſſeſſion of this bank. A ſmart action, in which the enemy were repeatedly repulſed, took place; but as ſeveral reinforcements increaſed their number to upwards of eight hundred ſtrong, it was thought prudent to withdraw the whole of the garriſon within the works.

On the 12th a battery of two embraſures, which opened from the bank, nearly oppoſite to the center baſtion on the ſouth face, was ſilenced by the fire of a fourteen pounder from that baſtion, and from an eighteen pounder on the cavalier. Two eighteen pounders, which opened from freſh embraſures cut in the ſame bank, to the eaſtward of the others, on the 14th, were diſabled by guns which the garriſon brought to bear on that quarter. A third battery of three embraſures opened on the 15th, a little to the right of the firſt, and ſoon afterwards two guns from a fourth played on the ſouth eaſt angle

angle baſtion. The fire of theſe batteries brought down the wall very faſt; but as ſome embraſures on the eaſt face bore in their direction, two guns which opene from thence attracted the fire from the point where it had moſt effect, and enabled the garriſon to counteract the enemy's deſigns, by erecting a ſubſtantial battery for the heavy guns, on the ſouth curtain.

From this period until the 23d, the beſiegers continued to advance by ſap, under a conſtant diſcharge, either of cannon, rockets, or muſquetry; whilſt the defendants, from the bad quality of their powder, were unable to prevent their working. To oppoſe ſix pieces of cannon with which they covered the approaches, none but the ſhot from the two largeſt guns in the garriſon, could reach their batteries; and as twelve pound balls were the largeſt in the place, the aim of theſe guns, from the diſproportion of the ſhot to their calibres, could not be taken with any degree of certainty. About the middle of the month a letter from Major Cuppage, promiſing relief, found its way into the garriſon. Although much harraſſed with conſtant work and duty, this communication threw the whole of the defendants into the higheſt ſpirits; the gates, which had been blocked up with large ſtones from the beginning, were now cleared away, and every preparation was made for co-operating with the troops expected in the field.

A ſecond letter, received on the 23d, informed the garriſon, that two battalions of Madras ſepoys, one from Bombay, and two of Travancorean troops, with ſix field pieces, advanced under Major Cuppage, in order to compel the enemy to raiſe the ſiege. On the arrival of this force, at Madagherj, Cummer ul dien Cawn, leaving part of his troops

troops in the trenches, approached Major Cuppage, with intention to determine in battle whether he ſhould be left to proſecute his original plan without moleſtation, or be forced to abandon the deſign. So ſoon as the Myſoreans were diſcovered in motion, the detachment ſtruck its encampment and prepared to fight. In order to alarm Major Cuppage for his poſt at Paligautchery, and ſtill more for a large convoy of bullocks which was then on its way to General Abercromby, the Cawn made a movement to the right of the detachment, which threatened to have poſſeſſion of the paſs for its object. By this manœuvre, it was left for Major Cuppage to chuſe whether he ſhould abandon the idea of relieving Coimbatore, or riſk the equipment of our weſtern army; and as the latter object was conſidered by far the moſt important, it was immediately determined to fall back; a meaſure upon which opinions have been various.

On the firſt movement of Major Cuppage, the polygars and rocket men of the enemy began the attack on his right flank, whilſt the ſtable horſe advanced to charge his rear in ſolid columns. The flank companies were entruſted with this ſtation. Their valour and diſcipline were put to a ſevere teſt. When hard preſſed, the battalions flew to their aſſiſtance. In repeated attempts the horſe found they could make no impreſſion; and as the Cawn ſaw that all his endeavours could not occaſion the ſmalleſt confuſion, he determined to abandon the purſuit, and to proſecute his operations at the ſiege. The loſs on this occaſion was conſiderable on both ſides. Of the detachment three officers and about fifty ſepoys were wounded. Amongſt the ſlain, which amounted to about half that number, there was no man of rank. What the enemy ſuffered has never been exactly aſcertained; but, from the number that were ſeen to fall, their loſs muſt have been very conſiderable, eſpecially in horſes.

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The firſt communication which the garriſon had with Major Cuppage after this action, left no further room for Mr. Chalmers to expect any relief. The enemy returned to the ſiege, and carried on their approaches with redoubled exertions. All the ammunition in the fort, which had been originally bad, was now nearly expended; a wide breach was rendered eaſy of aſſault from the nearneſs of the trenches; Lieutenants Chalmers and Naſh, with the ſtore ſerjeant and ſeveral privates, increaſed the wounded on one and the ſame day; and as the people in general had their families in the place, all of them intreated their commandant to propoſe a capitulation. Mr. Chalmers conſented, and terms ſimilar to thoſe which had been granted at the ſurrender of Daraporam and Permacoil being readily agreed to, the Cawn was put in poſſeſſion of Coimbatore on the 3d of November.

Under a pretence that it was neceſſary for the Sultaun to ratify the treaty, the priſoners, inſtead of being ſent to Paligautchery, according to agreement, were, after a confinement of thirteen days, forced away to Seringapatam. Before he would conſent to move, Mr. Chalmers ventured to remonſtrate; he refuſed to march in any other direction than that which was ſpecified by the terms of agreement; and as he had been already deceived, in order to have an explanation of this ſtrange conduct, he requeſted an audience of the Cawn in perſon.

Whilst on his way to that officer, he was ſurrounded by freſh guards, and cloſely confined by himſelf in a ſmall hovel: from thence after a farther detention of two days, he was compelled to march towards Seringapatam. On his arrival at this capital, he was confined

for

two months in a bullock ſtable, which reſiſted neither wind nor water, and on the wretched allowance of one meaſure of rice, with ten caſh per day, to maintain himſelf and family. An infant ſon ſoon fell a victim to this barbarous treatment. Lieutenant Naſh, with the reſt of the garriſon, underwent indignities and cruelties nearly ſimilar to thoſe which Mr. Chalmers was compelled to endure; nor is there the leaſt room to doubt, that all of them owe their lives to the diſcomfiture which the Sultaun ſuffered at his capital in the following February, and to the ſpirited remonſtrances of Earl Cornwallis reſpecting their treatment. Theſe facts, however unimportant, in the grand ſcale of this war, are related with more than common minuteneſs, in order to ſhew what the exertions of individuals may effect in the worſt of ſituations.

At the time that Lieutenant Colonel Floyd proceeded to recruit the cavalry in the Carnatic, Captain Oram, with his own battalion, moved in advance towards Vinkitaghery. A few days afterwards the ſeventh Bengal and twenty-third Coaſt battalions marched in the ſame direction, under the command of Captain Rattray, with all the carriage cattle that could be ſpared from the army. The two laſt mentioned corps returning with about five thouſand bullock loads of grain, paſſed towards Ouſſore on the 10th of Auguſt; and on the 13th Captain Williamſon, with the 28th Bengal battalion, and two volunteer companies that protected one hundred and fourteen elephants from their firſt ſetting out at Lucknow and Cawnpore, eſcorted thoſe animals, which had been loaded with treaſure at Madras, into camp. Upwards of ſix thouſand bullocks carrying rice and other proviſion, above one hundred carts, with ſwarms of coolies, accompanied Captain Williamſon's detachment. This immenſe

menſe ſupply advanced through the Barahmahl valley, and entering the Myſore country by the paſs at Pallicode, approached the army unmoleſted, under cover of the forts which had been lately acquired in that direction.

On the 16th of the month Captain Williamſon's detachment reconducted all the elephants and ſpare cattle towards Ambore, along a route, which winding amongſt hills and jungles, leads by Ryacottah to Kiſtnaghery. This paſſage into the Barahmahl, although it had been widened by our pioneers, was found much more difficult of acceſs than that by Pallicode. Thence it was never afterwards attempted with cattle, throughout the war. Captain Oram, with his own and part of the fifteenth battalion, was poſted at this period, in the neighbourhood of Kiſtnaghery, to watch the movements of that gariſon. Theſe two diviſions formed a junction; they proceeded to Ambore, and after being joined by the firſt battalion of Coaſt ſepoys, the whole eſcorted a ſecond convoy, conſiſting of ſome camp equipage, proviſion, and ſtores, to Bangalore, about the middle of September. This diviſion was accompanied by the heavy guns from Ouſſore, under the particular direction of Captain Glaſs of the Bengal artillery.

A vakeel ſent by the Sultaun to treat for peace arrived at one of the outpoſts about the middle of Auguſt. This negociator was ſo particular about the mode of his reception, as to create ſuſpicions reſpecting the intention of his miſſion, and the ſincerity of his maſter's propoſals; particularly as his credentials were addreſſed to Earl Cornwallis only. His name was Appajee Row: he was of the Hindoo religion, and by birth a Muratta, but ſo little reſpected by his

coun-

countrymen, that it became neceſſary to protect his perſon with a guard. The twenty-ſixth Bengal battalion was ſent on this duty. Suſpected of intrigues, he was diſmiſſed without a hearing on the 23d, when the battalion returned to its ſtation in the line.

THE communication with Bangalore, having, in conſequence of our movements (1), been conſidered open, ſeveral gentlemen viſited their friends in that garriſon. On one of theſe occaſions Mr. Hume, ſurgeon of the 36th regiment, was unfortunately captured by looties on the 24th, as he was returning from thence to camp; nor has any certain account of his fate been as yet obtained. Another unlucky circumſtance happened about this time. A body of horſe, about one thouſand in number, and headed by a deſcendant of the former proprietor of Nundydroog, having ſeparated from the confederates, in order to keep the ancient poſſeſſions of his family in quietneſs, a detachment under Cummer ul dien Cawn ſurprized their encampment, and put moſt of them to death, in the neighbourhood of Chinapalaboram. The few that eſcaped fled for ſhelter to the walls of Bangalore; yet, notwithſtanding their irregular mode of warfare, this was the only ſerious blow which they ſuſtained whilſt acting in concert with the reſt of the allies. The Marattas, although not ſo rude as the people of Nizam Ally, had ſeveral quarrels with our troops. In one of theſe a ſepoy of the ſeventh Bengal battalion was put to death; at another time a private of the thirty-ſixth had his hand cut off by the blow of a ſword: but the culprits were conſtantly delivered up for puniſhment to the leaders in whoſe diviſions they ſerved.

			Miles	Par
(1) July	22	Neelgherry,	8	—
	29	Shettapelly,	7	—
	31	Moodoogampelly,	5	—
Aug.	7	Colkacondapelly,	3	—
	10	Near Oſſore,	6	—
	11	Agatapelly,	6	4
	23	Beyoor,	10	—

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As the equipments for a ſecond attempt on the Sultaun's capital were now in great forwardneſs, it was judged adviſeable by Earl Cornwallis to lay open our communication with the diſtricts of Nizam Ally. Beſides the interruption which our ſupplies from the dominions of that prince might ſuffer whilſt Nundydroog and a whole chain of hill forts continued in the hands of the enemy, no material advantage could be derived from the northern brinjaries, or from the herds of polygars by whom theſe romantic wilds are inhabited. Gowdie's brigade, ſtrengthened by a detachment of artillery, with four iron twelve pounders and two mortars under Major Montagu, marched on this ſervice on the 13th of September. On the 15th they were joined by the fourth and part of the third and fifteenth battalions of Coaſt ſepoys under Captain Alexander Read. This laſt reinforcement had been for a length of time moſt advantageouſly employed in the collection of grain.

RAYMANGHUR, a hill fort of conſiderable ſtrength, was ſummoned on the 17th, but the killedar refuſed to ſurrender. Batteries erected with uncommon rapidity were then in conſiderable forwardneſs: their effect was therefore tried towards evening. A well directed fire ſoon made impreſſion upon the wall; and as ſome ſhells thrown into the place with much judgment contributed to heighten their conſternation, the garriſon ſubmitted at diſcretion (2). Am-

(1) *Major Gowdie to Major Cloſe.*—Laſt night and this day we have been employed in conſtructing the batteries.—Lieutenant Mackenzie of the engineers, by my advice, took advantage of the bank of a deep ravine to bring the twelve pounder to an evelation to bear on the work, diſtance eight hundred yards. Major Montagu, with indefatigable exertion and labour, got four ſix pounders and the two mortars on the top of a rock that completely flanked the works I propoſed to attack. At one o'clock two men from the killedar waited on me, propoſing terms that I could not comply with on account of time; I ſent them back at three, to acquaint the killedar that if he did not accept of terms in courſe of that afternoon, I ſhould open ſuch batteries on him as I had conſtructed. No meſſage arriving from the fort within the limited time, I accordingly fired with great effect. After a few rounds I diſcovered people deſcending from the rock, and immediately gave orders to ceaſe firing. Captain Read at this time requeſting to advance with a company, to meet the party coming down, I agreed, and as ſoon as it was poſſible for him to gain the ſummit, I had the pleaſure to be informed he had full poſſeſſion of Rahmanghur. It is not poſſible for me at this late hour to aſcertain what is upon the hill. Captain Read, with his detachment, marches to morrow morning, to ſummon Ambagydroog and Chilliumcottah; the latter known by the name of Moorigam Ally.

bagydirgum and Chillumcottah, two neighbouring hill forts, opened their gates to a party detached under Captain Alexander Read, on the first summons (1). After the two divisions had again formed a junction, the whole detachment proceeded without loss of time to Nundydroog; and on the 22d, towards noon, the grenadiers carried the pettah, and a considerable portion of the hill by assault (2). Reports, however, of the approach of Cummer ul dien Cawn to support the northern hill forts, induced Major Gowdie to move off from Nundydroog, and to take post at Chinapalaboram on the 24th. Four days afterwards the detachment again sat down before the hill, with every preparation for the siege, and on the 29th Captain Norman Macleod of the Bengal establishment, with his own and the tenth Coast battalion, escorted to Major Gowdie two additional battering guns, four mortars, with a quantity of grain and stores.

(1) *Major Gowdie to Major Close*, 21st September, 1791. You will be pleased to acquaint his Lordship, that I made a march of nine miles to this place. After coming to my ground, I received a letter from Captain Andrew Read, of Gurrumcondah, expressing his apprehensions of the approach of Cummer ul dien Cawn. From this information, and other reasons, I have determined to alter my plan, and proceed no further westward. From very good authority, I understand they have in Nundydroog between two and three thousand fighting men. To attack it, thus circumstanced, would be madness; independent of this, Major Montagu is of opinion, that the twelve-pounders cannot breach the walls. Captain Read and his detachment has again joined me. The two hill forts of Ambagydroog and Chillumcottah surrendered to him yesterday without opposition. He informs me, that my present station will cover five thousand brinjarries proceeding to the grand army. The killedar of Rahmangur is a venerable old man; he requested permission to proceed to the Cuddapah country, which I have granted him. He was so wretchedly poor, that I was obliged to give him two bullocks, one to ride on, the other to carry his little baggage; and I furnished him with fifty rupees, to pay his expences on the road.

Answer in Cypher.—Major Close to Major Gowdie.

I am directed by Lord Cornwallis to inform you, that Captain Macleod, with his battalion, and a Coast battalion, will march tomorrow morning from Bangalore, to join you, with the ordnance and stores Major Montagu has applied for. Under his escort two hundred bullock loads of rice, and a supply of arrack and salt, will also proceed. This detachment, goes from hence with rice for their own consumption to the 10th of October inclusive.—23d *September*, 1791.

(2) *Major Gowdie to Major Close*, 22d *September*, 1792—You will acquaint his Lordship, that I marched with the flank companies of the detachment, at ten last night, for the pettah of Nundydroog, and completely surprized it at day break this morning. Zeal for the service, in this instance carried me farther than I intended. Captain Read and Lieutenant Mackenzie, of the engineers, with astonishing resolution mounted the hill, and made a lodgment within one hundred and fifty yards of the first gate; but the place is of such wonderful strength, there being three walls, one above the other, that I have given up the idea of keeping possession of the post, and shall withdraw the troops immediately after dark; with a full conviction, that this part, the north face of the hill, is not to be taken. I have had a very heavy cannonade and musquetry on the whole day. On leaving the pettah an hour since, my loss was only one European and three sepoys wounded. I shall halt tomorrow, and the next day move round to the south side of the fort, to reconnoitre it. My people behaved with great humanity, having many of the inhabitants in their power, whom they spared. A few lives, however, were lost.

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THUS strengthened, the works went on with much spirit; abundance of materials for pickets, fascines and gabions, were easily procured from jungles all around; and a battery constructed for six guns, in the face of the hill, by Lieutenant Mackenzie, of the Madras engineers, was compleated on the 2d of October. With unparallelled labour and exertion the guns were got up this steep hill in the course of the two ensuing nights (3). By means of tackles fixed to posts sunk into the ground, and to ropes fixed around rocks and trees, this fatiguing service was carried on in the dark, under the direction of Major Montagu; but situated as the battery lay, it is highly probable that no degree of exertion in the troops, or of skill in the director, could have overcome the difficulties that intervened, but for the assistance of elephants, the wonderful sagacity of which animal is highly conspicuous in his performance of the most severe task in perfect silence, when noise would expose him to danger. A mortar battery which had been laid out on the pettah side, to the westward of Nundydroog, was in readiness about the same time with the other. The latter opened on the 4th without effect, from the height of the hill, and the former on the following day was found unequal to breach the wall, as the stones, which were all of an oblong form, and had been laid lengthwise, from their hardness not only resisted the shot, but frequently broke them to pieces.

THE progress of our operations at Nundydroog having been daily reported to Earl Cornwallis, it was left to his Lordship either to abandon the design, or to advance up the face of the hill by regular ap-

(3) *Major Gowdie to Major Close*, 3d *October*.—With astonishing labour and exertion Major Montagu did in the course of last night get the two twenty-pounders only into the battery, and I believe no man has more resources within himself. I have not a doubt but I shall be able to open the battery tomorrow, as soon as the clouds disperse from the hills, which generally happens about ten o'clock. I propose opening the mortar and gun batteries at the same time. By Major Montagu's advice I have thought it necessary to order the eighteen pounders on, likewise the elephant, as mine had work enough last night. It is my intention to erect a two gun battery at a gateway leading to the pettah, directly under the mortars, to play on the gateway of the fort, and to take the large bastion in flank.

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proaches. The latter alternative was immediately adopted. Orders were ſent to proſecute the ſiege with the utmoſt vigour; Captain Kyd, of the Bengal engineers, was directed to join Major Gowdie's detachment; and a trench which had been dug for the foundation of another wall, forming a ſafe cover to the beſiegers, it was occupied in the firſt inſtance. This advanced poſt lay parallel to the enemy's outer wall, at the diſtance of about one hundred yards. Here Captain Read and Lieutenant Minden were both wounded.

WITH the moſt unremitting perſeverance in exceſſive labour, a battery for eight guns was compleated much higher up in the hill than the firſt, on the 11th; but from the ſteepneſs of the road by which the guns muſt have been conveyed into it, each required two elephants and four drag ropes crowded with men to bring them forward. After ſummoning the fort (1), it opened on the enſuing day with excellent effect, and ſoon ſilenced all the guns which bore in its direction, excepting one that fired in flank from the ſouth eaſt angle, and did much damage (2). Againſt this annoyance a traverſe was thrown up at

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(2) *Major Gowdie to Major Cloſe, 13th October, 1791.* Since writing you yeſterday, I have had eight or ten people killed and wounded, but as I have not had a return of them, I cannot be particular. The firing to-day has made a conſiderable hole in the wall, which is of much greater ſtrength than I could have formed any

night, and a work was conſtructed for two ſix pounders ſtill farther in advance. A twelve pounder being alſo conveyed into this battery, with infinite labour, the angle gave way to a few ſhots well aimed by Major Montagu; and the gun which had all along done ſo much miſchief, came tumbling down the rock. As the beſiegers fell ſhort of ammunition about this period, the fire from the batteries ſlackened; but a ſupply having arrived on the 16th, from Bangalore, it re-commenced with much briſkneſs.

THE flank companies of His Majeſty's thirty-ſixth, and ſeventy-firſt regiments, formed a junction with the beſiegers on the 17th; and immediately advanced to occupy the laſt parallel. In order to intimidate the beſieged, Earl Cornwallis moved with his whole army within a few miles of Nundydroog (3) on the following day; and after cloſely reconnoitering the breach, his Lordſhip gave directions for an aſſault with the firſt light of the moon. About duſk, Major General Medows, with Majors Gowdie and Montagu, joined the troops in the advanced parallel. The ſtorm was attended with all the ſuc-

any idea of. The people in the fort are ſtockading both ſides of the breach. Faſcines and earth was laid behind the wall laſt night, which we are now bringing down. Captain Kyd writes to Colonel Roſs. He will give a farther deſcription of the breach; for my part, I think it will take two days more to effect a practicable one. As the wounded men are now very numerous, and many of them bad caſes, the ſurgeons are deſirous of removing them to an hoſpital, and have requeſted of me to write to his Lordſhip for twenty or thirty doolies to be ſent from the grand army.

(3)

			Miles	Far.
Auguſt	28	Malloorpelly,	10	—
	30	Agaram,	7	—
Septr.	10	Beyoor,	4	—
	19	Baſantaporam,	6	—
	26	Gebbahly,	10	4
	27	Elevanca,	7	4
	29	Singanipelly,	3	4
Octr.	18	Aroonapelly,	11	—

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night, and a work was conſtructed for two ſix pounders ſtill farther in advance. A twelve pounder being alſo conveyed into this battery, with infinite labour, the angle gave way to a few ſhots well aimed by Major Montagu; and the gun which had all along done ſo much miſchief, came tumbling down the rock. As the beſiegers fell ſhort of ammunition about this period, the fire from the batteries ſlackened; but a ſupply having arrived on the 16th, from Bangalore, it re-commenced with much briſkneſs.

THE flank companies of His Majeſty's thirty-ſixth, and ſeventy-firſt regiments, formed a junction with the beſiegers on the 17th; and immediately advanced to occupy the laſt parallel. In order to intimidate the beſieged, Earl Cornwallis moved with his whole army within a few miles of Nundydroog (3) on the following day; and after cloſely reconnoitering the breach, his Lordſhip gave directions for an aſſault with the firſt light of the moon. About duſk, Major General Medows, with Majors Gowdie and Montagu, joined the troops in the advanced parallel. The ſtorm was attended with all the ſucceſs

any idea of. The people in the fort are ſtockading both ſides of the breach. Faſcines and earth was laid behind the wall laſt night, which we are now bringing down. Captain Kyd writes to Colonel Roſs. He will give a farther deſcription of the breach; for my part, I think it will take two days more to effect a practicable one. As the wounded men are now very numerous, and many of them bad caſes, the ſurgeons are deſirous of removing them to an hoſpital, and have requeſted of me to write to his Lordſhip for twenty or thirty doolies to be ſent from the grand army.

(3)

			Miles	Fur.
Auguſt	28	Malloorpelly,	10	—
	30	Agaram,	7	—
Septr.	10	Bevoor,	4	—
	19	Bafantaporam,	6	—
	26	Gebbahly,	10	4
	27	Elevanca,	7	4
	29	Singanipelly,	3	4
Oct.	13	Aroonapelly,	11	—

ceſs that could be expected from the moſt judicious diſpoſition (1). Two guns, fired at the riſe of the moon towards midnight, gave the ſignal to advance. Under Captain Robertſon, of the 71ſt regiment, the grenadiers, accompanied by Major General Medows, puſhed on for the firſt breach which had been laid open, whilſt the light infantry under Captain Hart, of the thirty-fixth regiment, accompanied by Major Gowdie, aſſailed the other in the outworks; parties from the fourth Madras regiment, under Captains Gibbons and Cameron, with all the pioneers carrying tools and ſcaling ladders, accompanied theſe diviſions: Major Montagu ſent an officer with ſome artillery men and a mortar, which he intended to make uſe of as a petard, to blow

Regulations for the aſſault of Nundydroog, agreed on between Major Gowdie, commanding the detachment, and Captain Robertſon, of his Majeſty's ſeventy-firſt regiment, who commanded the forming party, 17th October.

(1) The fort to be aſſaulted by two different attacks; the firſt to be led by a ſerjeant, corporal, and twelve grenadiers, ſupported by a Lieutenant and twenty men, who are to be followed by the grenadiers under Captain Burn, who are to make a lodgment in the breach in the curtain: the ſubaltern who leads this attack, will the moment he carries the breach take poſſeſſion of the cavalier in the rear of the breach, from whence he will keep up a heavy fire on the round baſtions to the right and left, ſo as to cover the men advancing out of the parrallel. The ſecond attack, the light infantry under Captain Hart, with the ſame forlorn and forming party as the grenadiers, are to move out in the ſame order, and to attack the breach in the enemy's advanced work to the left, in which they will make a lodgement, and there wait for orders. Both theſe attacks are to carry ſix ladders each, two with the ſerjeants, two with the ſubalterns, and two with each captain; the men for this duty to be warned before we march off, and poſted at the head of the reſpective attacks; the greateſt ſilence to be obſerved, and the men to be warned againſt cheering, or making any noiſe whatever.

Inſtructions for Captain Macleod.

When the ſepoy grenadiers are paraded near the grenadiers poſt, which will be by two o'clock this evening, you are to move up as cloſe as poſſible after the European working party, ſo as to get as near the parallel as you can, keeping your men under the beſt poſſible cover. The inſtant the forming party moves out of the parallel, you are to march into it, ſending two companies to ſupport the light infantry, who are to attack the left breach; you will likewiſe ſupport the grenadiers, who are to attack the right breach, to the beſt of your judgment, as circumſtances may occur.

Inſtructions for Captain Gibbings.

You are to move from your lines with the battalion companies of your corps ſo as to be at the firſt ſtation on the gun road beyond the engineers poſt before two o'clock this evening; you are to form your men on the right of the ſepoy grenadiers, who are to parade at the above place. When the whole are formed, you will be pleaſed to move off in ſuch a manner as to prevent your men from being expoſed as little as poſſible; you will then wait on Captain Robertſon in the parallel, and know from him the number of your men he will require for carrying the ſcaling ladders for the attack; the remainder of your own men to be employed as Lieutenant Makenzie, ſenior engineer, may direct.

Inſtructions for Lieutenant Mackenzie.

The attack is to be put off till the riſing of the moon. Captain Gibbings and Lieutenant Dowſe, with the men under them, have inſtructions to obey your orders. I have no intention of making any lodgement but in the breach in front of the cavalier, and on the cavalier; if it ſhould afterwards be found practicable to get poſſeſſion of the baſtions to the right and to the left of the breach, their gorges muſt be pulled up. An additional working party of one hundred ſepoys is ordered to join you for any ſervice you may chuſe to employ them on. It will be neceſſary that you ſhould be in the parallel early. General Medows and I will be there before dark. My reaſon for wiſhing you to be there early, is to ſee the materials ready to put into the people's hands.

Inſtructions

blow open the gate of the inner wall; and the whole was ſupported by all the grenadier ſepoys of the detachment under Captain Macleod. As if they expected an aſſault, the enemy were more than uſually alert; their fire from ginjals and ſmall arms inflicted ſome ſevere wounds, and a blue light diſcovering the aſſailants to the garriſon juſt as they left the parallel, a heavy diſcharge of muſquetry and rockets opened; ſtones of immenſe weight, too, rolling down from the works at the ſummit of the hill, with aſtoniſhing velocity, were ſtill more formidable to our troops than all the other defences.

Inſtructions for Lieutenant Dowſe, commanding the Pioneers.

You will have your men ready to move up to the parallel by two o'clock this evening, and you will be pleaſed to comply with every requiſition from Lieutenant Mackenzie, ſenior engineer.

General Orders, by Earl Cornwallis.

Lord Cornwallis having been witneſs of the extraordinary obſtacles, both of nature and art, which were oppoſed to the detachment of the army that attacked Nundydroog, he cannot too highly applaud the firmneſs and exertions which were manifeſted by all ranks, in carrying on the operations of the ſiege, or the valour and diſcipline which was diſplayed by the flank companies of his Majeſty's thirty ſixth and ſeventy-firſt regiments; thoſe of the Madras fourth European battalion; the thirteenth Bengal battalion of native infantry; and of the third, fourth, tenth, fifteenth, and twenty ſeventh battalions of Madras native infantry, that were employed in the aſſault of laſt night, and which, by overcoming all difficulties, effected the reduction of that important fort.

His Lordſhip is highly ſenſible of the zealous and meritorious conduct of Major Gowdie in the command of that detachment, both at the attacks of Raymanghur, and in carrying on the arduous operation of the ſiege of Nundydroog, for which the Major will be pleaſed to accept his beſt acknowledgments. The whole of the officers and ſoldiers who compoſed that detachment appear likewiſe to be juſtly entitled to the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of his approbation; and he particularly deſires that his warmeſt thanks may be preſented to Major Montagu, for his ſucceſsful efforts in bringing the artillery into the batteries, and for the ability with which it was afterwards ſerved.

To Captain Robertſon, of the ſeventy firſt regiment, who commanded the European flank companies that led the aſſault, and to Captain Macleod, who ſupported the Europeans with the flank companies of the native regiment, for the gallantry and judgement with which they diſcharged the duties of their reſpective ſituations. To Captain Read, for his almoſt unexampled perſeverance in carrying on an approach, and eſtabliſhing a parallel near to the enemy's work on the aſcent of the hill, which was calculated to facilitate the ſucceſs of the aſſault.

To Captain Kyd, his Lordſhip's aid-de-camp, for the zealous and able profeſſional aſſiſtance which he gave as engineer; and to Lieutenant Mackenzie the ſenior engineer upon duty, for the ſkill and indefatigable induſtry which he uniformly exerted, both at Raymanghur, and during the whole of this ſiege. Although the ſervices of pioneers are leſs brilliant than thoſe of the troops, they are of peculiar value in all ſuch operations, and his Lordſhip thinks himſelf called upon, in juſtice to Lieutenant Dowſe, and all the non-commiſſioned officers and men of the pioneer corps, as well as to Enſign Stokee of the engineers, who aſſiſted with ſo much ability in directing their labours, to declare that their behaviour on this occaſion has deſerved his higheſt commendation.

Lord Cornwallis cannot ſufficiently expreſs the ſenſe of his obligation to General Medows; but he requeſts that he will be aſſured, that he conſiders the handſome manner in which the General undertook the temporary command of a detachment ſo inadequate to his rank, and the conduct of the aſſault, both as a mark of perſonal friendſhip to himſelf, and as an additional proof of his earneſt deſire to promote the honour and intereſt of his country.

THE

THE enemy made but a feeble reſiſtance. Notwithſtanding the many diſadvantages which our ſoldiery had to ſurmount, they ſoon got poſſeſſion of the breaches; after one diſcharge of muſquetry they preſſed forward, and cloſely purſuing the runaways, they prevented their barricading the inner gate, and entered the upper works without the loſs of one man. The fears of the defenders led them to ſeek ſafety in various alternatives. From the nearneſs of our encampment on the preceding day, numbers became clamorous for ſurrender; the active and young in a mutinous mood deſcending the rock by means of ladders made of ropes, eſcaped through the jungles; and ſeveral abandoning their poſts, fled for ſhelter to the principal pagoda, where they were ſoon followed by the killedar and buckſhee. On gaining poſſeſſion of the place, mercy and mildneſs rendered the ſituation of the priſoners as comfortable as circumſtances could poſſibly admit; but the dejected killedar could not be diverted from the lowneſs of ſpirits into which he had been thrown by the fall of his poſt. He was a Muſſulman of high truſt, about forty years of age. Naturally of a penſive and melancholy turn, he could not be perſuaded from muſing on the ſudden loſs of a fortreſs which had been conſidered impregnable, and which, whilſt in a very imperfect ſtate, and with a feeble garriſon, withſtood all the efforts of Hyder for three ſucceſſive years, and yielded at laſt to famine only. The buckſhee, of the ſame religion, but ſomewhat farther advanced in life, was one of thoſe who a few years ago was employed on an embaſſy to Conſtantinople.

THE

THE victors obſerving by day light the difficulties which they overcame in the night, were ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at their wonderful ſucceſs and good fortune. Independent of the works, from the natural advantages of the hill, a few reſolute men might have made this acquiſition worthy of the high confidence which the Sultaun repoſed in its ſtrength. Neither pains nor expence had been ſpared in rendering the rock impregnable. It is inacceſſible all around, except by one ſteep and rugged paſſage, which is fortified with two ſtrong walls and a number of towers. The labour in raiſing theſe high walls and outworks with hewn ſtones of much hardneſs, in ſuch a ſituation, muſt have been exceſſive, tedious, and expenſive; and as the foundation of a third wall had been laid out, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that Nundydroog was fixed on as the pillar to which the Sultaun's chain for ſupporting his ambitious projects againſt the north, muſt have been faſtened.

To the ſouthward and weſtward of this ſtrong hold, the country is fertile, well cultivated, and full of villages. Although the inhabitants had abandoned their houſes, as they had not hitherto ſuffered any material diſturbance, conſiderable concealments of grain were diſcovered by the followers in theſe directions; and as nothing could ſurpaſs the confidence of the enemy in the ſtrength of the place, contrary to their wonted cuſtom, not only the towns, but even large quantities of forage, eſcaped the ravages of fire. Cormalghur, or Calarumcunda, another hill fort at the diſtance of three miles from Nundydroog, ſurrendered on the firſt ſummons. Taking advantage

of theſe circumſtances, our allies remained in this plentiful neighbourhood for a while. Major Gowdie, after leaving Captain Read, with his own detachment, in charge of Nundydroog, forwarded three heavy guns, under an eſcort of a ſepoy company, for the uſe of the Nizam's army, then beſieging Gurrumcondah, and proceeded with the reſt of the troops in the direction of Bangalore.

On a retroſpective view of the ſeveral important ſervices performed by the diviſion under Major Gowdie, during a period of little more than three months that it acted by itſelf, they cannot be deemed unworthy of a very conſiderable ſhare of the applauſe ſo juſtly beſtowed on detachments from the army. The ſurrender of Ouſſore, the ſtorming the pettah, and center fort of Ryacottah, the fall of that ſtrong hold, the capture of Raymanghur, the yielding of Ambagydirgum and Chillumcottah at diſcretion, the reduction of Nundydroog, and the conſequent ſubmiſſion of Cormal Ghur, in conjunction with the other poſts, completing a chain of ſtrong fortifications acroſs the country, gave entire protection to the brinjarries and northern polygars in their movements to the ſouthward as far as Bangalore; and excluſive of other ſervices, whilſt with the main force, muſt ever entitle that body of troops to a moſt reſpectable mention from all candid writers. The fall of Nundydroog opened our communication with the poſſeſſions of Nizam Ally, without much riſk of interruption; and diſheartening the garriſon, it ſtrengthened the confidence of the troops that beſieged Gurrumcondah.

Whilst

Whilst the grand army was thus occupied in covering the operations againſt the hill forts which ſtretched from Bangalore towards the dominions of Nizam Ally, a detachment that ſeparated from the force under Cummer ul dien Cawn, as he deſcended into Coimbatore at Guzlehatty, croſſed the Cauvery at the foot of the mountains. This diviſion, headed by Bunker Sahib, ſon to Budder ul Zemeen Cawn, the late killedar of Darwar, advancing to the northward with addreſs and rapidity, entered the Barahmahl valley by the Tapoor paſs, and occaſioning conſiderable alarm amongſt our parties in theſe diſtricts, after throwing a killedar of great truſt, and an additional force into Kiſtnaghery, they threatened the convoys which approached Amboor from Fort St. George. On receiving intelligence of Bunker Sahib's approach, in order to protect a ſupply of cattle which grazed in the vicinity of Vaniambaddy, Captain Oram found it neceſſary to withdraw his battalion from Tripatore, a poſt at which he had been ſtationed, with a view to keep open our communication with the Pallicode paſs.

This enemy, which the fears of the inhabitants had greatly exaggerated, together with ſome plunderers who appeared in the diſtricts to the ſouthward of Ouſſore, induced Earl Cornwallis to detach Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, with His Majeſty's ſeventy-fourth regiment, the ſeventh Bengal and firſt Coaſt battalion, towards the Barahmahl vally. Tripatore, with all the principal villages in this quarter, had been already plundered. Irritated by the ill treatment which his father experienced from another branch of the confederacy, the Myſorean leader commanded, that cattle of whatſoever deſcip-

deſcription ſhould be driven away in the direction of Seringapatam; and that the whole produce of the ſoil ſhould be ſwept off towards Penagra, a mud fort which ſtands near the ſouth end of the Barahmahl valley, and at no conſiderable diſtance from the entrance at Tappoor.

THITHER Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell directed his courſe. The place was demanded by a regular ſummons, but the garriſon, not contented with a refuſal, aggravated their obſtinacy by firing on the flag. As the fort was of no ſtrength, the inſult met with a juſt and inſtantaneous puniſhment. It was immediately attacked all around, and carried by eſcalade, without the loſs of one man; indeed there were but very few wounded; the enemy ſuffered conſiderably before a ſtop could be put to the carnage. Enraged at their violation of the rules practiſed amongſt civilized nations, the aſſailants made free uſe of the bayonet; nor was it poſſible to ſtop the effuſion of blood, until nearly two hundred lives had been expended. The place was diſmantled of its defences, and the detachment proceeded towards Kiſtnaghery.

HERE they met with a very different reception. On the 7th of November, towards eleven at night, two diſtinct diviſions, compoſed of Europeans and ſepoys, advanced by ſeparate routes to attack Kiſtnaghery. One was commanded by Captain Wallace, of the ſeventy-fourth regiment; the other by Captain Rattray of the ſeventh Bengal battalion. Thoſe two parties ſtormed the pettah, and were ſucceſsful at the ſame period of time. The enemy fled to the upper works, and the aſſailants, conceiving that they might enter with the fugitives, pro-

proceeded up the rock with the utmoſt expedition. Although thus cloſely purſued, the defenders contrived to ſhut up their gates. Alarmed by the noiſe of the attack below, all of them flew to the ramparts. Every attempt at eſcalade was fruſtrated by an immenſe quantity of ſtones, which inceſſantly pouring down the rock, ſwept away the ladders and thoſe by whom they were carried. As one party was driven off, another returned to the walls; ſtraining every nerve, they repeatedly renewed their efforts; but as a bright moon diſcovered every movement, the activity of the defenders made conſiderable ſlaughter, and pointed to the propriety of withdrawing the troops. Thus abandoning the enterprize, the retreat was effected with compoſure, and after deſtroying the pettah, the whole returned to their encampment before day-light. The loſs was conſiderable on both ſides, but the aſſailants had to lament the fall of ſome valuable officers (1). This repulſe, together with the ſucceſs at Coimbatore, afforded the Sultaun a temporary gleam of comfort; but it was ſoon overcaſt by the ſhocks that he was compelled to endure in other quarters. After driving the invaders out of the Barahmahl and neighbouring diſtricts, Colonel Maxwell returned with his detachment to the grand army (2).

(1) *Return of killed and wounded in the attempt on Kiſtnaghery.* Seventy-fourth, killed, Lieutenants Forbes and Lamont; wounded, Captain Wallace, Lieutenants Mackenzie and Ayton.—Bengal Eſtabliſhment, wounded, Lieutenant Bird, ſeventh battalion:—Coaſt Eſtabliſhment, wounded Captain Agnew, aid de camp to Colonel Maxwell.

(2) Lord Cornwallis returns his beſt thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, for the zealous and able manner in which he has executed his general inſtructions, to diſlodge and drive out the detachments that the enemy had ſent into the Barahmahl, and the diſtrict of Ouſſore. The good conduct and gallantry which was manifeſted at the aſſaults of Pinagra, reflects great credit upon Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, and the corps under his command; but his Lordſhip conſiders the ſpirited and judicious attempt which, after ſurprizing and carrying the pettah and lower fort, was made upon the upper fort of Kiſtnaghery, as highly honourable to all the officers and ſoldiers who were employed on that occaſion, and juſtly deſerving his warmeſt applauſe.

DURING

During this period, Earl Cornwallis occupied a position in the neighbourhood of Ouscotta (3), which was judiciously calculated for covering at once the stores with the heavy guns that approached the army from the Carnatic, and the immense quantities of grain which the brinjaries brought towards Bangalore from the northward. In a situation so centrical, his Lordship could also succour his detachments in the Barahmahl, should the movements of the enemy have rendered that measure necessary; and as the intention of conveying the train by the Pallicode pass had not been laid aside, a safe communication with Colonel Maxwell was of still greater importance. But as Captain Andrew Read, Captain Richard Scot, and Lieutenant Colonel Giels, agreed that the Padnaigdirgum pass could with some little difficulty be rendered practicable for heavy guns, that road was adopted in preference to the former, which besides being liable to interruption from the enemy, and in itself circuitous, had now the additional disadvantage of having the valley leading to it flooded by the rains.

On the 21st of September a company from the twenty-sixth Bengal battalion, under Lieutenant Bradford, escorted Captain Howley with from two to three hundred lascars, towards Amboor, in order to forward the transport of the heavy guns; about a fortnight afterwards Captain Scot, with the remainder of that battalion, conducting the prisoners of war, and the remains of the late Lieutenant Colo-

		Miles	Fur.
(2) October 20	Boodikery,	14	2
21	Nalloorpelly,	14	6
23	Oosseur,	3	4

nel

nel Moorhouse to the same place, had instructions to return with the first convoy. Through the zeal of the Honourable Charles Stuart, and other members of the Supreme Government in Bengal, seconded by the able exertions of the Madras presidency, immense supplies had by this time been collected at Amboor.

Besides large sums of money, great quantities of military stores, with about eight hundred drafts and recruits for the King's and Company's service, all arrived from Europe on the ships of that season, were in readiness to join; recovered men for the native corps of the Bengal and Madras establishments, amounting nearly to the same number, here awaited orders; and about three hundred volunteers from the Bombay Government advanced thus far on their way to the army. These divisions, when added to his own battalion, augmented the convoy under Captain Scot to about two thousand five hundred fighting men. There was also a detachment of two troops from the native cavalry, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant St. Leger.

As the stores were of more easy conveyance than the heavy guns, under this escort about twelve thousand loaded bullocks were sent on in advance. Just as they passed Colar, a body of five thousand horse, sent by Tookajee Bounsla, Rajah of Berar, to join the army, having been mistaken for the enemy, occasioned an alarm in the neighbouring districts, which was conveyed to Captain Scot by messengers, who from their fears accumulated the prospects of danger to the highest pitch. From this intelligence many judged it adviseable to

make

make a forced march at night; but as the ſafety of the ſupplies was of more importance to the ultimate object of the war than that of the corps itſelf, the commanding officer judiciouſly determined not to endanger the former by a movement in the dark, for the riſk to which the latter would be liable. He continued to advance by regular marches; and, as it was ſoon aſcertained that the intelligence was erroneous, the reſult juſtified the propriety of his conduct. After lodging the ſtores in Bangalore, Captain Scot received orders to join the diviſion employed under Major Gowdie; and the horſe of Tookajee Bounſla formed a junction with the Maratta army in three days afterwards.

THE train followed this important convoy without loſs of time, in two ſeparate diviſions. The firſt under charge of Captain Howley, aſſiſted by Captain Glaſs with his own company of artillery, was eſcorted by the fourteenth battalion of Bengal ſepoys, commanded by Captain Archdeacon, and arrived at Bangalore on the 22d of November; the other under Lieutenant Colonel Giels, accompanied by Major Stevenſon, whoſe regiment of cavalry had now been completely recruited, reached that depot on the laſt day of the ſame month. But as the principal diviſion of the cavalry, together with a conſiderable part of the equipment, remained ſtill in the Carnatic, Earl Cornwallis determined to attempt the reduction of Savandroog and the other hill forts that threatened his operations againſt Seringapatam, during the period which muſt have elapſed in drawing forward

ward his laſt convoy. Whilſt theſe ſtrong holds continued in poſſeſſion of the enemy, no dependance could be placed on the engagements of our brinjaries, who in the event of their fall, were willing to contract for the tranſport of ample ſupplies.

ALTHOUGH the judicious poſition of our main force (4) prevented theſe convoys from ſuffering any material interruption, the enemy ſtill hovering on the ſkirts of our encampment, contrived occaſionally to do ſome miſchief. Juſt as the firſt diviſion of the train approached Bangalore, ſome of their horſe found means to carry off twelve elephants from a party that were ſent to forage from the left of the line; but as they were cloſely purſued by a diviſion of Marattas, three were re-taken. A few days afterwards about two hundred and fifty of that people, who had ventured too far in the direction of Magree, were cut off to a man, by a party of the enemy's horſe. But thoſe trifling advantages were ſcarcely felt, when compared with the ſucceſs that attended our operations in other directions. Independent of his ſufferings from the confederates in Myſore, our ſquadron, at this period, contributed much to cripple the enemy by their exertions on the Malabar coaſt.

A SMALL iſland which ſtands within one mile of land, in the latitude of Onore, had been fortified by the Sultaun with much care. Intended principally as a magazine of naval ſtores, every article neceſſary for conſtructing or fittn out of ſhips, were lodged in this

			Miles	Fur.
(4) November,	7	Baſantiporam,	11	4
	22	Near Kingery,	5	4
	23	Kingery,	2	

fortreſs in great abundance. His Majeſty's ſhip the Minerva, accompanied by the Thames and Veſtal frigates, commanded by Captains Sutton, Truebridge, and Oſborn, ſailed on an expedition againſt this ſtrong hold, and anchoring cloſe to the works, the killedar was ſummoned to ſurrender on the 11th of October. The garriſon refuſed to ſubmit. Beſides having many advantages from nature and art, it was ſtrengthened by about forty pieces of cannon; but the dextrous management of ſome marines who landed to attack the place, together with the appearance of our ſhips, intimidating the enemy, they conſented to lay down their arms. A circumſtance which took place about ſix weeks after this period, threatened for ſome time to involve Great Britain in a war with France. As the Reſolu, a frigate of thirty-ſix guns, convoyed two French merchantmen towards the port of Mangalore, Commodore Cornwallis ordered Captain Sir Richard Strachan, with the Phœnix and Perſeverance frigates, to examine the trading ſhips. Whilſt the boats were employed in this ſervice, the commander of the Reſolu, ſheering along ſide, fired one round of all her guns into the Phœnix without any previous communication. This ſudden attack was repelled with promptitude. Sir Richard raked the Frenchman fore and aft, and continuing his advantage, the Reſolu, after fighting for about one hour, ſtruck, but not until the Perſeverance had joined in the engagement. Upwards of fifty men were killed and wounded on each ſide; Amongſt the latter, the captain of the French frigate was for a time diſabled; but the wounds of Lieutenant Finlay, of our marines, proved mortal. The frigate was delivered over to the commandant of Mahé, and the trading

ſhips

ſhips containing no warlike ſtores, they were permitted to proceed on their voyage without moleſtation. However, as ſeveral veſſels had ſailed from French ports with ſupplies for the Sultaun, it was highly neceſſary to check the interference of that country in the firſt inſtance; nor does it appear that any attempt to land ſuccours took place after this period. It is ſaid that the French commodore, Monſieur St. Felix, although inclined to reſent the indignity which in his idea had been offered to his nation, could not prevail on his people to run the riſk of involving their country in a war with England.

As the reduction of Savandroog had been conſidered an object of the firſt importance, the third and thirteenth Bengal, with the ſixth Coaſt battalion, accompanied by a troop of cavalry, eſcorted the chief engineer on the 30th of November, whilſt he again endeavoured to form an acquaintance with this inhoſpitable fortreſs The place, after being cloſely reconnoitred, was deemed practicable on the north face, and the beſt judges having reported to that purpoſe, his Lordſhip determined on the attack without loſs of time. This immenſe rock, which riſes upwards of half a mile in perpendicular height, out of a country every where broken by deep ravines into rugged precipices, is embraced by walls and fortifications all around. Towards the top it is ſeparated by a frightful chaſm into two huge maſſes, each of which is ſtrengthened by diſtinct works. Thick belts of bamboo and thorny buſhes encircle its baſe, which meaſures full eight miles in circumference; and, as if intended by nature to ſtrengthen the whole, one impenetrable jungle, extending from thence in every direction, forms a barrier nowhere ſhort of five miles in depth.

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THE party ſent to eſcort the chief engineer, encamping at Thoonakery, within ſix miles of Savandroog, they were joined by the twenty-ſixth Bengal battalion on the 4th of December. At this time Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell took charge of the detachment. The army, after a junction of the diviſions which had been detached under Colonel Maxwell, Major Gowdie, and others, advanced to within four miles of Thoonakery (1). Eſcorted by a battalion of ſepoys, Earl Cornwallis reconnoitred the country, and in particular the diſtricts to the northward and weſtward. His Lordſhip directed that Lieutenant Colonel Cockerell, with the third and thirteenth battalions, ſhould take poſt at Sandycoop, a ſmall mud fort on the north road, at the diſtance of about ſix miles. The twenty-eighth Bengal, with the ninth and twenty-firſt Coaſt battalions under Captain Welſh, in order to cover the other flank, were ſent in the oppoſite direction, as far as the centre road; and the only route, beſides theſe, by which the enemy could paſs the wilds which ſeparate Seringapatam from Bangalore being that to the ſouthward, it was left to be watched by Captain Alexander Read with his own detachment. The immediate proſecution of the ſiege was entruſted to Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, who had under his command His Majeſty's fifty ſecond and ſeventy-ſecond regiments, the fourteenth and twenty-ſixth Bengal, and the ſixth Coaſt battalion. In addition to this force, Major Montagu, conducted four twelves and the ſame number of eighteen pounders, all of iron, together with two howitzers, and a proportion of artillery men.

(1) December 7. Kanelly, 10. Thoonakery, — Miles 4 6

PRE-

PREVIOUS to any attack on Savandroog, it became neceſſary to cut a road through the thickets, ſo as to admit of tranſporting the guns to the foot of the hill. From the cloſe texture of the jungle, and the broken ſurface of the country, this ſervice appeared at firſt ſight almoſt inſurmountable; but the ſame ſkill and perſeverance that overcame the difficulties at Nundydroog, removed every obſtacle in this quarter. The piquets of the detachment clambering up the mountain, occupied an immenſe precipice attached to Savandroog on the 10th of the month; and in courſe of the night, a few companies of Europeans, with the twenty-ſixth battalion of ſepoys, formed a lodgement within two hundred and fifty yards of the firſt wall, in a ſituation which was fixed on for the upper batteries. The enemy, in not defending this poſition, clearly diſcovered that they truſted for ſafety to the natural ſtrength of the place, and not to their own exertions.

FROM the extreme fatigue of making roads, and erecting works in the face of the hill, notwithſtanding that the garriſon offered little or no oppoſition, it took the hard labour of ſeven days before any of the heavy guns were in readineſs to open. However, about noon on the 17th, one battery of three eighteen pounders commenced, at the diſtance of eight hundred yards from the wall, at an elevation of twenty-three degrees; another, erected nearer by one hundred yards, played about the ſame time from three twelves and two eighteen pounders; but as theſe guns required a greater degree of elevation than the others, and as the wall was built of large hard ſtones, faſtened to the rock by ſtrong iron bolts, the effect of

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the cannonade from the twelve-pounders did not at the beginning anſwer expectation. From two two-gun batteries which had now been conſtructed within two hundred and fifty yards of the wall, the fire ſoon promiſed a practicable breach; and as the twelve-pounders were replaced with eighteens from the army, a conſtant diſcharge on the upper wall opened an entrance there alſo. Lieutenant Macpherſon, of the ſeventy-ſixth regiment, who on this and ſimilar ſervices at former periods, commanded the European pioneers, advanced to the outer breach in broad day-light, and meaſured the height of the wall. Major Montagu, conceiving from his report, that it had not been made ſufficiently practicable, kept up an inceſſant and well directed fire from all the batteries, and with ſuch ſucceſs, that before dark the firſt wall was ſhattered to the very foundation. The fire of the 20th widened the breaches, and commanded the whole of the rock in this direction. The flank companies of the ſeventy-firſt and ſeventy-ſixth regiments were directed to join Colonel Stuart's detachment; and as all the defences, except ſuch as nature offered, had given way to the ſkill of our artillery and engineers, every preparation was made for the aſſault. On the ſuggeſtion of Colonel Neſbit, who as ſecond in command had all along diſcovered the utmoſt activity, the Commander in Chief gave orders to ſtorm. From a confidence in his abilities, and a thorough acquaintance with his ſpirit and zeal, his Lordſhip entruſted that officer with the direction of this momentous undertaking.

Close and noxious fogs regularly deſcend on Savandroog at night; and as their departure towards the ſummit of the rock, with the riſe of the ſun, daily expoſed the breaches to the beſiegers, whilſt the atmoſ-

moſphere growing ſtill more denſe around the enemy darkened their view, that period of the 21ſt was fixed for the aſſault. But as the inſtructions iſſued by Colonel Neſbit at his tent on the evening before the ſtorm, in preſence of all the officers who were to command attacks, or lead diviſions, muſt convey the moſt correct idea of this enterprize, they are here ſubmitted in the Colonel's own words.

"It is intended to aſſault Savandroog tomorrow morning; the "attacks will be compoſed as follows;—The light company of the "ſeventy-ſixth, with the grenadier companies of the fifty-ſecond and "ſeventy-ſixth, under Captain Gage, will take as early as poſſible to "the left, by the path leading in that direction through a ſmall gate-"way in an upper wall, or by any other path or way by which they "can aſcend the hill. Arriving there, Captain Gage will form and "remain to cover the aſcent of the main body. This diviſon will be "accompanied by ten European pioneers, with four ſcaling ladders "and a proportion of tools, to follow in the rear of the leading com-"pany.

"The light company of the fifty-ſecond, aſcending the firſt wall "as faſt as poſſible, and as much to the right, will proceed along "the inſide of the wall, to a ſmall gateway, or beyond it if practi-"cable, to amuſe the enemy in that quarter, and to ſecure the right "flank of the attack. If Captain Monſon ſhould ſee occaſion to "puſh forward, he will be inſtantly ſupported. This diviſion will "be accompanied by twenty pioneers, with their tools.

"The light companies of the ſeventy-firſt and ſeventy-ſecond "regiments, under Captain Robertſon, will move as much to the "right of the breach as ſhall be poſſible, and make along the wall "a ſhort diſtance, to ſome huts, paſs them, and aſcend the hill by a

path

" a path which will be found in the receſs of the rock; a guide, " however, will attend, to ſhew this path. Captain Robertſon will " uſe the utmoſt expedition in getting to the top of the hill, where " he will join Captain Gage, and remain with him to cover the " aſcent of the main body. Ten European pioneers, with four ſcal- " ing ladders, and a proportion of tools, will accompany this at- " tack in the rear of the ſeventy-firſt company.

" THE main body, under the direction of Major Fraſer, aſſiſted by " Captain Hunter, and led by the Honourable Captain Lindſay, will " conſiſt of the ſeventyfirſt and ſeventy-ſecond grenadiers, four bat- " talion companies from the two regiments in camp, and four com- " panies of native grenadiers, to move under cover of the parties to the " right and left up the rock, oppoſite the European poſt, deliberately " and ſlowly, and keeping as collected and compact as poſſible, and " are to have no other object in view than that of gaining the hill.

" THE men are not to fire, or otherwiſe to interrupt their progreſs. " This attack to be ſupported by the ſixth battalion Coaſt infantry, " under Captain Macpherſon, who will aſcend the hill, and then " form, according to ſituation and circumſtances; being ready at " every inſtant, whether in his progreſs, or on his arrival, to aſſiſt or " ſupport where occaſion may require. This attack to be accom- " panied by twenty European pioneers, ten in the rear of the ſeventy " firſt grenadiers, with four ſcaling ladders; ten more, with four lad- " ders, in the rear of the firſt battalion company; and thirty native " pioneers, with an officer, to attend the ſepoy grenadiers; and a pro- " portion to be attached to the ſixth battalion.

" EACH

" EACH attack and diviſion of it, to commence at the ſame in- " ſtant of time. The officers will be informed to-morrow morning " of the ſignal agreed on. An attack is to be made on the N. E. " pettah, and a conſiderable corps will be ſent to ſhew themſelves " on the other ſide of the hill."

As the fogs around Savandroog, had been ſtill more cloſe than uſual on the morning of the 21ſt, our batteries fired but little till towards ten o'clock; about that hour, however, the day began to clear up, and the enemy having been ſeen deſcending, in order to defend the breach, all the heavy guns opened upon them with grape, a well directed and deadly fire. Our troops at that inſtant advancing in the order deſcribed, the defendants were ſtruck with a panick, from which the rapidity and fierceneſs of the aſſault left them no room to recover. Such were their fears that, with little or no reſiſtance, except what offered from the natural ſteepneſs and ruggedneſs of the rock, the diviſions under Captains Gage and Monſon, entered the two walls promiſcuouſly; unmoleſted by the fugitives, they took poſſeſſion of their cannon, and penetrated to the ſummits of both rocks, without the loſs of one man; indeed, on the whole of this memorable enterprize two only were wounded (1). Of the enemy about two

(1) " Lord Cornwallis thinks himſelf fortunate, almoſt beyond example, in having acquired, by aſſault, a " fortreſs of ſo much ſtrength and reputation, and of ſuch ineſtimable value to the public intereſts, as Savandroog, " without having to regret the loſs of a ſingle ſoldier on the occaſion. He can only attribute the puſillanimity " of the enemy, yeſterday, to their aſtoniſhment, at ſeeing the good order, and determined countenance, with " which the troops who were employed in the aſſault entered the breaches, and aſcended precipices that have hitherto " been conſidered, in the country, as inacceſſible. But although the reſiſtance was ſo contemptible, he is not the " leſs ſenſible, that the behaviour of the grenadiers and light infantry of the 52d, 71ſt, 72d, and 76th regiments, " who led the aſſault, and who muſt have made ſuch deciſive impreſſion upon the minds of the enemy, reflected " the moſt diſtinguiſhed honour upon their diſcipline and valour. The vigour and alacrity which was ſhewn by " the officers and men of Lieutenant Colonel Stuart's detachment, in ſupporting the labours and fatigues of the " ſiege

hundred were ſlain, and numbers in endeavouring to eſcape the bayonet, loſt their lives from the height of the precipices over which they attempted to deſcend. The fall of Savandroog in ſo ſhort a time, and with loſs ſo very inconſiderable, impreſſed the allies with a moſt favourable opinion of our proweſs and ſkill; eſpecially as the whole Maratta force, had on a former occaſion, beſieged the ſame fortreſs without ſucceſs for a period of at leaſt three years. Yet notwithſtanding what they had ſeen, ſo high were their opinions of the Sultaun's ſtrength and reſources, that ſeveral amongſt them ſtill doubted of ſucceſs againſt his capital.

Ramghur and Sheriaghery, ſtruck with the ſudden fall of Savandroog, and intimidated further by a ſpirited aſſault on the former, under Captain Welſh, they both yielded to his detachment, which had advanced for their reduction. Although of conſiderable ſtrength, as the intrepidity of the aſſailants had made them maſters of the pettah and centre fort of Ramghur, the killedar was induced to ſurrender on a promiſe of good treatment, and the example was ſoon followed by the other. Quantities of proviſions and ſtores were captured in theſe hill forts, all of which having been ſecured the detachment returned to camp.

The diviſion of Lieutenant Colonel Stuart again advancing in order to reduce Outradroog, Earl Cornwallis moved with the reſt

"ge, entitle them to the higheſt commendation; and his Lordſhip deſires that Lieutenant Colonel Stuart will "accept of his warmeſt acknowledgements, for the zeal and judgement which he manifeſted, both in directing "the efforts of the troops under his command during the ſiege, and in making arrangements for the aſſault. "His Lordſhip alſo returns his beſt thanks to Lieutenant Colonel Roſs, Chief Engineer, for the judicious choice "which he made in ſelecting proper ſituations for the batteries, and for the great attention which he paid to the "other duties of his ſtation; and to Lieut. Colonel Nesbitt, for the able and officer-like manner in which he "conducted the troops to the aſſault; and the greateſt praiſe is due to Major Montagu, for his laborious and ſuc-"ceſsful exertion to overcome the infinite difficulties that occurred in placing the guns in the batteries, and for "his profeſſional ſkill in directing their fire."

of

of his army to the pagodas, at Magree. At this time, as on a former occaſion, the killedar of Outradroog, treated a ſummons ſent by Lieutenant Colonel Stuart with contempt, and threatened to fire on the flag, if it did not retire. About 10 o'clock, a detachment conſiſting of the 26th battalion of Bengal ſepoys; four battalion companies from the 52d and 72d regiments, with two field pieces and a proportion of artillery-men and pioneers, advanced to ſtorm the pettah, under Captain Richard Scott; whilſt Major Stephenſon's cavalry, with a company from the 52d regiment, made a circuit to the northward of the hill, in order to cut off the garriſon in the event of their attempting a retreat.

At the hour of eleven, and within one mile of the pettah, the attack was planned with much judgement. In the event of meeting with but feeble reſiſtance, Captain Scott fortunately determined to follow up any advantage which the fears of the garriſon or other fortuitous circumſtance might throw in his way. However, as the killedar requeſted a ceſſation of hoſtilities for two hours, it was granted on his promiſing that he would bring the garriſon to ſubmit. Treachery was ſoon ſuſpected; the people on withdrawing their property from the pettah, were ſeen to range along the fortifications, pointing their guns and making every preparation for reſiſtance; and as the place, independant of its natural advantages, was defended by ſeven ſtrong walls at the only point where it was acceſſible, delay became highly dangerous.

Towards

Towards one o'clock, ſome ſhots being fired from the garriſon, with excellent aim at the head of our column, the ſuſpicions of treachery were confirmed beyond a poſſibility of doubt; Lieut. Shipton, of the Bengal Artillery, in return, opened his guns on the lower works with the beſt effect; Capt. Scott gave the order to ſtorm at the ſame time, and as the troops advanced from the left, the 72d companies under Lieut. Macinnes, eſcaladed the pettah in an inſtant. The companies of the 52d headed by Captain Zouch entered ſomewhat to the right, and the ſepoys mounted the walls directly in front. The whole again aſſembling, formed a junction on the oppoſite ſide of the pettah. Four walls conſtructed on the face of the hill, were ſucceſſively carried by the help of ladders. The gates of the ſecond and third walls, were burſt open by main ſtrength; but thoſe of the firſt and fourth, could only be opened from within. A ſource of defence hitherto unpracticed in the war, was for the firſt time attempted between the upper of theſe walls. A number of wild bullocks let looſe by the runaways, in order to cover their retreat, played their part with wonderful adroitneſs, and overturned upwards of thirty men. Several Europeans and ſepoys, toſſed in the air to a conſiderable height, received ſevere contuſions; but the ſteady diſcipline of the troops, overcame every impediment. After ſurmounting theſe obſtacles, lofty precipices and ſtrong walls, ſtill ſtood in the way; the paſſage which had till now been ſingle branched from here to the right and left; the latter road, defended by too lofty walls, led by ſingle ſteps, cut in ſolid rock, over the brow of a frightful precipice; the other

other, paſſing through a natural arch of this rock, like that already deſcribed at Hooliahdroog, could not have been forced if guarded by a few reſolute men, as it was not of width ſufficient to admit troops by files. Through this latter paſſage, however, the aſſailants continued to advance; the road through the arch, was but feebly defended, and the troops entered the upper works without having one man ſlain; two only were wounded by muſket ſhot, but ſeveral were for a time diſabled by the bullocks, and amongſt them Captain Zouch, was much bruiſed from a ſevere heave. The killedar was taken priſoner; about forty men were put to the bayonet; but as ladders had been previouſly planted at two different points in order to ſecure a retreat, the principal part of the garriſon made their eſcape into the jungles (1).

On the works of Outradroog which were in good repair, we found about twenty pieces of cannon. The entrances at the ſeveral gateways were flanked by turrets and baſtions. In the upper fort there were ſome magazines conſtructed in chaſms of the rock; there were alſo, ſeveral hoards of grain, a number of chains and handcuffs, with a quantity of ſheet-copper. In one immenſe chaſm there was an inexhauſtible reſervoir of excellent water. From theſe, and

(1) "Lord Cornwallis has received, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, a report from Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, that "the ſtrong and important rock of Outradroog was carried yeſterday forenoon, by aſſault, by a detachment conſiſting "of two companies of the 52d, and two companies of the 72d regiments, and the 26th Bengal battalion, without "the loſs of a man on our ſide. The judgement with which Lieutenant Colonel Stuart made the general diſpoſition "for the aſſault, reflects the higheſt credit on him as an officer; and his Lordſhip deſires that Captain Scott, of the "Bengal infantry, who commanded the aſſault, will accept his warmeſt acknowledgements, for the ſpirit and good "conduct which he manifeſted in availing himſelf of the conſternation of the enemy, according to the inſtructions "given him by Lieutenant Colonel Stuart. His Lordſhip likewiſe deſires that his thanks may be communicated, in "general, to the other officers and ſoldiers who compoſed the detachment, for their gallantry and readineſs on that "occaſion; and that it may be particularly ſignified to Lieutenant Macinnes, of the 72d regiment, who led the Euro"pean company, and to Lieuts. Macpherſon and Dowſe, who conducted the European and native pioneers that were "employed in carrying the ſcaling ladders to break open the gates, that from Lieutenant Colonel Stuart's report, he "conſiders their behaviour highly meritorious."—G. O. 25th December, 1791.

other favourable circumſtances Earl Cornwallis was induced to occupy Outradroog as an hoſpital, whilſt the operations againſt Seringapatam were going forward. Beſides other advantages, poſſeſſion of this ſtronghold together with Savandroog gave ample protection to the Brinjaries, who advanced towards the army; and as none of the other hill-forts which riſe between Seringapatam and Bangalore were of any material importance, as they are ſituated at ſuch a diſtance to the ſouthward of this road, the army reſted in the vicinity of Outradroog, without attempting any further exploits for a time.

A

SKETCH

OF THE WAR WITH

TIPPOO SULTAUN.

CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

WHILST Earl Cornwallis was thus employed in the reduction of the ſeveral fortreſſes, that anywiſe threatened to impede the operations carrying on againſt Seringapatam, the cavalry corps under Lieutenant Colonel Floyd, ſtrengthened by drafts and recruits were augmented in men nearly to their original force. Reſt from fatigue, abundance of forage, and the unremitted attention of their officers, enabled Stephenſon's regiment to take the field before the ſetting in of the monſoon in the Carnatic; the diſintereſted zeal of their leader, having, with uncommon liberality, kept pace with our diſtreſſes, in the worſt of times, the recovery of this corps was ſoon effected; conſequently accompanying Lieutenant Colonel Giels, with the heavy guns, they formed a junction with the grand army, whilſt encamped in the vicinity of Savandroog.

But the horſes of the other corps, although their recovery was in conſiderable forwardneſs, were by no means equal to undergo the fatigues of another campaign; it was therefore determined that all his Majeſty's dragoons ſhould be mounted from the beſt horſes of the native regiments, and that ſuch, beſides theſe, as were in a ſerviceable condition, ſhould be made over to Major Orr, in order to enable his regiment alſo to take the field. Yet, after the utmoſt ſtretch of exertion in re-equipment, the whole cavalry of Earl Cornwallis, including the two body guards under Lieutenants Turner and Grant, did not at any enſuing period exceed twelve hundred ſwords.

Although the monſoon of this ſeaſon was very uncommonly ſevere, parties of horſe detached from the diviſion of Bunker Sahib, carried their ravages into the heart of the Carnatic, and rendered it neceſſary to cover each convoy that approached Amboor with a body of troops. Towards the beginning of January, one of theſe diviſions penetrating nearly to the gates of Fort St. George, burnt ſeveral of the adjacent villages, robbed and diſabled the inhabitants, and carried off great quantities of plunder. Fortunately, however, none of the European families that dwelt without protection on Choultry Plain, fell into their hands. Alarmed by ſome ryuts who fled on the wings of fear, one and all of the Europeans retired to the fort, or took ſhelter under cover of a ſmall detachment of artillery, which was ſtationed at the Mount; but the plunderers having ſucceeded, probably beyond all expectation, drove away their booty, and

and diſappeared with a ſuddenneſs nearly ſimilar to the rapidity of their advance. A ſum equal to the injury which the Carnatic revenues ſuſtained by theſe and ſimilarly deſpicable bodies of irregular horſe would maintain a corps of reſpectable cavalry, capable of defending that country, againſt ſuch an enemy, to the end of time. Yet the zealous exertions of Captain Alexander Read, in collecting ſupplies at Amboor, were ſo completely followed up by Captain Cuppage his ſucceſſor, that the whole of our equipments were in motion through the Padnaigdirgum paſs towards the middle of December, and before the 20th of that month they advanced to the encampment of Captain Oram, who, with his own battalion, ſtrengthened by a ſmall reinforcement, awaited their arrival in the vicinity of Venkitaghery.

After being joined by Major Scot, and a detachment of Royal Artillery which arrived on the ſhips of this ſeaſon, under his command, together with a reinforcement of about three hundred men from St. Helena, Lieut. Colonel Floyd, covering the convoy in rear, aſcended the Padnaigdirgum paſs on the 23d of December. The road had been improved with much care and ſkill; but although the rains had ſubſided the Palaar river was of conſiderable depth. Various ſtreams that in a manner ſeparate the hills unite near the bottom of this paſs, from whence that river meanders as far as the eye can reach, through a beautiful valley towards Amboor, where it is joined by another ſtream from the Barahmahl. Theſe rich valleys watered abundantly from mountains that of a ſudden riſe with majeſtic grandeur were in thorough cultivation, and contraſted with the jungly ſurface of the rugged ranges by which

they are nearly encloſed appeared to wonderful advantage. Indeed the country throughout, in conſequence of the rain, had undergone a change of appearance greatly for the better.

On the junction of Colonel Floyd with Captain Oram every precaution was taken for the ſecurity of the convoy, which in loaded bullocks only amounted to about fifteen thouſand. The movement of Hyder Sahib againſt Gurrumconda, as already detailed in the 2d Chapter, occaſioning conſiderable alarm, the utmoſt care was beſtowed on keeping the cattle compact, and Captain Alexander Read with his own battalion and two ſquadrons from Stevenſon's Regiment under Lieutenant St. Leger having ſtrengthened the convoy on the 29th of the month, the whole encamped to the weſtward of Bangalore on the 7th of January.

So ſoon as the grain had been lodged in this depot, the cavalry followed by twenty pieces of battering cannon, with ſome mortars and howitzers, under the direction of Colonel Duff, proceeded to the Weſtward, and joined the Grand Army by the 12th of the month. Theſe, with the addition of eight heavy guns, which had been already advanced as far as Outradroog, compleated the train intended for the ſiege of Seringapatam. Bodies of ſepoys encamped in battalions or detachments, whoſe piquets communicated with each other, ſtretching along the road from Bangalore to the encampment, formed one continued chain, every link of which contributing to the ſecurity of the reſt, the whole beſpoke the workmanſhip of an able maſter. As regularity and order pervaded every department, for a diſtance of thirty miles, notwithſtanding the nearneſs to the enemy's capital,

capital, protection was complete; and followers of all deſcriptions might be ſeen moving to and fro with no more concern than in times of perfect peace. But theſe threatenings were rendered ſtill leſs bearable by a ſevere blow which the Sultaun ſuffered from another quarter.

The forces of Purſeram Bhow, ſupported, as heretofore, by Captain Little's detachment, on quitting the Grand Army, proceeded in a north-weſt direction acroſs the Sera diſtrict. After reconnoitering Chittledroog, and endeavouring to bribe the killedar without ſucceſs, it was judged adviſeable, from the ſtrength of the place, not to attempt an attack. Againſt the hill fort of Kincoopy, the Bhow had better ſucceſs. He beſieged and carried the place, but his enterpriſing ſpirit now led him to undertake atchievements of a nature by far more ſerious.

The rich diſtrict of Bedanore had hitherto remained in perfect peace. Notwithſtanding the hazard to which the meaſures concerted with Lord Cornwallis would be expoſed by ſuch a movement, thither the Bhow determined to proceed. Regardleſs of his promiſe to form a junction with General Abercromby about this period, he could not withſtand the temptation of aggrandiſing himſelf amongſt the neighbouring Princes, by a conqueſt of ſuch high importance; but as Hoolyonore, Bankipore, Simoga, Cumpſy, Ananpore, with ſeveral other ſtrong holds, guarded the beſt paſſage towards Bedanore, their reduction became neceſſary, as well to enſure ſucceſs, as to ſecure a communication with the reſt of the Confederates, when

when advanced to the ſiege of Seringapatam. Simoga, the principal of theſe ſtations, ſtands on the Northweſt bank of the river Budra; however, as it was judged adviſeable to occupy one of the adjacent inferior poſts in the firſt inſtance, Hoolyonore, a fort conſtructed near the confluence of that river and the Tum, was beſieged by Captain Little about the middle of December. The wall was ſoon breached, and the place was carried by a night aſſault, on the 19th of that month.

The garriſon of Bankipore terrified by the early fall of Hoolyonore, ſurrendered at diſcretion in three days afterwards, but the troops in Simoga encouraged by the preſence of an army nearly three thouſand ſtrong under the Nabob Reſa Sahib, was not of a diſpoſition to ſubmit. In order, that the operations againſt this ſtronghold might be carried on without diſturbance, the Bhow determined to attack the covering army in the firſt inſtance. Reſa Sahib had already taken poſt amongſt the jungles, to the ſouthweſt of Simoga, in a ſituation where his right was covered by the Budra, his left by impenetrable jungles, and his front by a deep ravine.

Towards noon on the 29th of December, Capt. Little with about one thouſand Bombay ſepoys, ſupported by Appa Sahib, with nearly the ſame number of infantry, and about three thouſand horſe, advanced on the enemy. The conteſt was ſevere and bloody. For a time victory ſtood on the balance. Partial charges of daring parties from both ſides were repeatedly oppoſed by obſtacles which the enemy had thrown in the way, or by the ſteady diſcipline of our ſepoys. Captain Little was to be ſeen encouraging

encouraging his people whereſoever the battle raged the moſt ſevere. In ſhort, after a well fought action of two full hours, the enemy gave way to a cloſe fire, which was directed againſt their left wing, and as the impreſſion was followed up, the route ſoon became general.

The victors collecting as they advanced, continued the purſuit for fifteen miles, they captured ten guns, upwards of three hundred horſes, with double that number of bullocks, and large quantities of ſtores; but his country had on this occaſion to regret the loſs of a valuable officer in the fall of Lieut. Roſs, who acted as Brigade Major to the Bombay troops. Here, as at Darwar where he was alſo wounded, this officer's exertions were highly conſpicuous. The killed and wounded of Captain Little's detachment amounted to ſixty in number, amongſt the latter, Lieutenants Bethune, Doolan, and Moore, were for a time diſabled.

The overthrow of Reza Sahib was ſoon followed by the capture of Simoga. Captain Little had effected a breach in this fort on the 2d of January; and, on his promiſe of ſecurity to private property, the garriſon ſubmitted. The barefaced breach of capitulation at Darwar, having deſtroyed all confidence in Maratta faith, the Killedar of Simoga exacted this promiſe from the Engliſh leader. Cumpſy and Ananpore ſurrendering on the approach of Purſeram Bhow, his forces threatened Bedanore towards the latter end of January; but the Sultaun, determined not to permit the ſubjection of this favorite diſtrict without a ſtruggle, detached Cummer-ul-dien Cawn with a choſen body of troops in that direction; and, although no engagement took place

the meaſure anſwered his intention, as the Bhow deſiſting from the deſign returned towards Seringapatam.

Whatſoever advantages might have been derived from theſe ſucceſſes the general intereſt of the confederate powers was very materially endangered by ſuch uncommon deviation from the concerted plan. Except in the diſtricts intruſted to the Bhow, the ſtorm which for a time hung over the Myſorean dominions collecting from every direction, again threatened to burſt on the Sultaun's capital at an early period. In addition to the multitudes that advanced from the Eaſtward, our army on the Malabar Coaſt, quitting their cantonments, had already reaſſembled in the neighbourhood of Cananore. Reſt from fatigue, new equipments, freſh ſupplies of ſtores and neceſſaries of every kind, added to the exertions of their leader in procuring conveyance, enabled theſe corps to take the field about the beginning of December.

The army of General Abercromby, conſiſting of his Majeſty's 73d, 75th, and 77th Regiments; the firſt European Regiment of Bombay; the 2d, 4th, 6th, 10th and 12th Bombay battalions, one battalion of grenadiers, and the 14th battalion of Coaſt ſepoys were divided into three brigades and a reſerve. The train conſiſted of ten eighteen-pounders, four twelve-pounders, twenty field pieces, and two mortars, attended by upwards of ſeven hundred men; and two battalions of ſepoys, with a body of irregular horſe from the Rajah of Travancore, augmented this force, in all, to nearly ten thouſand ſtrong. A ſupply of draft

draft and carriage cattle, procured by General Abercromby partly from Bombay, and partly from the Maratta country through the exertions of Sir Charles Ware Mallet, together with eight thouſand bullocks, ſent from the Madras Government, by the way of Palligautcherry, beſides furniſhing the proportion required for the train and ſtores, enabled them to march with forty days proviſions for the whole.

The acceſs from Cananore to Seringapatam had been conſiderably facilitated by the operations of our former invaſion, yet the weight of the rains had ſo broke up the roads, as to render their repair a taſk of much labour and fatigue. However, perſeverance overcame every difficulty, and the whole equipment obtained the top of the paſs by the 18th of January. Here a friendly intercourſe with the Coorga Rajah immediately recommenced; with his aſſiſtance granaries and depots were loaded in the direction of the enemy's capital; the guns which had been buried as already mentioned were now dug from their concealments; the entrance of the paſs was fortifyed with well conſtructed batteries; and as the train with the confederates was conſidered ſufficient for the reduction of Seringapatam, all the Bombay heavy guns, with a detachment of about four hundred men were left with Colonel Peche on the top of the Poodicherrim Ghaut, whilſt the reſt of the troops proceeded to Sedaſier, where they had inſtructions to await orders from the Commander in Chief.

Meanwhile the armies of Earl Cornwallis, Secunder Jaw, and Hury Punt formed one extenſive encampment, ſeparated by

by the jungles, which ſpread over the diſtricts in the vicinity of Outradroog into three immenſe diviſions (1). After a meeting of the Leaders on the 25th of January, 1792, and previous to their movement againſt the enemy's capital, the Britiſh troops were drawn out in review before the Chiefs of the Poona and Hyderabad forces on the laſt day of the month.

Early on the enſuing morning, the Britiſh army, leaving Hooliah-droog cloſe upon the right, quitted the jungles, and after croſſing the Madoor, encamped near Tagelly: the other branches of the Confederacy, advancing as it ſuited their convenience, remained on the oppoſite bank of the river. Hooliadroog, on being ſummoned by Colonel Maxwell, previous to this march, again ſurrendered to our arms without having done any injury. What reſiſtance it offered was, as on a former occaſion, intended ſolely to obtain a promiſe of ſecurity in their effects to the people that it protected. The poſt had undergone a complete repair, and being left in charge of a ſmall party of ſepoys under Lieutenant Macleod; it formed the firſt link in a chain which Earl Cornwallis determined to eſtabliſh, from his hoſpital at Outradroog to Seringapatam.

The mud fort of Tagelly, garriſoned with two companies from the 26th and 28th battalions of Bengal ſepoys, and given

(1) Whilſt the allies lay encamped amongſt the Droogs ſeveral papers calculated to promote deſertion were dropt within the Sentries of our piquets at night. All of them were left about the ſame time, written in the ſame hand, and with the ſame inaccuracies. A literal copy is ſubjoined.——"The King is very ſorry to underſtand that ſome reports have been made in your camp, that when any European comes to the Badchaws camp at Seringapatam that he puts them to death, but there is no ſuch thing, when they arrive here the king gives them a preſent of 30 or 40 Rupees per man and gives them every encouragement. For we have nothing to do here, only eat, drink, and ſleep, nobody to ſay any thing to us or moleſt us. If the one half of you only know'd how we live at Seringapatam, you would not ſtay long in the Engliſh camp; the leaſt pay we receive here, is thirty Rupees, from that to forty, fifty, from this to ninety rupees per month and upwards, to any good man that comes to ſerve the Badchaw, you may come with the greateſt ſafety there is nothing here to fear."

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in charge to Lieutenant A. Charron, formed the ſecond link of communication from Outradroog. Beſides protection to the Brinjaries, this chain became neceſſary to cover the approach of a party who were then on their way from Bangalore, with entrenching tools (1).

As the army proceeded, Caricode, another mud-fort, at the next ground of encampment, was put in a ſtate of good repair, and guarded by two companies from the 9th battalion of Coaſt ſepoys; it was entruſted to Lieutenant Bradſhaw (2). The confederates ſtill continued to advance, and Captain Croaker, with the remainder of the 9th battalion, having been poſted at Hooralloo, he had inſtructions to ſtrengthen the other ſtations according to the beſt of his judgment,

(1) *Aſſiſtant General, to Lieutenant Charron, 28 February, 1792.*

"Captain Mandeville, of the Coaſt Artillery, having left Bangalore, on the 31ſt of laſt month, with twenty-nine bullocks loaded with entrenching tools, and the eſcort of a Jemidar's guard from Captain Williamſon's battalion, it is expected he will arrive at Hooliadroog, on the morning of the 2d of this month, from whence he may probably have his eſcort ſtrengthened by one of the companies ſtationed there, under Lieutenant Macleod; Lord Cornwallis has in conſequence directed a detachment of two companies of ſepoys, one of which is ordered from the 3d brigade, and one from the 4th, to be left in the fort, named Tagely, cloſe to the line, until Captain Mandeville's arrival there. The company from the 3d brigade, being commanded by Enſign Jackſon, you, as the ſenior officer, will conſequently take the command of the detachment left in Tagely;—and as Lieutenant Morris, Commiſſary of Stores, is inſtructed to give over to your charge this evening a ſufficient number of bullocks, to relieve thoſe employed in carrying the entrenching tools from Bangalore; Lord Cornwallis deſires, that you will take them under the charge of your own company, on their being ſent by Lieutenant Morris, and that you will move to the fort in the morning with your detachment, and the bullocks, and there wait the arrival of Captain Mandeville, to whoſe orders you are to march to join the army; intimation to the above effect having been ſignified to that Officer. Captain Mandeville, is alſo directed to join the army on the next ground on the 3d of this month, if poſſible, and is inſtructed to ſend back as ſoon as he joins you, the eſcort and cattle from Bangalore, with whatever addition of the eſcort he may receive from Hooliadroog; (the cattle being private property,) and as there are about eight hundred Brinjaries coming up with him, who may not chooſe to march ſo quickly as he will have the opportunity of doing, by means of the freſh detachment and freſh cattle left with you, he is authorized to leave a few ſepoys from your detachment to protect theſe Brinjaries if they ſhall deſire it. I have been directed to ſignify the laſt paragraph that you may conſider the orders therein ſtated, to have been ſent to Captain Mandeville, as your guide in the event of any accident happening to him; and, of the eſcort, with the bullocks, entrenching tools, and the Brinjaries joining you without him. I have only further to add his Lordſhip's orders, that you are to loſe no time in reporting to Head Quarters, in caſe Captain Mandeville, contrary to expectation, ſhall not join you by two o'clock P. M. on the 3d of this month, that the neceſſary orders may be forwarded to you in conſequence. The Company from the 3d brigade, is ordered to join you after general beating to-morrow."

(2) As the army approached Caricode through ſome miſtake of the guide, the park did not arrive at its ground until four in the evening, although the troops were in their tents about one. So deep were the ſloughs that each battering gun required all the exertions of one hundred men, with two elephants to get forward, and in many places, quantities of draft and carriage ſtores ſtuck faſt, and could not be brought on at all. As this might have been avoided, the General diſcovered a degree of diſſatisfaction which produced ſuch attention as to prevent a repetition of the complaint. A party of looties miſerably mounted, found means, during the march to mingle with the Nizam's horſe. They paſſed for Mauattas; converſed freely on various ſubjects, and, on a preconcerted ſignal, at the firſt halt when ſuch of the confederates as were mounted had alighted, each looty ſprung on a [valuable horſe, made free uſe of the ſpur, and leaving the unſuſpicious throng in amazement, they inſtantly flew off at full gallop.